

German Holds Weakness of Government Responsible for Severity of Peace Terms

REVENTLOW SAYS ALLIES' DISPUTES FAMILY QUARRELS

Famous Hun Firebrand Ridicules Idea That Germany Has Chance to Gain Anything From Them.

OWN GOVERNMENT BLAMED

He Says President Wilson Swayed by Entente Because of Absence of Counter Propaganda.

Berlin, June 12.—Disputes among the allies at the peace table are family quarrels, and Germany being outside the "family" would be foolish to build any hopes on them for there is no chance of the hostile alliance being disrupted. With this argument, Count Ernest zu Reventlow, leading Pan-German firebrand, counters in his Deutsche Tageblatte, the widespread view in Germany that the allied coalition may collapse and Germany might still snatch a diplomatic victory out of the jaws of defeat.

"We, ourselves, are to blame for the severity of the peace terms," is the main thread of his logic.

He bitterly denounces the weakness of the German government since Prince Max of Baden, in admitting Germany's war guilt, instead of proving her innocent, which he says would have been an easy thing. Thus, he says, Germany allowed the French and English Machiavellis to convince President Wilson Germany alone is to blame and force him to abandon his 14 points.

TEXT OF ARTICLE

His article is as follows: "Our foes are bound together by economic ties. One is dependent upon the other. Italy may kick and shout for a while but in the final end she will agree to take her share of the spoils. It is the spoils that are holding the allies together, at least until the spoils are divided.

"Now the Italians are mad clean through. They are denouncing their allies and they are abusing President Wilson. They have a right to do so because they belong to one family. They are allies. It is the proper policy for the Italians and Italian newspapers to abuse Wilson. No doubt the Italian premier himself is the stage manager of this campaign of abuse leveled at the American president. But it is most foolish for German newspapers to imitate the Italians.

"We cannot compare our position with Italy's because we do not belong to the allies family. The answer ever ready for us will always be: 'Germany brought on the war, it is guilty and deserves no consideration.'

GOVERNMENT BLAMED

"That Germany is considered guilty by the world, is the fault of the German government from Prince Max of Baden. For the purpose of bringing about a revolution, the parties on the left have been aiding and abetting in convincing even the German people of the guilt of the Kaiser's government.

"They blamed the Kaiser for the war in order to get rid of him, and now they must not be surprised if they see the guilt fastened upon the German nation by our foes.

"The German government since Prince Max, has done nothing to combat the theory of Germany's guilt. The enemy's charge remained unanswered so long that it is now too late for any effective refutation. Long ago the German view of pre-war history should have been propagated in all the world. That would have been genuine German propaganda. Again and again the charge has been made that the German staff had 'incited war.' Why has this accusation never been refuted? The answer must be documents in the military archives that prove the falsity of the charge.

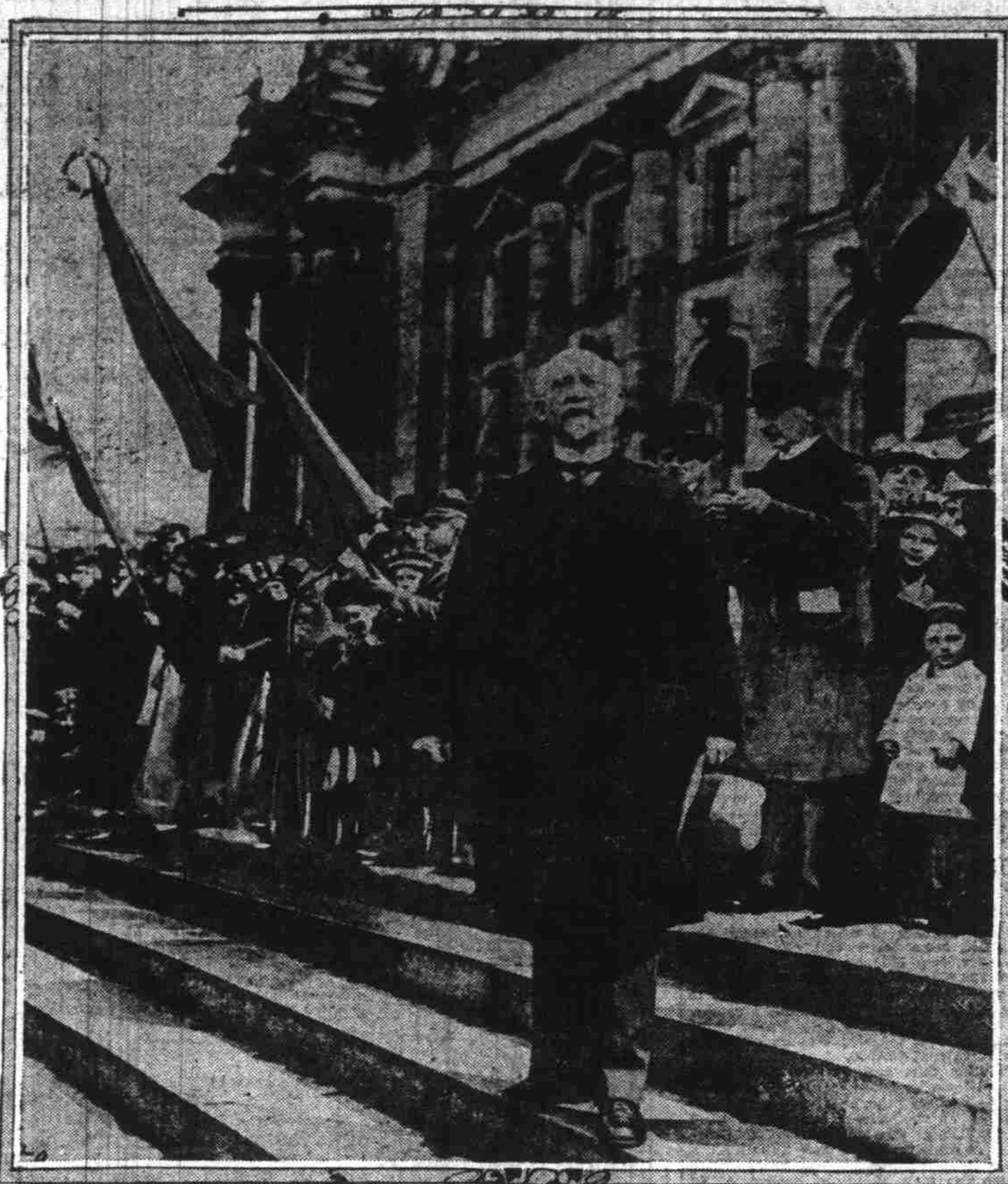
ALLIES' ANSWER READY

"When Germany complains of the severity of the conditions the allies seek to impose upon us, the answer is buried at us: 'If Germany had won, it would have dictated a much severer peace. Look at Brest Litovsk.'

"The peace of Brest Litovsk was merely a war measure made for the purpose of relieving the German army from any danger in the east and giving it a free hand in the west. Of course, at the time we could not proclaim this from the house. Speeches and the wordings of prominent men are cited for the purpose of showing that the dominant power in Germany intended to annex Belgium and Northern France in case of a German victory. This is false. The pan-German agitation meant to combat the campaign of extreme pacifists who advocated giving everything away. Because they were too harsh, our object was stiffening the government's backbone, for there was danger of asking too little just for the sake of an early peace.

"As a matter of fact victory never thought of dictating a peace to England.

SCHEIDEMANN DENOUNCES PEACE TERMS



Herr Scheidemann in the very act of denouncing the terms of peace as laid down in Paris to the German peace delegates. Thousands of Berliners gathered in front of the reichstag where this photograph was made, to listen to Scheidemann's explanation of the terms of peace and his denunciation of those terms which the Germans must accept before they can start again to make their place in the sun.

France and Russia that would have ruined any of those countries, although Germany would have been in a better position of proving the culpable guilt of the enemy coalition.

"The best proof we still have today. Every power of the triple entente entered the war with strictly definite aims. Witness the secret treaty of London. And all their aims were pre-supposed upon the utter defeat and destruction of Germany.

"Germany had no war aims. She merely defended herself. The war aims were our destruction. In this they have never altered during the whole length of the war.

"But the conditions of peace to be imposed upon us would not be so severe had it not been for that glorious revolution of ours.

"Our weak government, the fruit of this wonderful revolution, is responsible for President Wilson abandoning his 14 points. It is true that Wilson deserted the high ideal proclaimed by him. The League of Nations is remarkably free from high sounding principles. Our weak and faulty government, inexperienced in the arts of diplomacy, surrendered Wilson to the tender mercy of English and French Machiavellis, who made the most of their opportunity.

"They dined into the president's ear that story of Germany's guilt. They repeated the charge day in and day out while the German government kept silent. There was no refutation, no counter balancing evidence. No wonder England's and France's positions became stronger and stronger with Wilson. He heard only one side of the story. And it would have been so simple to show him the other side.

"The United States is not interested in the ruin or destruction of Germany, neither materially nor otherwise. Germany is no longer a competitor of the United States and will hardly ever be able to again compete with them. Why should the United States want to destroy Germany? If they consent to our ruination it will not conduce to the prestige of the United States nor to the fame and reputation of Woodrow Wilson, an advocate and prophet of the principles of self determination. This makes it as plain as daylight.

Wilson was maneuvered into the position he finds himself in today, but this position was not and is not of his own choosing."

HUNS MUST GIVE BACK LOOT THEY TOOK FROM CHINA

Five Exquisite Examples of Art and Science of Ancient Times Are Now Reposing in Potsdam.

PEACE CONFERENCE ORDERS

Section of Treaty Applies Which Provides for Renouncing of Indemnities Under Boxer Pact.

Paris, June 12.—(I. N. S.)—The threads of history, running far into the beginnings of the world, are invisible to most of the generations who see nothing but their own problems. They have a way, however, of appearing now and then with a startling reality and guiding contemporary affairs. Long before there was any such thing as modern society, with all its wars and intrigues, long before Christ lived, there was an ancient civilization rich in culture and invention. That was China, who with the Chaldeans in the west made the first astronomical observations. They were the first to attempt to plot the sky and they made the first instruments by which they could read the stars.

"At Potsdam today there stand five bronze treasures of ancient China, five of the most exquisite examples of the art and science of the east, harking back to this civilization which had grown old when European civilization was just beginning. Their surroundings are not congenial. They seem to dream of other worlds. And so the threads of history, tugging, are restoring them to their ancient seat.

LOOTED OBSERVATORY

This is what happened: In 1900 Baron von Ketteler was murdered in the Boxer rebellion in China. The German government, greatly outraged, demanded reparation and indemnity for the insult. Under the

protocol of 1901 the German government was given special privileges in China, some buildings, wharves and barracks for the munitions of warships and general objects of art which they took from the ancient observatory of Peking.

Among these objects were five of the most beautiful astronomical instruments ever made. They were wrought in bronze and dated back to studies made as early as 2000 B. C.

One of these instruments is a large device resembling an equilateral, which was constructed in the thirteenth century by Ko-Chou-Kung, astronomer to the emperor of the first Tartar dynasty and founder of Peking. It was Ko-Chou-Kung who determined with accuracy the obliquity of the ecliptic and made attempts to estimate the distance of the sun from the earth. In the latter calculation he failed, because he assumed the earth to be flat.

QUADRANT IS ANOTHER

One of the most ancient chronicles in existence, the "Tahun-King," relates how the emperor's two chief astronomers, Hsi and Ho, suffered death because they neglected to proclaim the eclipse of October 22, 1137 B. C. Another instrument is a huge bronze quadrant, which was sent to the Emperor Kang Hsi by Louis XIV., and a huge brown auxiliary sphere of the seventeenth century.

The most beautiful of all, however, is the celestial globe made of bronze seven feet in diameter. It was constructed in 1647 by one of the Jesuit missionaries, Pere Verbiest, who had charge of the observatory of Peking between 1661 and 1721.

These monuments to the ancient glory and scholarship of China were taken by the Germans who refused to return them after the looting of Peking, when the armies of Germany, France, Russia, Great Britain and the United States entered the city to put it in order. The troops of the different nations were led by Count von Waldersee, who was chosen in deference to the Kaiser.

IS MASSIVE TOWER

The observatory, from which these instruments were taken eighteen years ago, is a massive tower of medium height, situated in the southwest corner of the inner city. Its architecture is of feudal character, resembling more old states of the fortified city of the middle ages than a Chinese structure. Here under a kind of shed that juts out from the left of the tower the instruments were kept.

By some of those mounted on the ramparts of the observatory, it appears that the Chinese anticipated by three centuries many important inventions. Ever since 611 B. C. they have had trustworthy cometary records and very

early attempts were made to proclaim the eclipses of the sun.

The Germans took their pick of the instruments and sent them to Potsdam, where they were erected for public inspection and adoration.

But now they are being returned to China. The peace conference has so decided.

Under a clause in the peace treaty: "Germany renounces in favor of China all privileges and indemnities resulting from the Boxer protocol in 1901, and all buildings, wharves and barracks for the munitions of warships, wireless plants and other public property."

Somewhere in the celestial heavens Hsi and Ho must have smiled when they read this clause.

Rumor That Colonel House Has Mission To Dublin Is Denied

London, June 12.—President Wilson has no intention of sending Col. Edward M. House on any mission, and there is not the slightest ground for the report from Paris, published in Dublin, that the colonel is to go to Ireland to "investigate conditions and sentiment."

This announcement was made here Thursday by an official of the American committee on public information.

Colonel House may come to London in the near future to confer with Sir Eric Drummond, general secretary of the League of Nations, on the subject of American representation at the permanent secretariat of the league, but he will have nothing to do with the Irish question.

De Valera Believed Coming to America

London, June 12.—There are the strongest possible reasons for believing that Eamon de Valera, president of the "Irish Republic," now missing for 12 days since he left Dublin, ostensibly for England, is either on the way to the United States or already has arrived there.

"Yore wife is considerable of a talker," sympathetically said a neighbor. "Eh-yah," rather ruefully replied Gap Johnson of Rumpus Ridge, Ark. "Fears like she's afraid if she don't hurry here won't get everything said up."—Judge.

WILSON'S VISIT TO BELGIUM ARRANGED

King Albert to Meet President and Accompany Him On Tour of Belgian Front.

Brussels, June 12.—The official program for President Wilson's visit, beginning Saturday, as now planned, or on whatever date is finally agreed upon, has been arranged.

King Albert will meet the president at Adinkerke, accompanying him on a visit to the Belgian front, including Nieuport and Ypres.

On the second day a reception will be held in the chamber of deputies at 10 o'clock. Addresses will be made by Wilson and Belgian officials. Following the reception, Minister Whitlock will give a luncheon to the president, after which Wilson will go to Malines and visit Cardinal Mercier. In the evening the president will be guest of honor at a dinner in the Brussels palace.

The president will visit the devastated regions and Louvain during the forenoon of the third day, and will lunch later with the royal family. In the evening he will be the guest at a dinner in Brussels. He will return to Paris during the night.

United Fruit Co. to Expand in Jamaica

By R. W. Thompson
Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.
(Copyright, 1919, by Chicago Daily News Co.)
Kingston, Jamaica, June 12.—The United Fruit company is extending its operations here on a considerable scale. It is preparing to extend its light-railways and establishing a special medical treatment for laborers on its farms. It is understood that the company contemplates sugar growing.

RIDE IN AN AEROPLANE ALL WEEK. MUNICIPAL GOLF LINKS ADV.

What Enemies of America Lurk Behind the Bomb?

Why the bombs were placed on June 2d and what is the reason for this series of outrages making Democratic America resemble the Russia of the Czars and a career on the American bench as hazardous as a Muscovite Grand Duke, is the question which the American press has set itself to answer in earnest. These attempted assassinations may be "the work of a little group of desperate criminals," as the New York Globe has it, or "of a few individuals obsessed with Bolshevistic radical designs who do not recognize the utter absurdity of a reign of terror in this country," as the Philadelphia Record concludes. They may indicate, as Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer says, "nothing but the lawless attempt of an anarchistic element of the population to terrorize the country and thus stay the hand of government," which "they have utterly failed to do."

In THE LITERARY DIGEST for June 14th, the leading article takes up this latest attempt to disturb the forces of law and order, and by quotation from newspapers and individuals of widely divergent opinions, presents the subject in all its phases.

Other important news articles in this number of "The Digest" are:

Canada's Big Labor War

A Survey From All Angles of One of the Most Critical Periods in Canadian History

Little Austria
Our Big Navy Plan Torpedoed
Getting Back to Business in Europe
Turkey's Injured Feelings
Colored Troops Healthier Than White
An Antinose Telephone
The Film Finds Spiritual Beauty in Chinatown
The Case Against Zionism
Esthonia—Its Location, People and Future
Personal Glimpses of Men and Events

The German Idea of a Just Peace
"Labor" and Daylight Saving
Jugo-Slavia's Domestic Jars
Electric Tractors for Factory Use
How to Light a Movie Theatre,
The English Hearth of the Washingtons
Madness and Music
Failure of Religion in Russia
Conscience Plus Red-hair Were Bad for Germans
The Best of the Current Poetry

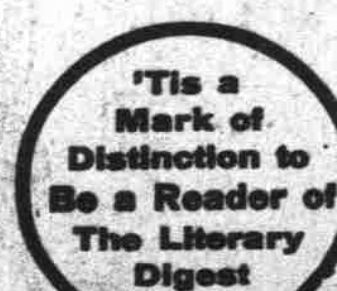
Many Illustrations, Including Maps, and Laughable Cartoons

To Make the "Week-end" Complete

Before running away to the mountains or the seashore for a rest at the end of the week, be sure and take THE DIGEST with you. It will add to the pleasure and benefits of your rest period. Through its pages the great events of the world pass in review before your eyes. THE DIGEST is intensely human and its many interesting stories of individual

experience will make a strong appeal to you. In a couple of hours' reading you can catch up with the world and when you return to your everyday duties you will do so with a clear and balanced understanding, as every topic in THE DIGEST is discussed from all viewpoints—there is no attempt at partizan-ship. Don't miss this week's number.

June 14th Number on Sale To-day—All News-dealers—10 Cents



The Literary Digest

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY (Publishers of the Famous NEW Standard Dictionary), NEW YORK

More Aid Is Sought By Attorney General

Washington, June 12.—Recent bomb outrages led to a recommendation to Congress Thursday from Attorney General Palmer for \$500,000 additional for detection and prosecution of crimes, and authority to appoint a director of the bureau of investigation on the department of justice at a salary of \$7500 a year, and additional special agents. William J. Flynn already has been appointed director of the bureau.

Turkish Minister Arrives in France

Vaucluse, France, June 12.—Foreign Minister Damar Cerid of Turkey, accompanied by his secretaries, arrived here from Toulon Thursday. He was

British Warships Bombard Kronstadt

Stockholm, June 12.—(I. N. S.)—British warships are bombing the Russian fortress of Kronstadt (formerly one of the chief defenses of Petrograd on the sea side), according to press dispatches received here today from Helsinki. There are indications that the Bolshevik forces are preparing to evacuate the place, the reports said.

Transport Calamates Arrives
Boston, June 12.—(I. N. S.)—The transport Calamates docked here today with 221 overseas troops, including the remainder of the 76th (New England) division.

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