

BELA SOMOGYI'S EDITOR SUCCESSOR IS ALSO ARRESTED

Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.

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Budapest, Hungary, March 2.—(Via Paris, France, March 2.)—It is reported that John Vancsek, successor of Bela Somogyi, as editor of the Socialist paper Nephvaz, was arrested soon after he assumed the position. While this report has not been confirmed, it is at least certain that the reactionary party is determined to keep the Socialists from having any influence in Hungary.

Last night's papers carried a story that Count Apponyi had been insulted by the French Socialists. This was officially denied and was doubtless circulated to discredit the Hungarian Socialists. Hungary really is in a state bordering on, or rather just emerging from chaos. In the last elections the Socialist candidates were threatened and arrested. For instance, a servant girl candidate in Budapest had to flee to Vienna for safety. The former prime minister, Julius Peidl, tried to make a speech before the miners in a country town, but the miners were dispersed by troops and Peidl, in order to avert bloodshed, refrained from speaking.

MURDERERS ESCAPE

The murderers of Bela Somogyi have not yet been captured. A number of suspects have been examined, but all have claimed alibis. The official statement of the police is that the culprits used a military car. Admiral Horthy called two Socialist members to him and expressed sorrow over the murder. The government is determined to start proceedings against Count Michael Karolyi, head of the first revolutionary government, and his successors, including Prime Minister Dionisius Berinsky. The latter, a well educated man, is still in Budapest, but the count is in Echternach, Czechoslovakia. These two cannot be tried, according to an old Hungarian law, without the permission of parliament.

MANY ATTEND FUNERAL

Bela Somogyi, the murdered editor, was buried on the evening of February 22, in silent protest against terrorist methods. Thousands of people marched in the funeral procession. The position of honor was held by a delegation from the miners' union in full dress, plumed hats and batons. Some of the unions were represented by banners and shields draped in black and red. All heads were uncovered when the hearse passed. The crowd, chiefly moved by curiosity, was estimated at 20,000.

Senate Kills Treaty, Says London Journal

London, March 2.—(L. N. S.)—"The passage of resolutions by the American senate marks, to all practical purposes, the death of the treaty of Versailles," said the Daily Telegraph today in commenting upon the senate vote in favor of the Lodge reservations in Washington yesterday.

British Divorce Laws Denounced as Unjust By Sir Arthur Doyle

By Sir Arthur Conan Doyle
London, March 2.—Great Britain's divorce laws are the most barbarous in the world just as our criminal laws used to be in the days when they hung men for stealing sheep.

There are 300,000 persons in Britain who are not allowed to marry. They are separated and not permitted to form new alliances. The result is that for two generations we shall lose in population about the same number as would cover all our losses in the great war. If we first allowed all the people to be divorced, and then allowed them to remarry, we could fill up the enormous gap in our population besides making their lives more happy and normal instead of miserable and morbid.

We could also deal with those who are separated not by law but by private agreement because they are very often the most delicate minded people who shrink from publicity. None the less they may have good reasons for separation.

RELATIONS OF SERBIA AND BULGARIA SAID TO SHOW IMPROVEMENT

By Constantine Stephanov

Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.

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Sofia, Bulgaria, March 2.—Despite assertions to the contrary in foreign newspapers, particularly the anti-Slav journals, a great change for the better has taken place in the relations of Serbia and Bulgaria. Here the Czechoslovak, Polish and Jugo-Slav leaders have played an important and beneficent part in bringing about a general Slav rapprochement. In the Bulgar-Serb case this incident is significant. The Tsaribord district was ceded to Serbia by the peace conference but it has not yet been occupied by the Serbs.

INFLUENCE IS FELT

Though the event is small in itself and as yet not decided, it nevertheless has had no small influence upon the Serbo-Bulgarian relations. It is reported that a majority of the members of the Jugo-Slav skuptschina or legislature have expressed themselves as against the occupation by Serbia of any more Bulgarian territory, declaring that they would "go against such a measure."

The inhabitants of Tsaribord, who deserted their homes and fled to Bulgaria, are now back at home amid great rejoicing and feasting. Thanksgivings offerings of animals are being made and the people are thronging their well-lighted dwellings, embracing each other and praying to God that they will never again be compelled to quit their hearths.

EVANGELINE IS RECALLED

The scenes recall those in Nova Scotia described in Longfellow's "Evangeline."

When asked about the matter Premier Stamboulsky, the promoter of the Slav brotherhood, declared:

"All I can say is that today the relations of the Serbs and Bulgarians are far better than they were before. If prudence and common sense prevail, great results are in store for the betterment of the Slav brotherhood."

HIGH MONEY RATE KILLS U. S. TRADE WITH SCANDINAVIA

By Hal O'Flaherty

Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.

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Copenhagen, Denmark, March 2.—Paralysis of trade between America and the Scandinavian countries beginning in December is now virtually complete. No American goods have been sold in Denmark, Norway or Sweden in the past month except in small quantities where necessity forced the buyers to pay the almost impossible exchange rates to prevent further losses through the lack of American materials used in manufacture.

The immediate result of this situation is manifested in the increasing bitterness between Scandinavian buyers and American producers. This is aroused by refusal to accept delivery on this side and refusals in America to fill orders. An increasingly large number of cases are reported where the contracting parties are unable to reach an agreement outside the courts.

EASY PAYMENTS GRANTED

However, by far the greater number of cases are settled amicably in a spirit of fairness on both sides, the American firms displaying commendable leniency in granting easy terms of payment based upon the exchange rates current three months ago. On the other hand there are those who force the issue and leave the impression that American manufacturers drive hard bargains. This impression may die out in time, but just now it is affecting all lines which in the future may prove highly profitable for American exporters. Scandinavian bankers are all optimistic in the belief that this difference in exchange will right itself in given time but they look with doubt upon the next month's developments when those who have been speculating in marks or rubles will be forced to a show down.

The whole of Scandinavia has been affected by this great gamble in marks, many risking all their savings in the belief that the mark cannot get much lower in value. Within 30 days many who have been holding marks since last fall in the hope that they would take a rapid rise will be forced to unload. It is estimated that the Danes alone have bought 1,500,000,000 marks while Sweden and Norway hold an equal or greater sum. Other stupendous outlays have gone into rubles of the czar's regime. These eventually may become an extremely valuable investment but for the present they show no more signs of recovering than do the marks.

FOREIGN MONEY SPECULATION

This talk about speculation in foreign money may be devoid of interest in America but in every country in Europe it enters into the daily conversation of everyone. It has become a sort of contagious fever affecting even common laborers.

Scores of buyers in Denmark who intended exploiting the trade with Germany and Russia and bought goods heavily in America are now shipping the goods back to New York, some recalling the stock to producing firms in America. Advertisements are appearing in all the daily papers offering high premiums for cargo space in ships sailing to America. Danish ships are now carrying American goods back to New York and bringing American coal to Denmark, thus getting American cargoes both ways.

One exporter told me today that he had a cargo from New York which had made two trips across the Atlantic and probably would make a third, each trip

offering a profit either through increased prices in America or on the exchange in Denmark. On the first trip across to Denmark the cargo was refused on account of the high exchange. Then it was reshipped to New York because of the higher prices there and now it may come back for shipment eastward to the Baltic states.

Yank Soldiers and Jamaica Residents Exchange Courtesies

Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.

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Kingston, Jamaica, March 2.—The thousands of American sailors who have been ashore here since the arrival of Rear Admiral Plunkett's squadron have maintained such good order and discipline that their conduct has attracted much favorable comment. The visitors have also been pleased with the good humor and politeness of the native population. The Gleaner, in an editorial, remarks that the success of the efforts to welcome and entertain the officers and men of the squadron is due largely to the fact that the colonists and American residents have always worked together for patriotic purposes and to the further fact that Jamaicans are respected and liked in America.

Hungarian Is Attacked

London, March 2.—(L. N. S.)—An attempt was made to assassinate former Premier Friedrich of Hungary at Budapest, said an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from that city today.

GERMANY WOULD COPY SYSTEM OF AMERICAN SCHOOL

By George Witte

Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.

(Copyright, 1920, by Chicago Daily News Co.)
Berlin, March 2.—Germany would like to have a public school system modeled after that in America, the minister of education, E. Haensisch, told me today. He complained, however, that the country was so poverty stricken that it could not establish public schools of the kind it wanted.

"Instead of giving our people a universal educational system for rich and poor alike," he said, "we have been forced to raise tuition in the so-called classic gymnasia in order to raise enough revenue to pay the teachers' salaries, the rent of the school buildings and old Prussian expenses."

However, the first step toward abolishing the old Prussian school system which drew a sharp line between the rich and the poor has been taken. The so-called "Vorschule" or preparatory school for gymnasia has been done away with and now there is only one grammar school for all classes.

"We would like to give all talented

children a chance to acquire a high school or college education. The new school laws provide scholarship funds equalling one-tenth of all the tuition fees taken in by the state to be awarded to poor boys and girls who show unusual intelligence."

"Why does not the present government, which is supposed to be composed of representatives of the working people, make provision for a school system that will benefit particularly the children of workers?" I asked.

"It is erroneous to believe that the same class of people are sending their children to the gymnasia today as before the war," was the reply. "The wage system in Germany has been changed so radically that now it is

chiefly the trades people and manual laborers and not government officials and army officials who are sending their children to gymnasia. The former classes are earning much more than the latter these days."

"So far as enabling a larger number of inconspicuous students to work their way through the universities all I can say is that the number of scholarships has been increased, German science is fighting against fearful odds."

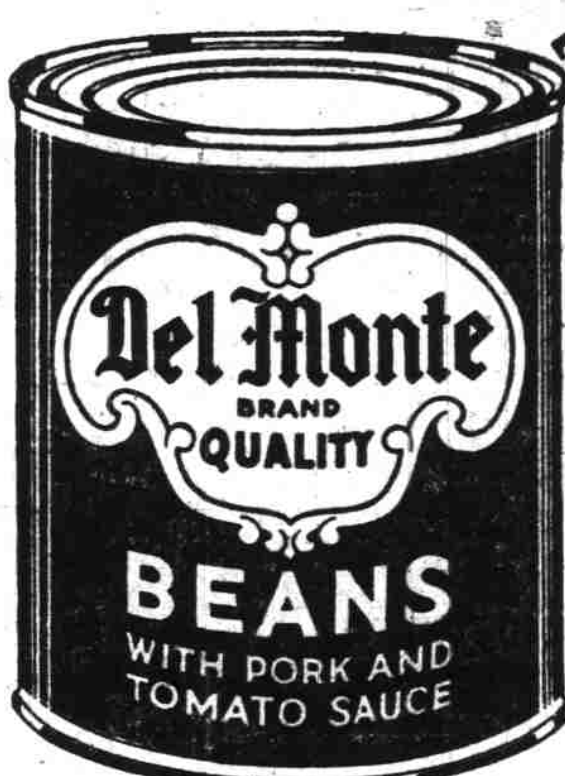
PROFESSORS' PAY SMALL

The salaries of our professors are infinitely small, but the cost of materials and scientific appliances is so high that they cannot possibly make both ends

meet. To quote one example, the annual state appropriation to one of the largest universities in Germany proved not to be large enough to buy a microscope and in addition to the appropriation 1500 marks (normally \$375) had to be raised by subscription to buy it.

"We hate to see all the educational dreams we cherished so long go up in smoke, but the chief work of the government now is to see that the German people do not starve. Perhaps there are in America a few native born Germans who by contributing a few dollars in cash—now a large sum in German marks—can help us along until we are on our feet again."

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For Infants, Invalids and Growing Children. Rich milk, malted grain extract in powder. The Original Food-Drink for All Ages. No Cooking — Nourishing — Digestible.

It's Time for Spring Suits and Topcoats

and you are probably glad of it. Most men welcome the opportunity of putting on new Spring Clothes.

There's a lot of style as well as Quality in these new garments we are showing. They're a good investment from the standpoint of service.

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\$30 to \$97.50

Topcoats

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Mathis

MEN'S WEAR

Mathis Corner
Fifth and Morrison



Mathis
for
Quality

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for Spring Are
the Thing

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\$2.50 to
\$5.00

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