STATE'S RUIN SAID TO BE GERMAN AIM

Citizens Declared Enriched at National Expense.

BIG RAIL DEFICIT FACED

Politicians Are Alleged to Have Tried to Dodge Penalties by Bankrupting Government.

BY RENE VIVIANI.

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(Rene Viviani, on the day of his departure for America, declared a scandalous condition existed in Germany. He asserted that prosperity reigned but the German state, to avoid its indemnity obligation, declared itself bankrupt.)

PARIS, March 19.—(Special Cable.)—Even a casual reading of the German newspapers, and especially the reports of debates in the parliament this week, shows most clearly that the whole German foreign and economic policies are dominated by internal politics. There is an apparent effort to escape party action in dealing with the situation which confronts Germany as a result of the allied occupation of the Rhineland.

Their responsibility is such as to make one wonder what is to be expected from a nation who signs today and retracts tomorrow. How are treaties possible when sincerity is utterly lacking?

What is happening in Germany today is an unprecedented scandal, and America, despite her distance from the scene, should realize this fully. Traveling through Germany, one sees on every hand what might be termed uncurbed activity. This is the activity which has caused Foreign Minister Simons to speak of an "unhealthy prosperity" for Germany.

Escape From Penalties Hope.

Germany hopes to escape some of the penalties of the war by ruining the state and enrichening the individual. Thus, while all other countries have raised railroad fares, Germany maintains the old rates, and is creating an enormous deficit, made worse by the excessive transportation of petty army officers.

Prosperity is growing in Germany, but the state declares itself bankrupt. In the face of this declaration, the allies are not permitted to examine either the national budget or individual incomes. The result is we are in danger of being balked.

Meanwhile France, an innocent victim of the war, with so much of her finest regions annihilated, must pay all charges on her debts. And yet there are some people apparently foolish enough or wicked enough to call France imperialistic.

So much for the politicians who are directing the destinies of Germany. As for the German people, is it not true that the entry of the allies' soldiers into the Rhineland was accomplished without the firing of a shot, or the utterance of a protest? On the contrary, Dusseldorf workmen came and paid their respects to the allied military authorities in these serious words which deserve serious consideration: "We do not consider you as enemies but as creditors."

Financiers' Claims Contradicted.

This measured language, which coincides with the facts, is a sharp contradiction of the attitude of certain lords of German finance and German industry. It should also make it clear to the world that there are people in Germany in favor of completing treaty obligations. Moreover, this fact was called to the attention of the reichstag the other day by Mr. Miller, the ex-chancellor, who "revealed" to his compatriots the fact that they had been conquered.

What a great gain it will be for the peace of the world when the day comes that Germany, without knuckling to anyone, without placing about her own neck the rope with which she would have hanged us if she had been victorious, simply recognizes the elemental truth that she was defeated in the war.

The world should understand that we did not send troops temporarily to occupy the Rhine cities from pure lightness of heart. Nor did we seek the satisfaction of a military promenade, a promenade too easy to warrant being bragged about. Surely no one imagines that after a long war, in which France revealed her strength and courage before armed Germans, we would take any pleasure out of parading before unarmed Germans.

Occupation Declared Temporary.

We are occupying the Rhine cities temporarily. We will not annex any territory. It is not our habit, after signing a treaty, to withdraw our signature. As the Dusseldorf workmen said, we are creditors paying a visit to our debtors because the debtor refuses to come and visit us.

Under military protection we have established certain economic sanctions, the first of which was provided for in the treaty Germany signed. A tariff barrier has been erected on the Rhine, the Rhineland being cut off from all economic communication. Thus we are seeking to make certain collections through a tax on coal or by the sale of the coal itself.

We are sorry we were forced to compulsion, but for many months Germany devastated our territory, destroying at least 100,000 houses. What this means to France must be realized from the fact that there are but 85,000 houses in all of Paris. Now Germany must pay, or at least must begin paying.

No honest man, faced wth a voluntarily bankrupt creditor, and forced to choose as to which one should suffer, would hesitate to resort to the compulsion provided for in the contract between them.

Formal Inauguration March 29.

MOSCOW, Idaho, March 19.—Dr. Alfred Horatio Upham, who became president of the University of Idaho here the first of last December, will be formally inaugurated March 29 and 30. Prominent educators from all western colleges and universities and representatives from several leading eastern institutions have been invited to witness President Upham's installation and to take part in the ceremonies. Details of the inauguration ceremonies are yet to be perfected, but it is expected that, in deference to the wishes of Dr. Upham, they will be simple and unpretentious.

SOVIET PLANS NEW ENVOY

EX-ASTORIAN MENTIONED AS PROBABLE APPOINTEE.

Dispatch From Helsingfors Is Printed by Finish Paper at Columbia River Port.

ASTORIA, Or., March 19.—(Special.)—A dispatch from Helsingfors, Finland, carried in the Toveri, a local Finnish daily, said that Santori Nuorteva, formerly of Astoria, will be sent by the soviet government of Russia as "ambassador" to the United States, succeeding Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, who was deported recently following official investigation of his activities in this country. Nuorteva is widely known in this city, having been editor of the Toveri from 1911 to 1914. Since leaving Astoria in the first year of the war his wanderings and duties have been wide and numerous.

Until recently he conducted the bureau in New York and was secretary to "Ambassador" Martens during that representative's stormy stay in this country and when his undertakings were proving obnoxious to the United States government. Nuorteva was one of the witnesses at the investigation in Washington last fall which terminated in the deportation of Martens, and it was during the progress of this probe that Nuorteva escaped from this country to Canada, when he made his way to England. After a rather brief stay in that country he was deported aboard a British destroyer to Finland. Since that time he has held under the government of Lenine the post of chief of the Russian foreign commissary of northern Europe, conducting affairs of the red government in western Europe and America.

Nothing is known in this city of the time when Nuorteva will take up "his office" in this country. He is known here as a well-educated man, speaking five languages.

County Fair Dates Reset.

EUGENE, Or., March 19.—(Special.)—The annual Lane county fair will be held a week earlier this year than at first planned. At a meeting of the fair board yesterday afternoon September 13 to 16, inclusive, were set as the new dates, instead of the week following. This change was made to conform to the schedule of the North Pacific Fair association.

Destroyer Toucey Aground.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.—The destroyer Toucey went aground today off St. Simions sound, near Brunswick Lightship, Georgia, the navy department announced tonight. She was reported as resting easily and in no danger.

DIVORCES TO PALL, WRITER PROPHESIES

Happy Married Life Will Be Next Sensation.

FUTURE TRIAL PICTURED

Mrs. Windt, on Stand, Collapses As She Is Forced to Tell of Fireside Scenes.

BY ROBERT C. BENCHLEY.

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NEW YORK, March 19.—(Special.)—There seems to be a lot of family trouble lately. Columns in the newspapers which used to be given over to good, clean boundary disputes and soviet atrocities are now being devoted to chronicling the intimate details of the uneasy family life of prominent citizens.

Just at present the public is eagerly devouring the dispatches which contain accounts of home minutiae in the Stillman, Hamon and Stokes households, but public taste is fickle. If the divorce wave keeps up, stories of marital unpleasantness will lose their tang. The only really big newspaper story will be when a family is discovered which is living along in the legal way, with no foreign entanglements, no shootings, no excitement at all.

The discovery of such a family will soon be grounds for sending a reporter up to the house, with an artist to make sketches. It might even call for an investigation, for, according to present standards, a man and his wife who are living quietly together must be up to some mischief.

Home Scenario Pictured.

The accounts of such an investigation probably will make as novel reading for the public then as those of our divorce trials do now.

"Mrs. Windt was next called to the stand. She wore a simple blue going-away dress and carried a paper bag of macaroons.

"'When was the last time you saw your husband?' she was asked.

"'This morning.'

"'What did you say to him as he left you?'

"'I asked him when on earth he was going to get him a new derby.'

"'And what did your husband say to that, Mrs. Windt?'

"'He said that he didn't need one, that the one he had on was plenty good enough.'

"'And then what did you do?'

"'I kissed him just above his eye.'

"'You kissed your husband, eh? You are quite sure? Remember, Mrs. Windt, this may be used against you.'"

Sure, She Was Helped From Stand.

Here Mrs. Windt collapsed and had to be helped from the stand. The next witness was Annie Wasson, an old family retainer in the Windt household.

"How long have you been working for Mrs. Windt?" she was asked.

"For four months."

"Did you ever during that time hear Mr. Windt speak a cross word to his wife?"

"Yes, ma'am, yes, sir. He said, 'Is that so?'"

"Is that the only time he ever lost his temper?"

"Yes, except one time when he stepped on the baby's train of cars in his bare feet."

"What did he say on that occasion?"

"He said: 'My, my, that's a pity!'"

"Did Mr. Windt, to your knowledge, ever go out with another woman than his wife?"

"No, sir."

"At what time was it customary for the Windts to retire?"

Here Plot Grows Thicker.

"Well, along about 9:30 Mr. Windt would go to sleep in his chair until his head fell on the table. Then Mrs. Windt would say, 'Why don't you go to bed if you're so sleepy?' and he would say, 'I'm not sleepy. I was just thinking.' Then he will start to read something aloud to her from his paper and when he was half way through he would say: 'What's the idea of going to sleep while I'm reading you a funny story?' and she would say, 'I was not asleep, I just had my eyes closed because the light hurts them. I can tell you everything you read.' Then they would pick up the papers, go out in the kitchen and eat some crackers and go to bed about 10."

Such an account will soon be news, and if the peculiar family happens to live in a small town, visiting newspaper correspondents will begin their dispatches: "This little village, nestling in the foothills of the Ramapo mountains, is all astir tonight over the discovery of a family in its midst which has an unbroken record of 15 years of faithful and unsensational union."

A Detroit, Mich., judge has decided that if a small boy sticks his finger through a crack in the fence and loses the digit when the dog snaps it off, the owner of the dog is not liable to damages.