

PEACE LEAGUE IS WORKING WITHOUT U.S. PARTICIPATING

By Paul Scott Mower
Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.
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Paris, France, March 1.—Are the provisions of President Wilson and Colonel E. M. House already beginning to be realized? Is the League of Nations, to which they sacrificed so much else in the peace negotiations, destined indeed to become the salvation of humanity? Who now in Europe would venture to say no. For the league is already in operation.

Despite the disappointment caused by America's prolonged abstention it not only exists but is working. Its council in the first session has satisfactorily elaborated stipulations for the government of Danzig and the Saar basin. It plans in the near future to make an international study of the world's financial ills, while doubtless one of its most important immediate functions will be the negotiation of disputed points in connection with the various treaties.

PUBLIC MIND CONFUSED
The international labor bureau, which is affiliated with the league and which recently held its second meeting in London, is now fully organized under the direction of Albert Thomas of France. Under its auspices an international seamen's conference will be held in Genoa, Italy, on June 15, and a second international labor conference is being planned for the spring of 1921. The local representative of the Polish government has secured a vote on a motion to make an exhaustive inquiry into labor conditions in all European countries and particularly Russia. The consequences of such a study by such a body may be enormous. Up to the present there is every reason to believe that organized labor of the allied countries is eagerly supporting the bureau's work.

While the league thus gradually takes form it is possible to foresee more clearly its general trend. More than 15,000 articles have been written concerning it within a year in Europe alone and there is much confusion in the popular mind. But this much is clear: It is not a superstate. It is more like a permanent association of civilized nations for the sake of humanity's political, social and economic problems with a view to making recommendations for the betterment of human existence.

BRITAIN DEEPLY INTERESTED
Its internal organization, unprecedented in international affairs, has been aptly likened to that of a great modern business concern, the assembly corresponding to a meeting of the shareholders, the council the board of directors and the permanent secretariat to the technical personnel. In any case, the league obviously means business. Some of its warmest supporters especially regret the absence of America from its councils just now, for this is the formative period.

Within the league four different influences can be distinguished struggling for dominance:

First, the small states want the league to become more economic and less political. They are particularly interested in securing a reduction of their obligations in case of an armed conflict.

Second, the British desire to endow the league with a large altruistic policy calculated to win popular enthusiasm by not merely judging conflicts but seeking to foresee and prevent them. They particularly emphasize the educational side. The League of Nations union has already established 150 regional propaganda groups in England for the purpose of developing the sentiment of international solidarity by speeches, pamphlets and even moving pictures. Lord Robert Cecil wants the league to take up the Russian problem. There are also British groups who are much interested in relieving the distress

SCANDINAVIA HAS DIFFICULTY OVER DRY LEGISLATION

By Hal O'Flaherty
Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.
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Stockholm, Feb. 24.—Partial prohibition as enforced in the Scandinavian countries has met all the requirements of those who laid the basis for the liquor laws. It has reduced consumption to the point where the individual cannot get more than is considered good for the average drinker and it has cut off the supplies to drunkards and lawbreakers, but everywhere partial measures fail to satisfy either the wets or the dries. Even in Sweden, where the most perfect compromise system between complete prohibition and unrestricted sale has been operative for five years, the bitterest antagonism comes from both elements.

Norway stopped the sale of whiskey and other spirits last fall, but continued the sale of wine and beer. This has resulted in widespread home distilling of whiskey and general abuse of the regressive measure by city consumers. These say that the peasants who are responsible for partial prohibition can make their own spirits while the city dwellers are watched too closely and are forced to go without. There is a strong inclination toward complete prohibition in Norway as a remedy for the bitter strife that is developing over the halfway measure, but as long as the surrounding countries continue to manufacture and sell spirits it is doubtful if anything approaching complete prohibition is possible.

SATISFIES NEITHER SIDE
Dr. Ivan Bratt, director of Sweden's liquor control system and undoubtedly the most criticized man in the country, remains firm in the belief that he has worked out the only compromise system offering the possibility of practical enforcement, but he refuses to make any prediction as to how long it will work. "We will continue the operation of this scheme as long as possible," he told me. "But we progress between two fires. The prohibitionists hate this system because it is preventing them from making progress toward their objective, while the liquor interests who see their profits going to the government have an equal hatred for the system. We have developed our Swedish plan upon the basis of individual control through the sale by ticket and placing the control of spirits under one company authorized by the government to realize only 5 per cent profit on a year's business; any excess profit going into the state treasury."

"In practical application this system has worked admirably, but I cannot say that it has met popular approval. I have defended it because I feel that it is the sanest method of dealing with individuals who, through lack of will power, are unable to drink moderately. We stop his supply and prevent him from getting it even from friends, but we allow others to have a reasonable quantity. I had many years' experience as the head of a hospital for inebriates during which time I developed the present system. I intended to deal only with spirits, but now we find it necessary to include wine, which will be under control within a few months."

MUST KEEP REPUTATION
Dr. Bratt maintains an office in a building devoted wholly to the direction of this liquor controlling corporation which is known as "Stockholm's Systemet." He spends at least half an hour each day answering personally the complaints of those who feel that the system is working them an injustice. In the long "health walks," and took the blankets from them in cold weather. A Wiltenden woman claimed a separation,

Had Good Cause
London, March 1.—(U. P.)—Complaining that her husband roused the family at 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning for the long "health walks," and took the blankets from them in cold weather. A Wiltenden woman claimed a separation,

EUROPEANS DON'T LIKE OUR WHISKEY

By George Witte
Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.
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Berlin, Germany, March 1.—American whiskey is as popular among Europeans as it is among American prohibition agents, according to Joseph Krieg, vice president of the Champion Export Corporation of New York, who packed his trunks and set out for Vienna, still in possession of all the 36,000 quart bottles of whiskey with which he had left New York on January 17.

And Berlin was by no means Krieg's first stopover. In Rotterdam they told him American whiskey was too bitter; in Brussels that it was too intoxicating, and in Paris that it lacked the flavor of the Scotch article.

"In Madrid they turned a cold shoulder on me, and said haughtily that it was a drink unfit for ladies and gentlemen," sighed Krieg. "When I was in Paris they told me that English whiskey was far superior to American whiskey. I told them, by way of bringing home the quality and strength contained in the whiskey, that America won the war before it went dry. But all they had to say was that since the United States had thrown out whiskey, they

didn't want to take a chance with it." In Berlin, Krieg's mission proved to be quite as hopeless as it had been everywhere else. American whiskey, he was told, was extremely unpopular. Nobody but Americans drank it, they said, and not even all of them.

"But soon thousands of Americans will be coming over just for the sake of getting a drink of real Kentucky bourbon," argued Krieg. But all arguments were in vain.

"If Vienna will not buy my whiskey," said Krieg before leaving, "I will go to Budapest thence to Bucharest and as far as Constantinople, if necessary. Perhaps the Turks will appreciate a good 'shot' of hooch."

Accused Hungarian Will Get Hearing

By A. B. Decker
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Vienna, Austria, Feb. 14.—Via Paris, France, March 1.—The Hungarian minister of war, Friedrich, who is charged with being implicated in the murder of Count Tisza, will at his own request be brought before an honorary council for a hearing. The council, named by the

England to Keep Up Food Control 5 Years

London, March 1.—(U. P.)—The cabinet intends to continue a food controller for five years, the Daily Chronicle today said it understood.

S. & H. Green Stamps for cash. Holman Fuel Co., Main 354, 550-21.—Adv.

SYMPATHY STRIKE IS NOT TO BE CALLED BY FRENCH LEADERS

By Henry Wood
Paris, March 1.—(U. P.)—The General Federation of Labor, which has assumed the direction of the French railway strike, today announced that it has refused to allow the strike called in sympathy with the railway men to be extended.

The federation will extend its moral support only. Mobilization of strikers subject to military duty was begun this morning. The strike situation remained stationary today. The city's food supply, government officials said, was assured. Prefects in all the larger cities in the strike zone have been ordered to commandeer automobiles and other means of transportation where necessary to insure proper distribution of food.

To prevent a fuel shortage the government announced that all war time coal restrictions will be reimposed, beginning today. The restrictions include early closing of restaurants, theatres and amusement places.

The government today inaugurated airplane service for distribution of mails and other essentials between Paris, Lyons and Marseilles, Bordeaux, Strasbourg, Brussels, London, Tours and Dijon, to be continued throughout the strike.

Marcel Hutin, in an article in Echo de Paris, asserted that Premier Millerand plans organization of a permanent civic guard, composed of technicians and citizens generally, to fight revolutionary strikes.

The strikers today apparently had abandoned their more specific demands, particularly for a promise for immediate nationalization of the rail lines, and were seeking to make the issues of a more general nature. A majority of trains, making the entire country into consideration, were reported running regularly.

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Big Tax on Tobacco In Germany to Take "Pills" Off Market

By George Witte
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Berlin, Germany, March 1.—Germany may soon be without cigarettes. Following closely after the announcement of a government embargo on American and English cigarettes, a non-essential, the German cigarette manufacturers have given notice to all their employees that the factories will be closed and the workers will be out of jobs on March 8, when the new 75 per cent tobacco tax goes into effect.

Unless the tax is reduced or the date of its going into effect is put off, the manufacturers say they will not be able to produce cigarettes at a cost of less than 40 pfennigs (normally 10 cents) apiece. And who in Germany can afford to pay 40 pfennigs for a cigarette or 4 marks (\$1) for a cigar of the cheapest kind? they ask.

Threatening strikes and the throwing out of tens of thousands of workers is a favorite method of the anti-government elements to protest against new laws which do not please them. Minister of Defense Noske recently ordered the Berlin hotel and restaurant owners not to close their establishments in protest against the law forbidding illegal traffic in rationed foodstuffs.

Profiteering in Titles Charged
London, March 1.—(U. P.)—Press opinion is mostly silent about the New Year's honors and such as is offered lacks unanimity. The Daily Express declares that, with exceptions it smacks of profiteering, inasmuch as it places the seal of approval on too much of that kind of patriotic energy which consisted of amassing a fortune out of the necessities of war.

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A Schilling & Co. San Francisco

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