

## BERLIN OFFICIALS DENY CHEAP HOTEL TO FOREIGNERS

Economy in Living Quarters Must Be Saved for Germans Hard Hit by Housing Shortage.

By William Ivy  
 Associated Press Association  
 Berlin, March 26.—Don't try to economize on room rent or hotel bills when you visit Berlin. Foreigners who live modestly are unwelcome, and if the government catches you doing it you will be made extremely uncomfortable.

This is not because of any snobbishness on the part of the Berlin officials, though it may sound snobbish for a supposedly democratic government to take that attitude. The fact is that Berlin, even more than other big cities, is overcrowded. The influx of population has been large, and new dwellings have not been built. The native Berlin population is threatened with higher rents and more competition for flats and houses. The cheaper hotels and boarding houses would like to take advantage of the situation and make a big profit for the foreign customer who usually can afford to pay more than the native. It is this that the government wants to prevent.

**FOREIGNERS NOT ENCOURAGED**  
 "We are not encouraging foreigners to come to Berlin," said a foreign official to me "unless they go to the big hotels, like the Kaiserhof and the Adlon. If they start looking around for cheaper accommodations in the smaller hotels and in the boarding houses we put obstacles in the way of their remaining here by refusing police permits and in other ways. There are not enough cheap accommodations for the Germans, and if foreigners begin boosting prices we shall have trouble on our hands. On the other hand, we have insisted that the big hotels keep their prices to a reasonable level, and so everybody is more or less satisfied."

And it is a fact that I have a most comfortable room at the magnificent Adlon hotel, with hot and cold water and a view over a garden, for one day, or slightly more than a dollar. The guests of Herr Adlon—a host of the old-fashioned type, who lives and eats at his own table and makes a point of knowing his guests and personally inquiring after their comfort—are mainly foreigners. Many Americans and English, and a fair representation of South Americans, Scandinavians, Frenchmen.

**GOOD BREAD SCARCE**  
 Strange as it may seem, however, it is practically impossible to get good bread in the better class hotels and restaurants, though it is readily to be had in the cheaper places. The reason for this is that the making of white bread is prohibited by law on account of the wheat shortage, and the big conspicuous places are afraid to take chances. They are not so much in fear of the authorities as they are of an infuriated populace. The poorer classes in Germany, whose staple diet is bread, are determined that if they are obliged to eat substitutes the swart folks must do likewise. If we got about that the Adlon and Kaiserhof were serving white bread it would be hard on their plate glass windows.

### BROAD MENDED POLICY IS NEEDED TO SETTLE DISPUTE

Berlin, March 26.—The Prussian diet elections did not reveal the great wave of nationalist reaction that was anticipated. It is true that the nationalist party gained many seats, but parties at the other end of the scale did likewise. There was no clear cut result. The German voter has not found himself, he doesn't know what he wants. Perhaps he feels that after all very little in his life depends on political solutions.

One would have thought that the decisions of the Paris allied conference would have aroused a resentment which would have been translated into a vote of protest, an assertion of Germanism. But the voters were not stung. This seems to argue that there is a certain amount of sound sense in Germany that democrats in other countries could afford to cultivate.

### GERMAN PROTEST NATURAL

When Germans protest against allied decisions they are kickers, they are insolent, they are dodging their responsibilities. That, of course, is true. But suppose the Germans once should say, "We accept your terms. We think they are fair. We will execute them." Imagine what would happen then in

allied countries! The newspapers and the members of parliaments would rise up and shout that the terms were not harsh enough. The proof would lie in the very fact that the Germans accepted them.

### FRENCH POSITION DIFFICULT

And for that matter, what would you advise a Frenchman to do? For while we are sneering that Germans and Frenchmen are in an impossible situation, where nothing they can possibly do will satisfy the rest of the world, we are apt to forget that France and Frenchmen are not exactly living on milk and honey.

In coming to Berlin one has passed through great manufacturing cities with busy German smokestacks. But one has also passed through miles of naked waste, where busy French smokestacks once stood.

Here is injustice, and the whole world wants to see the wrong righted. But justice can sometimes be a sterile thing. Leveling the German smokestacks to the ground would be a form of retributive justice—it was no doubt in the minds of those who said the war ended too soon—but it would not help much to relieve the suffering of the world. Too many of the schemes for "making Germany pay" seem to be aimed more at making Germany suffer than at bringing relief to sufferers in other countries.

### BROAD MINDS NEEDED

Modern ideas of criminology oppose forms of punishment which make social parasites out of criminals. Society punishes itself more than it punishes the criminal when it shuts him up in a cell, forbids him to do useful work and feeds him at state expense.

The world needs to take care that in punishing Germany it does not fall into a similar error. Reducing Germany to Austria's status, making her a charge on the world's charity, is a peril that we are running into, and while justice might thereby be avenged, sensible people don't want it at that price.

## Sheriff's Faith and Man's Indigestion Make Good Reading

Oakland, Cal., March 26.—(U. P.)—This is the true story of the Texas sheriff of human faith in mankind and the prisoner who had indigestion.

J. H. Jolly of Wood county, Texas, was the sheriff. C. W. Blackman, alleged murderer, was the prisoner.

The two arrived at the Oakland mole shortly before noon from Tacoma, Wash., where Jolly had arrested Blackman.

"Wait a minute while I go to a telephone and see if you can stay in the Oakland city jail tonight," Jolly said to his prisoner.

"Sure," said Blackman.

Jolly went to the phone. When he returned Blackman was missing.

"Yes, I saw that man get on a street-car and ride up town," said a hanger on.

Jolly reported to police headquarters. A few moments later the telephone rang.

"This is the Providence hospital," said the soft voice of a nurse. "We have a man here whom we suspect of being someone's prisoner."

Jolly went to the hospital and found Blackman on a cot.

"I got tired of waiting," said Blackman. "I didn't feel good so I took a car to the hospital and went to bed."

Tomorrow the sheriff and the prisoner will continue on their way.

## Navy Enlistments to Assist in Solving Unemployment Issue

Reopening enlistments in the navy will help solve the unemployment problem, according to Lieutenant Commander Frederick E. Elder of the Portland navy recruiting station, by giving men an opportunity to enlist.

"The quota of the Portland station," he said, "is five recruits or first enlistment men a week, or any number of ex-navy men, no matter how long they have been out of the service. The navy offers a steady pay check and an opportunity to learn a trade. That there are men out of jobs that would like to enlist is shown by the numbers that apply at this office. We have a waiting list of those wishing to start their first cruise."

Men of all types and occupations come to the station, he stated, some of them experienced machinists and other tradesmen. The office is compiling a list of the unemployed to get the number of ex-service men who can be taken at once, and to line up those wanting to make the first enlistment, so they can be taken in turn.

"Last week," he continued, "two farmers, two machinists, one truck driver and several cow-bunchers and loggers came in. They all wanted to enlist. Some were out of jobs and others dissatisfied with the ones they held. We are glad to give president to the man actually out of work and in need."

## New Cooperative Lumber Company Begins Operation

Olympia, Wash., March 26.—Organized on the cooperative basis and capitalized at \$40,000, the Olympia Fir Lumber company began active operation this morning with the cutting of lumber under contract with the newly organized Olympia Veneer company, another cooperative concern.

The officers and incorporators of the new lumber company are: President, M. L. Sorber of Seattle; vice president, J. I. Benson of Granite Falls; secretary-treasurer, Robin Adair of Maytown; W. J. Thompson of Little Rock, J. J. Keane of Seattle, O. and E. Zingmark of Hartford, and the following of Olympia: Floyd De Ford, B. A. Woodcock, H. H. Anderson, Paul C. Herrmann, R. W. Lindsay, Carl E. Woodward and Roy Poote.

Each worker in the mill is expected to subscribe for \$1000 in stock and each will be encouraged to buy stock until the full complement of 40 shareholders is reached, computed the necessary number to man the mill. Through the cooperative method, President Sorber expects to develop efficiency in workmanship.

## Editor and Publisher Quotes Allen's Talk

University of Oregon, Eugene, March 26.—Editor and Publisher, a weekly publication for newspaper men, gave considerable space to quoting an address given by Dean Eric Allen of the University of Oregon school of Journalism at the recent thirty-sixth annual convention of the National Editorial Association. Dean Allen spoke on "The College Trained Journalist: Is He a Success?"—answering in the affirmative. Dean Allen will return about April 6.

# Charity and Public Welfare in a Nut-Shell!



**G**IVE Once—This Week—and you have given for *all the year* to those necessary charitable and welfare organizations which care for Portland's poor, sick and friendless; which look after its homeless and fatherless babies, and protect their young mothers; which provide wholesome recreation for its children and young people; which extend a helping hand to the world at large; which reclaim the unfortunate from the buffetings of life, and from their own mistakes; which furnish pleasant and safe homes for Portland's young women.

Early tomorrow morning several thousand men and women will start out on the Community Chest Campaign that everybody—that YOU—may have an opportunity to help bear the burden—no, share the generosity—of Portland toward those to whom life has not been kindly, and toward those who are just now being moulded into useful citizenship.

Decide now the amount you can conscientiously contribute to this big cause. Then be ready when called upon, so that no delay, or explanation, be necessary.

The Quota of \$850,000 Includes All Charity and Welfare Work, and Provides for Emergencies

## Portland Community Chest Campaign

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