

# German Leaders of "Kultur" Hunt Vainly for Solution of World's Political Problems

## HUN INTELLECTUAL SITS TREMBLING AT RUIN HE MADE

Marx, Nietzsche and Other Leaders are at Bottom of Debacle Wrought in Berlin.

## 'HEAVY THINKERS' ARE LOST

Do Not Dare Go Back and Have Found Socialism Impractical; What to Do Next Is Problem.

By Ben Hecht  
Special Wireless to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.  
(Copyright, 1919, by Chicago Daily News Co.)  
Berlin, Germany, March 16.—(Delayed)—I have, after considerable effort, traced the German intellectual to his lair. I have found him—professor, student, artist, dilettante and professional idealist—sitting, bewildered in a fashionable studio before the debacle of the front yard. It is the same German intellectual who yesterday was hailed by the world as the leading scintillant and intangible theorist at Philip Scheidemann's words of yesterday. Marx and Nietzsche and all the textbooks of higher thought, noble life, utopias and millenniums lie buried somewhere at the bottom of the debacle.

## Socialism Proves Impractical

Socialism, which for 60 years lured the imagination of the intellectual, has been proved impractical. Today's intellectual, broadening in a spiritual vacuum, has repudiated the communist fantasies. I have attended numerous foregatherings presided over by men like Robert Friedlander, Baron Von Gleichen, Dr. Paul Lantzer, Dr. Edward Stadler, Oscar Muller, Professors Ernest, Rubinder and Schumacher, and dozens of similar erudite and passionate thinkers. "Yesterday I was a Socialist," said Herr Friedlander. "Today I am nothing. With most of the intelligentsias in Germany I am adrift. When I think of Socialism I look at Philip Scheidemann and the present Socialist government. A conservative I can never be. Reaction is impossible to me, and yet there is only one kind of radicalism in the world today—that is the radicalism to be found on the outlaw side of the barricade, throwing hand grenades at government troops. Never was the world so without intellectual guidance as it is today. Unless the world's thinkers are into the breach, Bolshevism is sure to usurp the entire radical tendencies of the race and bring on a world war between the worker and the exploiting classes."

## Guild Soviets Suggested

At one of the meetings I attended I found 200 of the leading "heavy thinkers" of Germany assembled, struggling to formulate a new political doctrine for the salvation of the world. Baron Von Gleichen, a lineal descendant of the poet Schiller, explained to me: "Germany needs new ideas, new thinkers and new blood. We have collected half a billion marks (\$1,250,000) for propaganda purposes. Germany needs a new philosophy and new ideals. So far we have worked on a scheme based on the present Bolshevism. This scheme is a system of guild soviets. Soviets constitute the only weapon against Bolshevism. A perfect soviet represents all classes—workers, merchants, capitalists, intellectuals and professionals. It will prevent the eventual dictatorship by a minority of the workers as in Russia. The trouble with the German politicians now is the power of their thick-headedness, their stubbornness and their old-fashioned theories. Combining in a vacuum, providing a frightful wavering obligation to the German political tumult, German intellectuals today are up there watching, bewildered, the fighting in the streets, the killings in the market places and the executions in the prison yards."

## Make Plea for Guarantee

Paris, March 24.—Gabriel Hanotaux made an earnest plea in the League Saturday that France be given adequate guarantee against Germany, who, he thinks, will be ready to strike back in six years.

## AMERICAN SOLDIERS BOARDING TRANSPORT



Americans boarding the transport Mercury at St. Nazaire, France. This copyrighted photograph was made by the signal corps, U. S. A.

## TRIP FROM BERLIN TO PARIS IS ALMOST AS EASY AS IT EVER WAS

Correspondent Says Journey Was Quiet and Comfortable, Particularly in Germany.

By Janus B. Wood

Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.  
(Copyright, 1919, by Chicago Daily News Co.)  
Paris, France, March 24.—"It is possible to escape from Berlin with his life?" is the question everybody asks of a person who has just returned from the capital of Germany. For more than four years Berlin has been barred to the remainder of Europe more effectively than the uttermost part of the world. Parisians receive an individual who has returned from the enemy's capital with expressions of incredulity and glances of amusement. Possibly they pictured Berlin as in the throes of a revolution with the buildings bombarded, citizens shot down in cold blood and the streets held by mobs.

The trip was so easy for me that until I talked with others I did not comprehend what it actually meant. Probably I was the first civilian who made the complete trip from Berlin to Paris by railroad in several years. Before the war a journey from Berlin to Paris could be made in 12 hours. There was nothing particularly novel about my trip, which was quiet and comfortable. American army credentials made it possible.

For the benefit of the thousands of Americans who recall their own travels in Europe, I will explain that by the present route one leaves Berlin at 8:45 in the evening and arrives in Cologne at 10:30 the following morning. When one enters the sleeping compartment a German officer looks at the credentials, and when one enters the British bridgehead area around Cologne a Scotch soldier does likewise. I took luncheon at the British officers' club in Cologne, leaving the city at 3:30 in the afternoon and arriving in Coblenz two hours later. Leaving Coblenz at 10:30 o'clock on the following morning, I secured another sleeping compartment at Treves at noon and arrived in Paris at 9:30 the next morning. It is an actual fact that the journey across France was harder than that across Germany.

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## ALLIES SHOW ENTERPRISE; HUNS WHINE

Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.  
(Copyright, 1919, by Chicago Daily News Co.)

PARIS, March 24.—The Germans who stole so many industrial secrets in Belgium and Northern France, are complaining bitterly of the curiosity manifested by the allies in the manufacturing process of the German factories in the occupied territory. The Westliche schaftliche Nachrichten says the French have taken documents concerning the manufacture of dyes, and that the Americans, in addition to making a careful study of German processes, are trying to hire the best German technicians by offering high salaries.

## Coal Production Is Vital Element In Saving Europe

Paris, March 24.—(U. P.)—Industrial salvation of war stricken European countries depends more than anything else upon increased production of coal. It is indicated in a special report presented to the supreme economic council by Herbert Hoover. "Diminution of the coal supply in Europe has already made it impossible to operate the railways and municipal services in Austria, Germany, Poland and the Balkans. It is impossible to predict what will happen in the remote event that German statesmen should refuse to sign the peace treaty."

## Holland Prepares To Help Out France

By W. J. L. Kiehl  
Special Wireless to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.  
(Copyright, 1919, by Chicago Daily News Co.)  
The Hague, Holland, March 24.—The Dutch commission for an inquiry as to how Holland can help in the reconstruction of the north of France concludes, after visiting the devastated districts and conferring with the French authorities, that building materials and cattle are most needed and in line with the same Holland can furnish. Despite the present shortage of milk cows in Holland, it is hoped that as soon as sufficient fodder is imported, together with fertilizers to insure good crops it will be possible to export some cattle.

## British Plan Loan Fund for Farmers

London, March 24.—(I. N. S.)—To encourage and assist the food production generally in the British Isles the government has announced it will grant \$25 annually to a "considerable number" of officers for two years, to such officers in the army or navy who wish to farm on their own account. In addition, scholarships and fees, amounting to \$100 annually for those who will be granted other officers who have had previous experience at farming or have had a technical education, if they wish to specialize in some phase of agriculture. The latter are to be given places as agricultural teachers or organizers, if they wish them.

## Japan Asks Monroe Doctrine in Orient

By Ernest W. Clement  
Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.  
(Copyright, 1919, by Chicago Daily News Co.)  
Tokyo, March 24.—The Hoehi Shimbun, commenting on the possible revision of the League of Nations covenant for the purpose of obtaining ratification by the American senate, declares that in case such revision is made for the sake of the Americans a similar privilege should be granted to other powers. The paper adds that in case the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine be deemed justifiable the Orientals are equally entitled to claim Asia for the Asiatics.

Former Emperor Charles has again requested the Vienna government for permission to be allowed to live in Switzerland.

## COMPLICATIONS IN GERMAN FINANCES GROW WITH TIME

Figuring of Indemnities an Easy Matter, but Collecting Same Presents Many Difficulties.

## MAY TAKE OVER CUSTOMS

Precedent Is Called in Case of Creditor Nations When Turkey Went Bankrupt in 1878.

By Paul Scott Mowrer

Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.  
(Copyright, 1919, by Chicago Daily News Co.)  
The more one studies the question as to what Germany is to pay the more complicated it appears. The present indications are that certain features will be adopted and combined from the various plans which have been proposed. This Germany will be required to make whatever restitution she can in kind. For the rest, she has no gold and her paper would depreciate to nothing if exported, the allies can hope only to impose a mortgage on Germany's future income which must be paid direct by the German government.

But beyond this there is a possibility that the allies will themselves take over the administration of the German customs during a number of years. This was done successfully by the creditor nations when Turkey went bankrupt in 1878. The Turkish customs were administered by an international commission until the young Turk revolution. Germany is expecting something of this kind, but it is felt that the period of payment must not be protracted beyond 10 or 15 years for no people can be permanently enslaved.

Moreover, if the allied administration takes over certain fiscal functions from the German government it must act with great care lest the action will ultimately entail military occupation, the cost of which would swallow up all the indemnities. One of the great French newspaper demands that as there is a deficit of 11,000,000,000 francs (\$2,200,000,000) in the French budget and as the interest on the German debt is about 11,000,000,000 marks (\$2,200,000,000), Germany should be forced to cease paying interest on the debt and use a corre-

## spending sum to meet the deficit in the French budget.

Anyone who takes a moment to think will see that, as Germany has no gold, and as paper which goes beyond the frontier loses its value, the only way Germany could meet this deficit would be in manufactured goods, which the French themselves would be the first to refuse. The question as to what is the maximum Germany can be made to pay within 10 or 15 years is still unsettled. I understand that the American experts reported to the American commission that the figure was \$20,000,000,000. When the American delegates compared this figure with the total of the allied demands, which is said to be \$120,000,000,000, there was consternation and at least one delegate declared to the experts that the maximum must be doubled, as the Americans never could ease the German conscience with such a low figure—a declaration which in other days would have been called an Irish bluff.

(Note: Other authorities have held that Germany is well supplied with gold, having retained all she had at the outbreak of the war and levied tributes on conquered cities. This amount has recently been estimated at one tenth of the needed supply.—Ed.)

## Major Davidson Was News Contributor

By Paul Scott Mowrer

Special Wireless to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.  
(Copyright, 1919, by Chicago Daily News Co.)  
The Daily News Peace Conference Bureau, Paris, France, March 24.—Major David McK. Peterson, who was accidentally killed by a fall with his airplane at Daytona Beach, Fla., last week, was formerly a regular frequent of the Paris office of the Daily News. Although he was not permitted to write under his own name, he acted for several months as a special correspondent of the Daily News with the Lafayette squadron and furnished the service with many exclusive stories concerning this famous band of air fighters. His correspondence was as clear and vivid as it was prompt and reliable.

## 6000 Welsh Miners Go Out on Strike

Cardiff, Wales, March 24.—(I. N. S.)—Six thousand Welsh miners went on strike today as a protest against the action of the coal inquiry commission in not making a favorable report on all of their demands.

## CATHOLIC CHURCH TO OPPOSE SOVIET

Plan for Bolshevist Government in Ireland Is Not Favored for Emerald Isle.

By Ruth Russell

Special Wireless to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.  
(Copyright, 1919, by Chicago Daily News Co.)  
Dublin, March 24.—"What will the attitude of the church be toward an Irish soviet?" Since Countess Markiewicz proposed the soviet for the St. Patrick constituency which elected her to parliament the question has been asked by many Dubliners. If the leaders of the Transport General Workers' union of 80,000 members advocated a workers' republic it is thought that the Catholic church might actively oppose the union. But there will be encouragement not opposition, the answer has come.

It has been announced that the archbishop's palace at Drumcondra that a committee of priests will be appointed to deal with labor problems. The committee will attempt to obtain social justice for laborers not only through mediation between employers and employees but through the encouragement of unionism. The Dublin Transport General Workers' union includes all the south of Ireland unions. "Social justice rather than the form of government under which it exists," said the Rev. J. P. Flanagan, who has been appointed executive secretary of the committee by Archbishop William Walsh. The Rev. Flanagan is now stationed at the St. Marys Pro Cathedral in Dublin. He was a classmate in Rome of Archbishop George W. Mundelein of Chicago. "But it is not thought that the soviet idea has any great hold on the people. The committee is the first of the sort and will probably be copied not only throughout Ireland but every country where the Catholic church has to meet the labor problem."

"How will it operate? It will attempt to obtain a living wage by private arrangement between employer and employee. It will act on information brought it by individual employees. Where Catholic and other employers paying sweated wages are discovered the committee will bring influence to bear to get raises. In addition the committee will encourage the unions to a

## fuller life through suggesting cooperative purchase and operation in their own industries."

## Japanese to Have Line of Steamers Via Dutch Indies

By W. J. L. Kiehl

Special Wireless to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.  
(Copyright, 1919, by Chicago Daily News Co.)  
The Hague, Holland, March 24.—The Japanese steamship company, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, is going to run a line of steamers to Rotterdam from Yokohama by way of the Dutch Indies. There will be two monthly freight steamers, which will also touch at other European ports, with Rotterdam as the final port. The service is to begin in April. According to Tokyo Tokyo, the Japanese commercial attaché here, the interest displayed by Japanese capital in the Dutch East Indies is due to the importance of the raw material which is supplied to Japanese industry from the Indies. Although sugar is largely cultivated in Formosa, the Japanese prefer the sugar from the Dutch East Indies, as it is better and cheaper.

## A REAL ECONOMY Because of Extra Wear

There is no better judge of shoe wear and comfort than the policeman who is on his feet all day long. W. H. Berry, patrolman in Boston, Mass., says of Neolin-soled shoes: "My shoes with Neolin Soles serve me better than any others I have ever used. They keep my feet dry at all times, and do not slip."

When you buy new shoes, be sure they are Neolin-soled, and you, too, will know better service from shoes. Moreover, these shoes are a real economy because of the extra wear they give. Most good shoe stores carry them in styles for men, women, and children. And don't throw away your old shoes. Have them re-soled with Neolin Soles. Remember—these soles are flexible and waterproof, as well as long wearing, and are made by the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, who also make Wingfoot Heels—guaranteed to outwear all other heels.

## Neolin Soles

Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

## HUNS MUST ACCEPT PRELIMINARY TREATY IN SPITE OF TERMS

Necessity Will Force Action, Is Belief of Official in British Ministry.

London, March 24.—(U. P.)—Cecil Harmsworth, under secretary for foreign affairs and minister of blockade, told the United Press that Germany will not refuse to sign the peace treaty for the reason that she cannot do otherwise.

"The Germans are bound hand and foot," said Harmsworth. "I do not anticipate any difficulty in getting them to sign the preliminary treaty despite the report that German statesmen declare they will refuse to accept unsatisfactory terms. 'The reason I do not see any treaty difficulty is that the blockade of Germany still exists, Germany has no fleet and the allies hold the Rhine bridgeheads. It is impossible to predict what will happen in the remote event that German statesmen should refuse to sign the peace treaty.'"

Harmsworth, who has just returned from Paris, where he conferred with Herbert Hoover and others regarding the re-occupying of Germany, said the blockade will not interfere with the work of feeding the German people. "The blockade is only operating against shipment of raw material into Germany," he explained. "Some food has already gone into that country and more will follow. We do not want to see them starve."

## Dutch Expect to Aid In Policing World

(Special Wireless to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.)  
(Copyright, 1919, by Chicago Daily News Co.)

The Hague, Holland, March 24.—M. Colyn, former minister of war, expects that Holland will be called upon after the formation of the League of Nations to furnish a contingent for the international police force. He considers that this is likely because of Holland's large colonial possessions in all parts of the globe, with a total population of some 50,000,000. He also believes that Holland will have to keep an army of 200,000 men for the international police force.



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New York

Grand Lodge of Oregon, Ancient Order United Workmen, Portland, Oregon.  
Gentlemen:

We hereby certify that we have made a valuation of the Grand Lodge of Oregon, Ancient Order United Workmen, as of December 31, 1918, and that we find it to be in the following condition, to wit:

Assets, actual and contingent:	
Present mid-year value of future net contributions	\$1,090,839.00
Assets	\$98,531.85
Total	\$1,487,370.85
Liabilities, actual and contingent:	
Present mid-year value of promised benefits	\$1,419,778.00
Liabilities	9,000.00
Total	\$1,428,778.00
In excess of liabilities	\$58,594.85
Ratio of assets to liabilities	104.09%

The above valuation indicates that, on the basis of the National Fraternal Congress Table of Mortality with interest at 4 per cent, the future assessments of the Society, at the net rates now being collected, together with the new invested assets, are sufficient to meet all certificates as they mature by their terms, with a margin of safety of \$58,594.85 (or 4.09%) over and above statutory standards.

Fraternally submitted,  
Miles Menander & Son  
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