

Despotism Grips Germany

NOSKE RULES WITH ROD OF IRON AND WILL OF DESPOT

Kiel Revolution Gave Him Opportunity Which He Seized for Establishment of Control.

TRAINS WITH MILITARISTS

None Is Too Reactionary to Suit Him Who Today Is the Big Man of Germany.

(Continued From Page One)

of the German espionage and propaganda departments, Nicksal was too reactionary for Prince Maximilian but not for Noske. One of Noske's first acts as dictator was to restore this most pan-German of all old Germany's officials.

General Ludendorff, likewise deposed by Maximilian, was called in by Noske to help prepare plans for the proposed military campaign against Poland which has not yet materialized. It must not be forgot that Noske is merely a puppet utilized by German militarism to retain its hold on Germany. Investigation of Noske's life, his acts and maneuverings reveals a man of parts—a sort of German variant of the French Lafayette, a very German variant.

IMPORTANT HISTORICAL FIGURE

I am writing this story because I regard Noske as the most important historical event in Middle Europe. Before Noske's advent as military dictator there was no revolution to speak of in Germany. The revolution led by the Socialists of the middle and left wings was a minority affair. Noske suppressed it with ease. In November, in January and in March the German workingmen as a whole were not revolutionary. Under the Kaiser they were allowed to organize into a large political party. This party was an orderly political unit within the German empire working in an orderly and rather idealistic way for some future Socialist Utopia. It possessed about the same position in the life of the nation that the American national guard did in peace times.

RESISTS TO VIOLENCE
The inner politics of the former Kaiser Wilhelm was distinguished by a just archaic benevolence which disarmed the revolution and left it a sort of contented hope cherished by the working class. The change from the Kaiser to Noske, however, dispelled this state of affairs. In order to preserve the military classes of Germany and to keep intact the bankrupt capitalist system, Noske was forced to resort to violence. The result has been a new born violence on the part of the workingmen. Each of his victories has been a new born violence on the revolutionary sentiment in Germany. This sentiment, it must be understood, did not exist on November 9, 1918, the date of the first German revolution. Today all sides admit that the German proletariat stands almost as a body for the revolution. Members of the German government themselves admit that they are no government of the people but merely figureheads kept in place by the iron hand of Noske. How long Noske will survive, it is a question which time will answer. That he is bound to fall is certain; that the ascent of the proletariat forces in Germany will occur before many months is another inevitable thing.

INTIMATE VIEW OF NOSKE
I have met and talked with Noske several times. He is a tall, dark-haired man with a black mustache. He wears glasses and walks with a slight stoop. Although he is the most violently hated man in Germany by the masses he does not give the impression of a villainous despot. In fact, Noske is a clear-headed man with a variety of cynical appreciation of himself and the situation. His own words and acts, however, best give an idea of his character. In 1906 Noske entered the Reichstag as a member of the Social Democratic party. He had prepared himself for the position by editing a small newspaper, "Fremde," which he early allied himself with the "revisionists," those of the Social Democratic party who desired to remove some of the Marxian Socialists from the party's list.

During the war he was a staunch supporter of the German military party. In January, 1918, he made a speech in the Reichstag in connection with the famous Baralong case. The Baralong, an English ship, had sunk a German U-boat and according to German charges fired upon the U-boat crew in the water. The English note on the Baralong case is the most disgraceful and cynical communication we have ever heard of. "When one reads the German government answer one asks if it could not have been harder and stronger."

REICHSTAG CAREER
At this point the Reichstag records show that Liebknecht exclaimed, "Hear, hear!" expressing his opinion of a Social Democrat who thought the government of the Kaiser and the crown prince too weak in its tactics. Noske continued: "However, we admire our love our brave U-boat men and even if the government did not make the note earlier we have every confidence that these men will make it sufficiently hard for the enemy without any notes."

In May, 1918, however, Noske is heard uttering the paradoxical cry in the Reichstag, "The censorship and state of siege are purposeless and disgusting institutions to impose upon the people." This was the same Noske who less than three years later was to inaugurate a censorship and a state of siege which made the Kaiser's look like the amateur efforts of a philistine.

That Noske's regime has thrown 100 per



Gustav Noske, who rescued German military caste from oblivion

cent more men and women into jail in six months and executed several hundred per cent more political offenders in a similar time than the former Kaiser did during his entire reign. Again in May, 1918, Noske is heard in the Reichstag explaining: "Now is not the time for a debate on the war aims and therefore I do not wish to speak of that." If it is desirable and necessary our colonial possessions will be augmented by the peace—remarks which were hailed with acclamation by the pan-German in the assembly. Later in July Noske declares: "The Socialists agree to the Bucharest treaty notwithstanding that it is not ideal. But ideal treaties are out of the question. Germany's necessities come first. It is most important that Roumania's frivolity should be justly finished."

LAW IS NO CONCERN
That same month at the Social Democracy's famous annual party day Noske hurled his annexationist speech and defiance at the entente's peace overture. And finally rebuked by Hugo Haase in April in the new German national assembly for "barbarous violence against the working men and for issuing his medieval order to kill all men found with guns on their persons in their homes and to arrest without warrants all men suspected of political ideals not his own." Noske replied with the words: "In such a dangerous situation as this one does not bother about laws, if as you say what I do is illegal. It is not the means but the results that count."

Noske's annual ascendancy to power begins with November 3, 1918, in Kiel. The governor of Kiel had appealed to the Reichstag to send a member of the German cabinet and the Socialist party to the city to take care of the threatening marine riots. Noske and Hausmann, a member of the cabinet, were sent. On November 3 the riots began. Noske at once organized his famous iron marine brigade recruited from officers and desk officers of the navy. No revolutionaries were permitted in this brigade. Noske was the master of the situation. As a Reichstag member he had military budget inspector for his party, a post which had brought him for years into actual contact with German militarism. Noske's iron marine brigade broke the revolution in Kiel. **FROM KIEL TO BERLIN**
Moved to Berlin this brigade overpowered the revolutionists in the capital. It was officers from this brigade who killed Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg in January and this brigade, still under Noske, was the nucleus of the now famous government guard at which workingmen spit in the streets. Surrounded by portions of this guard, hounded in by barbed wire defenses and machine gun emplacements Noske returns today in the heart of Berlin. He is Germany's big man.

George Pattullo Is Recuperating From Influenza Attack
Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.
(Copyright, 1919, by Chicago Daily News Co.)
Brest, July 12.—George Pattullo, the Saturday Evening Post's voracious chronicler of the doughboys' plings, is recuperating in Paris from an attack of Spanish influenza contracted in Berlin. He has been congratulated by General Pershing for his faithful descriptions of the life of the soldiers of the expedition. Pattullo was usually attached to the First Division and accompanied the

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LITTLE NATIONS ARE YET TO HAVE CASES ADJUSTED

Bulgaria Is Not Yet Considered and Turkey Sent Home to Await Decision of America.

ITALIANS VERY NERVOUS

Chaotic Condition of Mind Results From Continued Uncertainty as to Her Demands.

Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.
(Copyright, 1919, by Chicago Daily News Co.)
Paris, July 12.—Bulgaria, Austria and Turkey have yet to be dealt with and until they are Europe is bound to continue in a more or less chaotic state. Of the Bulgarian treaty no one speaks. The Turks have been sent back home, presumably on the theory that the near eastern question seems to be solved until it is definitely known whether or not the United States will accept mandatories over Armenia and Constantinople and this can only be known through action by the United States senate. Italy is in a nervous and perhaps even dangerous condition because of the continued uncertainty as to practically all her demands. Foreign Minister Titttoni has arrived in Paris and is reorganizing the Italian delegation on a new and more unified plan. He will act as a sort of president of the council with De Martino, a veteran diplomat, as chief of cabinet, and the other Italian delegates in somewhat the same relation to Titttoni as are ministers to a premier. It is expected by this means to attain cohesion which never existed under Orlando and Sonnino.

URGENT AS EVER
The Adriatic question is an urgent as ever and no nearer solution. M. Tardieu still seems to think that his plan may be adopted but nobody seems to agree with him. I understand that Titttoni's first act is likely to be the publication of the official text of the pact of London, thus signifying his intention of standing firmly on this document.

Meanwhile the rest of the Austrian treaty was handed to the Austrian delegates on Monday. The treaty is not really concluded. The military and certain political clauses may be made the subject of later agreements in order not to delay the signature of some kind of a treaty any longer than is absolutely necessary. The new council of four seems to think it can rush the Austrian treaty through within a few weeks but most observers consider this doubtful.

At the present time it has apparently been decided that the empire's pre-war debt must be borne entirely by Hungary and Austria. However, of the empire's war debt, which alone reaches some 80,000,000,000 crowns (\$13,000,000,000), the liberated people who constitute two thirds of the empire's former population, will be required to assume 20 per cent while the remaining 80 per cent will be left to Hungary and Austria, the present population of which is



"Peoples hitherto in utter darkness are to be led out into the sunlight and given at last a helping hand."
—President Wilson in address to senate on League of Nations and the peace treaty.

about one third of the empire's former 88,000,000 souls.
LIBERATED PEOPLES EXEMPT
The newly liberated peoples will be entirely exempted from reparation charges, which must all be shouldered by Hungary and Austria. Britain and the United States are apparently demanding a share of Austria's ships. France is demanding money and ships; Italy, money, ships and railway stocks; Serbia, the same, while Roumania is demanding financial reparations. Indeed, everybody is asking for something where there is apparently very little available for anybody. It is generally recognized that Italy's claims against the former empire of the Hapsburgs should have priority. Thus when France tried to claim 1,000,000 crowns (\$200,000) worth of stock in the Southern Austrian railway on the ground that a certain amount of French capital was invested in it Italy protested that this railway was one of the few real assets available for damages and that as a considerable part of the railway will henceforth run on Italian territory Italy should be allowed to acquire full ownership of the entire system. On Italy agreeing to reimburse the French shareholders her point of view was accepted. Still another point which has been

PERSHING'S PART IN WORLD WAR PREDICTION IN 1749

Frederick Pershing, Lineal Ancestor, Foretold That Descendant Would Lead Fight on Huns

STORY TOLD AT REUNION

Interesting Bit of History Is Revealed Recently at Gathering Held at Greensburg, Pa.

Greensburg, Pa., July 12.—(I. N. S.)
—In the year 1749, just 170 years ago—Frederick Pershing, an Alsatian, spoke to his son, also named Frederick, as the latter was starting for America as follows:

"My son, the Huns and Magyars are making war upon us. I do not want you to be pressed into the army and killed. On the morrow morn start early for the coast and thence make your way across the seas to the new world, and there, some day, in my prayer and prediction that you or your descendants will head an army that will come overseas and whip the Huns and Magyars and bring real freedom and joy to the Alsatians."

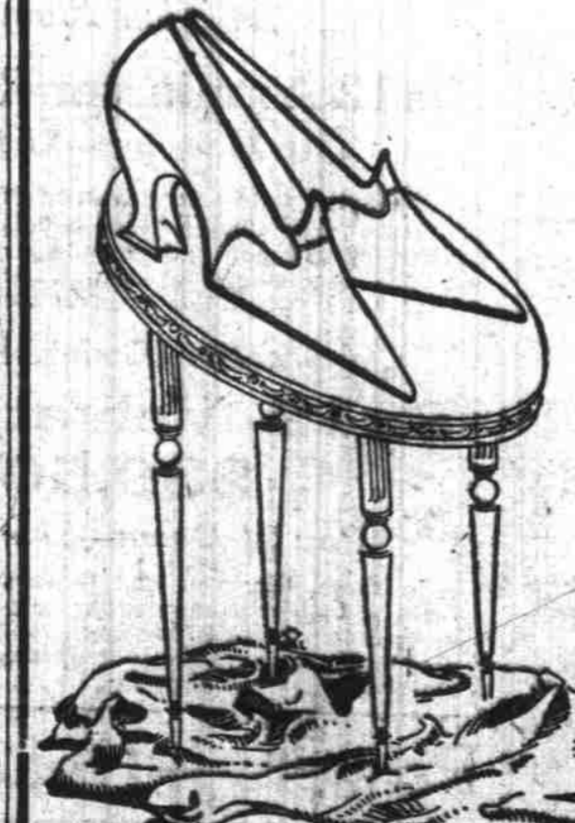
Frederick became the founder of the Pershing family in America and today the prayer and prophecy of his father have been answered and fulfilled. General John J. Pershing, a descendant, commander of the American expeditionary forces, as predicted by the elder Frederick Pershing, commanded an army to victory over the Germans and has won real freedom and joy for the Alsatians.

This interesting bit of Pershing family history was revealed by members of the Pershing family who gathered here recently for a reunion. The history also shows that the founder of the family in this country was given a few gold coins by his father and the morning after being addressed by his father started for the new world. He worked his way over on a sailing vessel and landed in Baltimore. Some time later he married a German girl and the couple settled in Western Maryland.

In 1764 the family moved westward, taking up a "tomahawk claim" of 254 acres in family township, Westmoreland county. Here four sons and two daughters were reared. General Pershing is one of Frederick Pershing's descendants of the fifth generation. Plans are being made by members of the family to hold a corn roast or a barbecue, providing General Pershing returns to this country within a short time. The commander has promised to visit his relatives as soon as possible after his return from Europe.

Jobsless King for Hire
Paris, July 12.—(I. N. S.)—Some 278 kings and near kings are out of a job as a result of the war, according to latest records.

TIMELINESS



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