

Drastic Peace Needed to Rouse Germans to a Realization of their Crimes, Says Expert

HUNS LEFT DAZED BY SUDDEN NEEDING OF LONG CONFLICT

Traveler Finds People Going About Daily Tasks as Though Unmindful of Catastrophe.

ACT AS IF IN STUPOR

Masses Apparently Bewildered by Rapidly Succeeding Strikes, Revolts and Changes.

By Gordon Stiles
Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.
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London, May 5.—At the end of four months spent in Germany I feel impelled to write a short summary of the impressions which this sojourn has left upon me.

These are quite definite. I have had an opportunity to study the course of events from one end of the country to the other and much that puzzled me at first is now clear in my mind. When I went to Berlin in December I found the German people dazed. When I came away last week I left them still dazed. In December that was not to be wondered at. Their misfortune then was too new. They could have no perspective.

DESET BY REVOLTS
Then came the Spartacus uprisings and the presence of physical peril did its share in keeping the German mind occupied. The uncertainty which accompanied the struggle of the socialists in their efforts to form a government interfered with the calm consideration of Germany's status. A government of sorts was established and depended upon this accomplishment, which was a prodigious feat considering the difficulties attending it, came a general strike linked with further Spartacus troubles. And through it all ran the threat of the armistice dickerings, while the specter of hunger stalked everywhere.

These things and others of a kindred nature have been part and parcel of Germany's history since the abdication of the kaiser. Thus having stood by and watched these events and having been able to observe the theoretical and emotional tendencies of the German people through this period, it would be impossible not to arrive at various conclusions. The outstanding fact is that Germany does not know what has happened to her. The suddenness of her catastrophe left her stumbling about like a child in the dark. And thus far her frantic gropings have not enabled her to locate herself. She has been skidding since November and she is still skidding.

CALAMITY NOT UNDERSTOOD
In spite of the indication of absolute and crushing defeat which are everywhere apparent to everybody except themselves, the Germans do not begin to realize what their position is. Militarism has cost them—that what they have destroyed in four years cannot be rebuilt in a century, if at all. The first realization of it is probably next week when peace is concluded, when the military barriers are removed and when they find themselves ready to move forward again as one of the nations of the world. But what they

will have to go on with will not be what they expect. They will find in place of their old efficient organization a mass of military, financial and industrial wreckage. They will find people whose morale has been reduced to an unbelievably shocking state. The national machinery will consist of a miserable assortment of scraps of logs and planks which do not fit and which will rasp and grind for years.

The national body to which they must look for guidance is weak and unstable. I have not met one thinking man who believes that the present German government is a government which will procure for the nation any substantial place among the powers of the world. It is not all impossible that the political history of Germany since the armistice was signed will turn out to be the history of the downfall of socialism.

DO OIL AND WATER MILK
So far as the German experiment is concerned it has not been possible to mix the oil of conservatism and the water of radicalism into quasi socialism. The Weimar government is a Socialistic government which does not dare to socialize. In fact the tendency since the day of its birth has been to swing to the right. That is why the Independents are out for Philip Scheffern.

But I do not mean to go into the political aspects of the situation. I wish rather to give the best idea I can of the people with whom we are trying to make peace and from whom the entente expects to collect the most staggering indemnity the world has known. The forms of the German government have the attitude of the great mass of the German people. When the terms of peace are laid before the world the German public is going to wake up, and something very definite is going to happen over there. One of two things will be the outcome. Either the country will run absolutely amuck or after a mild flurry will settle down and pay its bills in an orderly and dignified manner which will surprise the whole world.

The national fabric is in a terrible condition. The very vitals of the nation have been sacrificed to the god of war. I have only a feeling of amused pity for those "investigators" who have reported that Germany is not really starving and that the industries are ready to spring forward with a bound the minute peace is concluded. Both the American and British governments have been so stupidly incompetent on the job collecting this information. Thousands of Germans are starving today. The food situation is worse now than it has ever been before. The shipments from America and England have not had time to take effect. Up to the time I left the only evidence of the public's need of the incoming food stuffs was the privilege of buying half a pound of flour a week per family. This flour, I understand, is delivered in Germany at one mark (25 cents) per pound, but the consumer pays two marks and 50 pfennig (63 cents) or 150 per cent advance. It is so with other items. The poor cannot purchase them.

MACHINERY USELESS
As to the manufacturers, I leave it to any engineer to say whether machinery which has been idle two or three years for lack of materials is going to stand up to the job, especially when there has been no oil available to prevent rust and corrosion. I have been told that 50 per cent of the manufacturing machinery in Germany has become practically worthless. I have seen evidence of that in the cotton mills, where from 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 spindles have been idle for years. Those who are looking to see Germany walk out and capture the world trade in 30 days or so should stop to consider that it would take at least two years, given all the necessary materials, for Ger-

many to put her own internal affairs again on a normal basis. Here are a few instances to illustrate what I mean. Her railroad rolling stock is in an appalling condition. The windows in the coaches are broken, the seats are upholstered with paper and even the window straps have been cut away for military use. In the hotels tablecloths are used for sheets while the tables are covered with paper.

CLOTH IN DEMAND
It would take months for all the cotton mills to turn out enough material to even partially relieve the dire need of the public for clothing. The boot and shoe makers must work day and night for about a year to keep pace with the demand for footwear.

WHERE GERMAN REPUBLIC WAS BORN



Scenes at Weimar. The upper photo shows the minister of war of Germany, Colonel Reinhardt, and General Maercker inspecting the guard of honor at the theatre in Weimar while the constituent assembly was in session. The lower photo shows delegates to the assembly leaving the Protestant church at Weimar after prayers were said for the future of the new republic.

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In the country the farmers must begin all over again to accumulate herds of cattle and the possibility of Germany being able to export dairy products like butter, cheese and similar articles, will be very vague for a long time to come. Soap, twine, drugs and scores of other commodities must be supplied to the immense population. The pressing need of so many ordinary necessities of life at home is such that Germany is not likely to be a dangerous competitor in foreign markets and by the time she is ready to go out for world trade on a large scale it will be the fault of the business men in other lands if they lose their commercial grip.

Germany is about to be taught a bitter lesson and the attitude of the Germans today causes me to feel that the lesson is deserved. For during my four months spent in traveling about the country I have never heard of one expression of regret for anything that Germany did during the war. There is no doubt that in 1914 the country was wild with enthusiasm over the toll they expected to collect from the other nations. The scales will be brushed from the eyes of the Germans by what happens in Versailles in the immediate future.

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Sees More Naval Fights
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The relief is most gratifying and so refreshing. Get a tube. Thea. Leaming & Co., N. Y.

YANKS BACK FROM RUSS PRISON CAMP TELL GREAT TALES

Five Americans Who Return by Way of Moscow Are Gaunt but Say They Are After Bolsheviki.

FOOD AWFUL CONCOCTION

Tell American Mothers not to Fear for Boys in Russia, as Homesickness Worst Trouble.

By Robert W. Ritchie
London, May 5.—Five soldiers of the 33d infantry, the first American prisoners from Russia, just arrived here by way of Stockholm today, gave a wondrous tale of adventure in the black heart of mad Russia.

They are: Walter Houston, Muskegon, Mich.; George Albers, Muskegon, Mich.; Antone Vanis, Chicago; Hauritak Mike (naturalized Russian), Detroit, and William Schulte, Manistee, Mich.

They were six weeks en route from Moscow, where they had been imprisoned, via Finland and Sweden. They left behind John Tripler, a Kentucky mountaineer, who was lost in the crowd just as they entered in Moscow; M. J. Arnold of Nebraska, a Y. M. C. A. worker, who was released with them, and John Ryell of Ohio, another "Y" worker.

THREE OTHER YANK PRISONERS
Three other Americans remain prisoners in Moscow together with 66 French and English soldiers. When interviewed at the Eagle hut here the refugees wore Bolshevik caps and nondescript clothes. The latter were supplied by the British consul at Helsinki.

Their faces were gaunt and lined with deep furrows from months of semistarvation. But they unanimously gave this cheerful pledge: "We are going back to get those Bolsheviki as soon as we get rested up and have a big feed."

Before giving their story here I must convey a typical heart appeal very earnestly put to me by young Schulte: "Tell everybody's mother back home not to worry. Our boys in Russia are doing fine. There is nothing the matter with them except homesickness." Seated in a circle in an inner room of

the Eagle hut, their outlandish boots hanging on the rungs of the chairs, the boys spun breathless yarns about their experiences, ranging from digging graves at 25 rubles a day for persons that had starved to death, to addressing a Socialist congress in Petrograd and visiting the winter palace. The natives were kaleidoscopic of weary marches in the bitter cold, their comic opera imprisonment at Moscow, and their capture on November 3, the others here were captured later. Schulte didn't get caught till March 17, but we all had the same experiences. None of us, I guess, is ashamed of the way we got captured—they got us fighting.

CAPTURED AT SENTRY POST
"In my case, a guy wearing a white nightgown crawled through the snow in on a moonlight night when I was on sentry, gunned me senseless and took me with him. When I came to I was being carried on a stretcher headed for Bolshevikland."

"The first thing they did when I got into that Bolshevik camp was to swipe my fur coat, shoes and uniform. They gave me a Bolshevik uniform, and then with some French and British prisoners, I hunted on a terrible hike of 300 versts (more than 150 miles) to Vologda. It was about 40 below zero. "Otherwise we were having a hot time."

"It was hell, pure and simple. We were fed a gruel, black bread and fish soup that would gag a hog. Of nights we slept in peasants' huts alive with vermin. We couldn't talk to our captives because they didn't know English. But I laughed and kidded 'em and called 'em all the rugged names I could think of, and they'd laugh and yell 'America!'"

FIRST AMERICAN IN MOSCOW
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I was taken by train to Moscow, where I was locked up in the barracks, not a regular prison. I was the first American to get to Moscow, but French and British fellows were with me, also Captain Wilson of the Royal Engineers, Major Frazer, a British supply officer, and a Canadian flying lieutenant—I don't remember his name, but he was a regular prince."

"For two months I was the only American there, then the rest of these boys and the 'Y' workers drifted in. I nearly died of loneliness before they arrived. "Here and there a note of doubt in hell in marching to the railroad because they were captured later when it was colder. Houston was captured on November 29. He didn't get to the rail until New Year's and was all in."

FED KASHA AND FISH SOUP
"How did they feed you?" queried the correspondent.
"The big Schulte belted:
"Kasha."
"All laughed and sang a song in queer Russo-English about black kasha and fish soup which 'makes your belly stick.'"
"Then Albers resumed his tale: "We were all in bed when the first meal was served—soup. God knows what's in it—occasionally somebody would make a mistake and leave a bit

of meat in it, but it was mostly dried peas and punk fish. I'll never eat another fish as long as I live."
HORSE FUT IN SOUP
"The last two months they began putting horse in the soup—I know, because I found a horseshoe nail in mine. We got a pound of black bread daily. You had to soak it in soup to bite it."
"Imprisonment was a joke. Each day we got a passport permitting us to go anywhere we liked in Moscow, but we had to return by 9 p. m."
"The Bolshevists treated us fine. We never got a rough word because we were Americans; in fact, the reds tried their best to make us comfortable. We had as much as anybody to eat and they paid us 25 rubles when we worked."

DANIELS SAYS LEAGUE OF NATION'S PACT IS WORLD MAGNA CHARTA
Has No Sympathy With Americans Who Fought Altruistic Purposes of U. S.

London, May 5.—(I. N. S.)—"The days of our isolation when we shied at cooperation with other nations have passed," declared Josephus Daniels, secretary of the American club today, in a speech at the American club today. "I have no sympathy with Americans who, at the termination of the war, forgot the altruistic causes and are urging a return to the ideals of the days of sailing ships."
"We entered the war unreservedly. We must enter wholeheartedly into the task of winning the greater peace. A withdrawal now would be comparable to withdrawal, at the height of battle, of our best regiments for some slight and unworthy reason."

Mr. Daniels was the guest of honor at a luncheon at the club. Secretary Daniels referred to the League of Nations as the world's magna charta, "in which militarists see no rainbow of promises across the sky." He continued: "Here and there a note of doubt in hell in marching to the railroad because they were captured later when it was colder. Houston was captured on November 29. He didn't get to the rail until New Year's and was all in."

WAR'S BLIGHTING HAND STILL RESTS HEAVILY ON WAR-TORN FRANCE

The Larks Even Are Silent; Traveler Finds Parties Working in the Villages.

By Justus B. Wood
Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.
(Copyright, 1919, by Chicago Daily News Co.)
Coblentz, Germany, May 5.—The blighting hand of war still rests heavily on France. Full comprehension of the suffering, misery and destruction which the conflict entailed can never be better reached than by a trip through the battle zones where a few months ago the cannon were never stilled, where men toiled in the trenches by night and fought by day and where everything vibrated with strength and action.

Now all is changed. The silence is unbroken even by the chirp of birds. The trenches are filling up and the ruined villages add a gruesome feature to the desolation. There are no longer any trees, for even nature seems to be dead. All life is gone where hosts once tramped.

I have just completed a 104 mile automobile trip along the Argonne-Meuse front where the American army did its best fighting. Coming from Germany, where the villages are undestroyed, the contrast in all the more marked. It is like stepping from a room full of life and gaiety into a death chamber, except that the comparison is magnified many times. Ruined villages, barren fields, forests of dead trees and graves marked with crosses follow each other in monotonous succession. During the days and nights when war's strident voice alone could be heard these things passed with little notice. Now the perspective is changed and it strikes home with chilling force.

In two of the villages I found signs of organized rehabilitation. In one the French committee for the immediate rehabilitation of the devastated areas had its sign on some newly built barracks, while a force of men were putting up more buildings. In another place the committee formed to perpetuate war souvenirs had a group of German prisoners restoring various picturesque dugouts formerly used by the Germans. Frequently groups of prisoners were seen in the fields rolling up barbed wire and filling in the trenches which scar this part of France.

the commonwealth an advance of \$3125 for every returned soldier they settle upon the land, and between \$160,000,000 and \$200,000,000 for expensures on public works for the acquisition of land, in order to give employment to repatriated Anzacs.

Dry slabwood and inside wood, green stamps for cash. Holman Fuel Co., Main 253; A-255; A-495.—Adv.

\$3125 For Anzacs Who Take up Land
Melbourne, May 5.—The Australian government has assured the states of

Freedom of Sea Rears Its Head Again as Puzzle At Peace Table

Delegates Wondering Whether Pact Will Be Signed Without Action by Powers.

By Paul Scott Mowrer
Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.
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The Daily News Peace Conference Bureau, Paris, France, May 5.—That old international ghost, the freedom of the seas, is beginning to walk again. People are asking whether the peace conferees intend to close the negotiations without having even discussed the subject. Freedom of the seas might mean many things, but in its American interpretation it means the observation of sea laws and the safeguarding of neutral rights in time of war.

The allies in replying to the Germans' acceptance of the armistice on the basis of the 24 points made reservations regarding this particular point. Sometime during President Wilson's visit to England in December the matter was discreetly dropped. One reason was that in view of England's unexpected support of our League of Nations project we felt disposed not to press an issue unpleasant to England, but the principal reason was the supposition that with a League of Nations there would be no war and even if a war should break out there would be no neutrals, and so no sea laws for war time would be necessary.

This seemed to be a sound position at the time, but now that we know exactly what are the statutes of the League of Nations we find that, although there is every disposition to prevent war, the possibility of war is openly registered in the text. So long as this possibility exists there is danger of neutral rights at sea being violated by the belligerents, for not only does the league covenant not declare war against war but it gives no indication that in case of war many nations may not properly remain neutral.

Such being the facts there is apparently sound reason for reviving the question and drafting sea laws, as this interests not only the United States but England as well. Perhaps our statesmen are preserving this point to be dealt with as one of the first functions of the League of Nations.

Strike of Laborers In Kingston Ended
Kingston, Jamaica, May 5.—The strike of the dock laborers is ended. A deputation saw the governor, who advised the men to try to reach an agreement with the shipping agents. A compromise was reached by which the dockers are to receive 12 cents an hour and shipworkers 14 cents, with double pay for night work. The day counts from 7 o'clock in the morning to 6 in the evening, with two hours for meals.

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No Wash Woman would "look at" your wash for only 5 cents. She would want a good price for her day's work—even though the clothes were not washed clean. You would probably have to pay her extra "car-fare money," and then you wouldn't know whether she would put in an appearance or not. If you send your wash out to the laundry there is considerably more added to your expense. Your clothing is pretty sure to be mistreated, and wears out in almost no time.

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The APEX washes your clothes and linen PERFECTLY—without wear. Washes in about half the time required by other machines. Is made entirely of metal (except wringer)—no wood to rot, warp, or splinter. No heavy, dirty cylinder to lift out. No sour laundry odor. Swinging wringer—may be placed in any position. These and many other points of APEX superiority will be demonstrated to you here at any time.

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