PUBLICATIONS IN GERMANY HIT BY PAPER SHORTAGE

By William E. Nash
Special Cable to The Journal and the Chicago Daily News.
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Berlin, April 13. — The paper shortage in Germany, due to the scarcity of coal and cellulose, makes the outlook bad for the newspapers. There is little probability that any of them will have to cease publication entirely, but it is certain that all will have to curtail the size of their daily editions. Recent government measures providing for a more even distribution of the quarterly ration are not considered strict enough and the ration itself will soon have to be decreased.

"Our shortage is due to the same two causes which hinder all German industry," said Herr Sell of the Vossische Zeitung, "that is, the restrictions imposed by the Versailles treaty and the present state of the German exchange. Under the treaty, Germany must export large quantities of coal to France, Belgium and Italy, even after losing her best mine fields in Alsace, Lorraine and Silesia. This renders it impossible to satisfy the home demands. Already some of the smaller paper factories have shut down entirely, and it is to be feared that larger ones will follow.

"In the second place, we find it impossible to buy in Scandinavia the cellulose we need, on account of the depreciation of the mark. One pound of paper manufactured from Swedish materials costs more than three marks (normally 75 cents). Formerly the price was about 60 pfennings (15 cents)."

"The climax came with the Kapp insurrection," added Herr Luickhardt of Vorwaerts. "For nearly a week we received no paper shipments and therefore had to live on our reserves. Then came the general strike, and there was no production whatever. As a result we hardly know where we stand at present."

The average German daily contains 10 pages. They are not restricted to a fixed number as in France, but are given a certain ration of print paper every three months, which they can use as they wish. As several papers often combine into one syndicate—like the Berliner Tageblatt—the editor-in-chief may favor some sheets above others. The Vossische Zeitung, for instance, appears with 15 or 16 pages, while its subsidiaries are limited to three.

NEW CHANCELLOR OF GERMANY

International Film Service

Hermann Mueller, chancellor and fo reign minister in the new Ebert cabinet formed after the resignation of the Nauer ministry. The new head of the executive governmen t is continuing the strong measures and policies of his predecessor.

CENTRAL CITY OF WORLD SUGGESTED BY BRUSSELS MAN

By Edgar Ansel Mowrer
Special Cable to The Journal and the Chicago Daily News.
(Copyright, 1920, by Chicago Daily News Co.)

Rome, April 13.—The needs of a world anxious for human betterment and the prevention of wars require the growth and consolidation of international institutions around a common world center city, according to Paul Otlet of Brussels, who is now in Rome on behalf of the Union of International Associations which he founded in 1910 and which is composed of 60 affiliated associations.

M. Otlet is a living answer to all those whom the war burdened with skepticism of lassitude. His son enlisted on the day of Belgium's invasion and was never seen again, yet the father continues imperturbably at the work of international organization in which he has passed his life.

PLANS WORLD CONFERENCE

M. Otlet is the organizer of the International library, the International museum and the International Institute of Bibliography, the catalogues of which contain 12,000,000 cards. He expects Brussels to become an international center with possibilities as yet undreamed of. Already an international university has been founded to which one from each 500 students in the universities and technical schools the world over will be eligible. Money has now been provided for the construction in Brussels of a large building, which will contain the museum, library of bibliography and the university. M. Otlet explained today the object of his visit to Italy.

"We are planning," he said, "the greatest international conference ever held. It is to take place in Brussels in September this year. I desire to secure the adhesion of such institutions as the Internation Institute of Agriculture and of individuals such as Senator Volterra and Hendrick Christian Andersen, who are active in international life. I am also polarizing sentiment for Belgium as the seat of the League of Nations instead of Switzerland."

"Why do you think Belgium should be preferred?" I asked.

NOT YET SKEPTICAL

"Belgium," was the reply, "is like Switzerland, placed internationally between large countries, but Belgium before the war was the most international of countries. Our imports and exports, our familiarity with the sea, which is the world's highway, our phenomenal industrial development and our industrial enterprises in a dozen different countries have all given us an international mind. In Brussels no one ever feels that he is a foreigner. This fact has been recognized in the past. Since the first international conference in 1884 one out of every four has been held in Belgium. We like and admire the Swiss, but we believe that the American preference for Geneva betrayed ignorance of Belgium. Switzerland is occasionally international but Belgium essentially and inevitably so."

"Why do you believe that international institutions are such a potent factor in the world's betterment?" I asked. "Hasn't the war made you skeptical?"

INTELLIGENCE TO TRIUMPH

"No, it is a question of the value of intelligence. Civilization is the product of intelligence. Since the armistice five new international societies have chosen Brussels as their headquarters and although the seat of the League of Nations is to be in Geneva the conference of associations for a league of nations has chosen Brussels. Belgium, no longer neutral, asks the presence of the league as a protection and as a compensation for the neutrality permitted to Switzerland. Technically the position of the the league center in Geneva is incompatible with Switzerland's qualified adhesion to the league.

"The intellectual ideas of today will dominate the world 50 years hence, but it is a question of rendering them valid today. Intelligence during the war abdicated or withdrew to a stellar distance. I recently succeeded in arranging for the the completion of a truly international history of this war. These problems must be worked out. Intellectual leaders must, if they desire to be efficacious, organize into strong institutions. Men have many ways of association. That of national states is only one. We wish to develop other international associations and crystallize them into an international city, such as that projected by your great American, Hendrick Christian Andersen."

FORMER EMPRESS OF GERMANY IS SERIOUSLY ILL

Berlin, April 13.—(U. P.) — The former Empress of Germany is seriously ill at her retreat in Holland and her death is expected shortly, the Deutsche Tages Zeitung said today.

The former empress of Germany, the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, has been reported seriously ill several times during recent years. Shortly before the close of the war she was under the care of specialists in Berlin.

Her health was said to have become worse when the imperial family fled from Berlin into Holland. Recent dispatches said her old physicians had been called from Berlin to attend her. She was suffering from heart trouble, complicated by other diseases.

Belasco Has Seven American Stars for British Offerings

London, April 13.—David Belasco announced on his arrival here this afternoon that he intends "starring" Leonora Ulric, Ina Claire and Frances Starr in London this season.

Commenting on the success here of the three American stars, Peggy O'Neil, Mary Nash and Edith Day, Belasco said:

"America gave them up unwillingly, and it is hardly able to spare them. They are three of our best. I rejoice in their wonderful success here. Laurette Taylor accompanied me on the Lapland, and with three other girls I am bringing, there will be altogether seven American stars on the British stage.

"I am going to Rome to see Puccini for a new opera to be produced in America."

Strikers Scorn Pay

Chicago, April 13.—(U. P.)—City hall employes indignantly scorned pay for the three days they were on strike. "We're regular unionists—it was a regular strike and we don't want the money," James Flynn, union head, stated.

Children Should Never Drink Tea or Coffee.

They are harmful to growth and development and have a particularly bad effect on the nervous system of the child.

Give the children

INSTANT POSTUM

and avoid tea and coffee's harm

"There's a Reason"

For Children's Sake

Test this new teeth-cleaning method

All statements approved by high dental authorities

Children's teeth are most important. Their whole lives will be affected by bad teeth. And rarely a child, under old methods, has escaped tooth troubles.

Glistening teeth appeal to adults, but with children the great question is proper tooth protection. Judge what this method means to children by what it does for you.

The enemy is film

Dental science has discovered that the teeth's great enemy is a viscous film. You can feel it with your tongue.

Film clings to teeth, enters crevices and stays. Then it discolors — sometimes tartar forms. And that film causes most tooth troubles.

It is that film-coat which discolors—not the teeth. Film is the basis of tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. Also many other troubles are now traced to them.

Brush is inadequate

The ordinary tooth paste does not dissolve film. A soapy tooth paste even makes it more viscous. So the tooth brush has failed to end film. Millions know that well-brushed teeth discolor and decay.

Tooth troubles have been constantly increasing. So dental science has for years sought a way to combat film.

Now that way is found. Able authorities have proved its efficiency by careful clinical tests. Dentists have watched its results for years. And now leading dentists all over America are urging its daily use.

A new-day tooth paste has been developed, called Pepsodent. It meets every modern requirement. And this new film combatant is now embodied in it.

Applies a digestant

Pepsodent is based on pepsin, the digestant of albumin. The film is albuminous matter. The object of Pepsodent is to dissolve it, then to day by day combat it.

This method long seemed impossible. Pepsin must be activated, and the usual agent is an acid harmful to the teeth. But a harmless activating method has been found, and now active pepsin can be twice-a-day applied.

Two other new requirements are met in Pepsodent, but its chief importance lies in action on this film.

Watch teeth whiten

The results of Pepsodent are evident and quick. Your mirror will soon show them. Then you will realize that those whiter teeth mean cleaner, safer teeth.

Send the coupon for a 10-Day Tube. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the viscous film. See how teeth whiten as the film-coat disappears. It will be a revelation.

Compare your teeth now with your teeth in ten days. Then judge the method which is best for you and yours.

Millions now talk Pepsodent

Millions of people are now using Pepsodent. You see them everywhere, and you can know them by their glistening teeth. These users, plus thousands of dentists, are fast bringing this new method into general use. Make your own test now. It is highly important. Cut out the coupon so you won't forget.

You are welcome

To a 10-Day Tube of Pepsodent. Send the coupon for it. What it does for your teeth it will do for others in your home.

Pepsodent REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

The New-Day Dentifrice

A scientific film combatant, combined with two other newly-recognized essentials. Now advised by leading dentists everywhere. Supplied by all druggists in large tubes.

10-DAY TUBE FREE 399

THE PEPSODENT COMPANY,
Dept. A, 1104 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago
Mail 10-Day Tube of Pepsodent to

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Only one tube to a family.

Where the word "Victrola" came from

The word "Victrola" was made up by combining a portion of the word Victor with a portion of the word "viola".

It was originated and *trade-marked* for the specific purpose of distinguishing products of the Victor Talking Machine Company.

The word "Victrola" is a trade-mark fully protected by registration in the United States Patent Office. Its use or application to other than Victor products is not only misleading, but it is against the law.

VICTROLA

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Victrola XVII, $350
Victrola XVII, electric, $415
Mahogany or oak

Victor Talking Machine Company

Camden, New Jersey