

WELLS SEES COLLAPSE OF CIVILIZATION

H. G. Wells CELEBRATED British publicist, who insists that there must be a relief to debtor nations from their war obligations.

World at Threshold of Another Dark Age; Primitive Barter Coming Back, Says Novelist.

Relief From Debt Might Save Nations From Bleeding to Death Under Creditors' Knife

PROPHCY COMES TRUE H. G. Wells has gained the reputation of being one of the most profound students of history now living. His recent "Outline of History," which surveyed the rise of civilization from the beginnings of life on earth to the end of the World War, is considered a penetrating study of the hidden forces that sway the course of mankind. Years ago he predicted the World War with startling accuracy. Time and again his prophecies have come true.

Europe is now at the throes of a fundamental disturbance. Currencies have collapsed until money is scarcely worth the paper it is printed on in many countries. The United News asked H. G. Wells what the trouble is and what he proposes as a remedy. His answer is in the following remarkable interview.

(Copyright, 1922, by the United News) London, Nov. 11.—Relief from the "Shylock" debts of the war is the only means of saving civilization from bleeding to death under the creditors' knife, in the opinion of H. G. Wells, the famous British novelist and publicist, and a candidate for parliament on the labor party ticket.

The world is at the threshold of another terrible dark age, Wells believes. Civilization is slowly striking—though not dying. It is settling back into the primitive stage of history. Currency, the life blood of modern civilization, has broken down, and is being replaced by barter in many places in Europe. This, he says, is the first outward sign of the breakdown.

STATESMEN INFANTRIE Wells looks on with alarm at the "infantile antics" of British and other statesmen in face of this situation. Lloyd George, he says, is hopping about the country like "a brack little sparrow."

He believes there is still time to avert off this threatened return to the dark ages. But the way is "painful." It consists in putting into effect a party politics, such as the capital levy, obtaining relief from war debts, dealing with the exchange and currency problems, and so on.

It consists of putting into power men who will heed the advice of financiers and economists.

Wells is noted for the amazing accuracy with which he has predicted future events. The United News, therefore, asked him to say frankly what he thought of world affairs to day and what he sees ahead.

REPS DISINTEGRATING The following remarkable interview is the result.

"I think I see the vital, intricate mechanism of modern civilization, falling to pieces," he began. "I see the British systems of Europe, sinking, but not dying."

"The collapse began in Russia in 1917," the novelist said. "Every year since then the infection has been spreading. Each time the infection has been attacked, I see a sort of the outer limbs and now at last penetrating to the very heart of the European system."

Wells explained that he had joined the Labor party "because he was appalled at the wanton levity and floundering incompetence with which the British government was being carried on."

The Labor party, he said, seemed to be the only one with the intellectual and moral courage to face the devastating realities of our financial situation. The only party which seems to be capable of providing a steady, respectable and conscientiously efficient government.

HE IS SOCIALIST "In the days before the war, when Lloyd George was battling dukes and barons, he was fighting about changes in the tariff. I had the reputation of being a bit of a revolutionary. I was a Socialist and I am still a Socialist. But socialism today as I understand it is conservative in ideal. Its business is to conserve all that is best in the European civilization which the ghastly destructiveness of national imperialism and reaction has shattered to pieces."

"Look at me. I'm not a revolutionary. I am a sober, middle-aged man, the father of a family. That's why I took with amazement and alarm at the infantile antics of the statesmen who are playing with the fate of nations. At a less serious crisis I have had nothing to say against the gay Lord Birkenhead, the responsible boyhoodness of Winston Churchill, and the statesque indulgence of Lord Grey, and the 'notingness' of Bonar Law. These people are amusing. They are much more amusing than Arthur Henderson or John R. Clynes."

LLOYD GEORGE IS JOKE "Labor leaders strike me as being serious men. Lloyd George is a joke. He goes hopping about the country like a brack little sparrow. Of course we all love him. I confess I can't help it. But what sense is there in leaving world affairs to be dealt with by a mixture of George Roby (an eccentric English music hall comedian) and Peter Freuchen?"

Turning to the disintegrating state of European civilization, Wells continued: "A year ago Germany was making a bold fight, but this year there has been a relapse. Foreigners' germs scattered broadcast by Lloyd George and his colleagues at Paris

have effected lodgment. There is no mistaking the symptoms. Germany is worse today than a year ago. She is nearer the breaking point. The outward sign of all this is first noted by a break in the currency.

MONEY LOSES VALUE "First there was the break in the Russian ruble, then the Austrian kronen and now the German mark. Even the lira and the franc are beginning to show signs of making a dive. Throughout the continent moneys are losing their steadfastness of measure. Trustworthy money is the very life blood of the modern world. It is lubricating oil of the industrial machine. When the blood runs down or the oil runs out, there is nothing left but the sluggish, futile meandering of primitive barter. The break-up of currency means death to transportation, death to organized industry, death to commercial and financial activity. As money ceases to town life, it means ruin to everything—everything except the peasantry."

"Life will continue, but it will not be the abundant life of a civilized race. There are the superfluous millions of Europe to go. They cannot survive. The empty spaces of the world are filled up. Refugees are not wanted anywhere. Then what happens? You see the answer in Russia. They have died in millions. Two years ago I saw it happening when I was in Petrograd. The death rate was enormous. It was a dying city. And the end of all will be a new dark age. The light of Europe will be extinguished."

NOT SELF-SUPPORTING Wells pointed out that England is not self-supporting, but must depend largely on European prosperity.

"We cannot maintain our population if the body of Europe decays. Ten millions—no, 20,000,000—will become superfluous. Doles can't go on forever."

"And when there is not enough food to go around, what will happen? It is the need of an answer to that question which makes me join the labor party. A policy of mere negation such as Bonar Law advocates, is simply to accept ruin. 'Do nothing' means Bolshevism."

Wells summed up the labor party's policy under four headings: 1—Work. 2—Peace and disarmament. 3—Wage control, exchange and currency problems. 4—Bold treatment of the debts question.

NOT OUT TO ATTACK "The novelist denied that the British labor party is out to attack property or property rights. It has any quarrel with sound productive enterprise. Labor, he insisted, is prepared to cooperate with public-spirited financial leadership. He explained, but would be assailed on large private fortunes inflated by the war.

"The frantic violence and the heavy stamp of the publicist, the proposals have been met proceed from men who know not only that they may have to disgorge, but that they ought to disgorge," the publicist declared.

The clamorous misrepresentation of the capital levy on which this election is being fought may succeed in putting it off for a time. But if the labor party fails to carry it, other means will have to come to it—and that quite soon. I have a slight reputation as a prophet. Well, there's a prophet."

MOTHER OF FIVE SUES Chesham, Wash., Nov. 11.—A divorce suit was filed here yesterday by Matilda Drescher, against Rudolph Drescher. They were married July 4, 1920, and have five children.

BRAZIL FAIR TO BE READY DECEMBER 1

More Than 100 Acres Have Been Converted Into Fine Scenic Setting for Big Centennial.

Uncle Sam's Building Not Adequate to Meet Demands of Space, Declare Americans.

By Claude O. Pike (Special Correspondence of the Chicago Daily News Foreign Service) Rio de Janeiro, Nov. 11.—Brazil's centennial exposition will have the exhibits in place in virtually all the buildings by December 1, according to semi-official announcements, and the big fair will then be under way. While it was officially opened September 7, visitors to the centennial until last week have been disappointed by finding the buildings were still in course of construction and no exhibits were in place.

The generally beautiful effect of the grounds and buildings could be appreciated, however, for there is a marvelous scenic setting in the location on Guanabara bay, along the central border of Rio de Janeiro.

More than 100 acres have been turned into the exposition site, and as illustrative of the achievements of the Brazilian people it pointed out that less than a year ago a great part of the site was under water, a part of the bay.

Americans visiting the exposition show the most interest in the American building and the Monroe palace. The latter is a replica of the building which graced the St. Louis exposition in 1904 and was proclaimed one of the most beautiful in architectural lines and conception of the many there.

At the close of the St. Louis exposition Brazil erected its replica in Rio, called it the Monroe palace and dedicated it to the friendship that has always existed between Brazil and the United States.

U. S. BUILDING TARGET The United States building at the exposition is the subject of much adverse criticism on the part of Yankee visitors, who feel that it does not compare favorably with those of other nations at the centennial. They assume that the United States, the richest nation in the world, has let every other nation outstrip her here.

Great Britain, France and Belgium have imposing buildings, and in design and architecture the kind that create a favorable effect on the Latin-American mind. Even Germany, maintaining to be on the verge of economic ruin, has erected an imposing building which is having its influence on the minds of those interested in foreign trade.

Americans who are seeking to explain the type of building erected by their government insist that economy was the rule at home when the design of the building was being considered. They said that it was desired to erect a building with a dual purpose in view—a building that would house the government exhibits during the exposition and afterward serve as the permanent embassy of our government after the centennial has passed into history. The United States government paid \$52,000 for the site of the building, which is very strategically located.

NOT ENOUGH ROOM When originally projected, the building was expected to cost \$250,000, but the latest estimates place the amount at \$1,000,000. So inadequate is its capacity to house the exhibits here that it has been necessary to erect a one-story temporary building in the rear to help take care of the overflow of the various state departments in Washington having sent down to Rio American freight car loads of exhibits. Where to find room for them is a problem.

Congress appropriated \$1,000,000 to be expended by our government to assist Brazil in celebrating her anniversary. From the great number of Government employees, assistants, supernumeraries and others here, one must conclude the appropriation will easily be spent.

American brains, machinery and money have helped make possible the presentation to the world of Brazil's centennial exposition.

MOVING VAST ROCKS Less than a year ago the greater portion of the site formed part of the shore line of Rio harbor. Today an area equivalent to 10 city blocks has been filled in under the direction of engineers from the United States. The buildings of the exposition were erected on this new-made land.

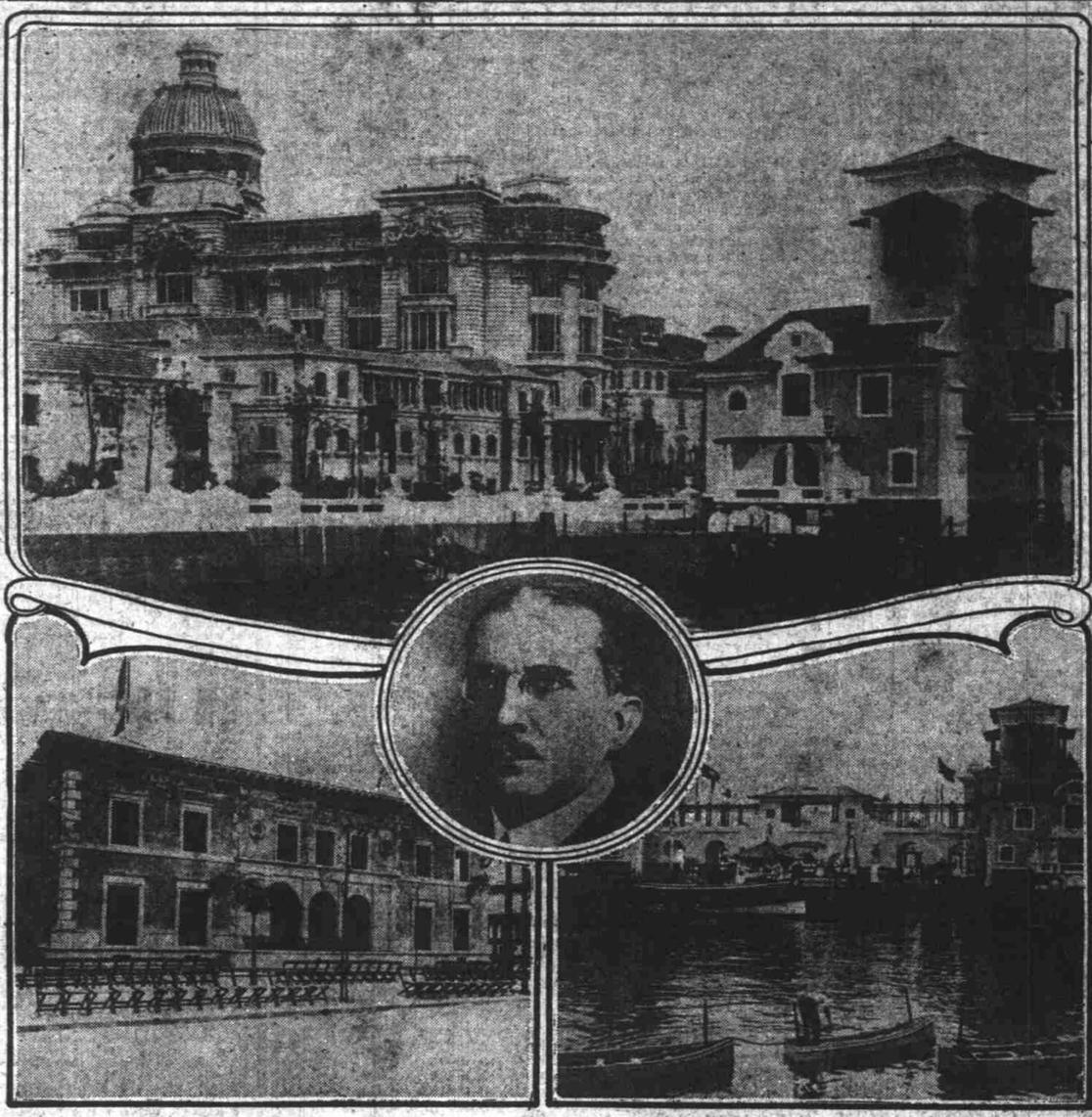
"The earth and rock used in filling the new area were taken from a huge hill, Morro de Castello (Castle Rock), which covers 14 blocks in the heart of the business district of Rio. Castle rock, now fast disappearing, was over 200 feet high, but succumbed to the attacks of huge steam shovels imported from the United States, which also to the hydraulic system of excavating used to remove portions that could be washed down under attacks of heavy shovels. The shovels played against the sides of the hill."

Dr. Carlos Sampaio, mayor of Rio de Janeiro and recognized as one of the best engineers and most enterprising of Brazil, is credited with having had the vision to create the new site for the centennial. For 30 years the removal of Castle rock has been the subject of discussion and debate, but no action was taken to move it until Dr. Sampaio took the initiative.

O. A. C. ALUMNI ORGANIZED President Nov. 11.—Berkeley Davis is president of an Oregon Agricultural College Alumni association, formed here, sponsored by Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Marsh, Mrs. Marilla Dunning, local teacher, was elected vice president, and Miss Kathleen Meloy, secretary. Miss Blanche Furnish, Lowell Stockman and Roy Furnish were appointed members of a social committee.

Brazil's President Elect and Views of Her Exposition

DR. ALBERT DA SILVA BERNARDES, president-elect of Brazil, who will be inaugurated this week. Above is a photograph of the Pavilion of States at Brazil's Centennial exposition in Rio Janeiro. Below, at the left, is the United States building, the site of which eventually will be used for the American embassy. Below, at the right, is the Brazilian fish and game building.



WORLD SHOWING OFF, TRIDON SAYS

Psycho-analyst Applies Test to Nations to Learn Cause of Unrest.

United Press Staff Correspondent (Copyright, 1922, by United Press) New York, Nov. 11.—The world is "showing off," says Sigmund Freud, the famous psychoanalyst, who has taken place within the last few months.

"The public, the world over," Tridon said, "is tired of the bosses and wants to show its power. It wants to do something itself, something to which it can point proudly and say 'I did that.' This accounts for the lack of direction. In each country where there has been a turnover it has pointed in a different way."

Tridon referred to Italy, where there has been a nationalist movement.

MANY SHIFTS MADE To the sudden and complete conservative reaction in England.

To the recent successes of the Democratic party here in America.

To the many shifts, backward and forward and round-about in Russia.

The establishment of a republic in Germany and the apparent dissatisfaction with it.

To the overthrow of monarchy in Turkey.

And to the many turnovers, reversals and upheavals all over the world, in Poland, Albania, Rumania, Greece and China.

All this, according to the psychoanalyst, is in large part attributable to the war.

Brazil to Inaugurate Chief New President Is Only 47

By Claude O. Pike United Press Staff Correspondent (Copyright, 1922, by United Press) Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Nov. 11.—Dr. Arthur da Silva Bernardes will be inaugurated the seventh president of Brazil on November 15. Although only 47 years old, Dr. Bernardes has shown much ability as an executive. For the last seven years he has been governor of the state of Minas Geraes, one of the richest and most important in Brazil.

As governor Dr. Bernardes administered the affairs of Minas Geraes with signal success, especially in the financial policy he worked out and put into effect. This policy made it possible for the state to make punctual payments upon all of its foreign obligations and to reduce its foreign public debt from 185,000,000 to 125,000,000 francs.

As a result, excellent progress has been made in Minas Geraes in the iron and steel industry. This has been the source of much favorable comment in technical magazines.

Because of his success in putting Minas Geraes on a sound financial basis, great hopes are placed upon the entrance of Dr. Bernardes into the national affairs of Brazil, which is feeling the effects of the depression of its money. Foreigners engaged in trade in Rio de Janeiro are carrying small stocks, because of the fluctuations in exchange rates.

NOT STRONG ON CEREMONY The inaugural ceremony will begin with the appearance of the president and vice-president elect before the congress of Brazil to take their oaths of office. At the appointed time the president-elect will arrive at the Palácio do Arco, where the senate meets, the building retaining the name it had during the days of the monarchy. Committees from the senate and the chamber of deputies will meet the nation's new executives and escort them to the senate chamber.

Immediately after taking their oaths, the new president and vice president will leave the senate chamber for the Cattete palace, Brazil's white house. The crack cavalry regiment of Brazil will escort the party, driving, with their lances and show uniforms, the display so dear to every Brazilian.

At the entrance to Cattete palace Dr. Epitacio Pessoa, the retiring president with his official family, will meet the new heads of the government. After formal greetings and well wishes are

extended the old regime will depart and the new administration will assume the reins of government.

Probably there will be no official reception or inaugural ball at Cattete palace, because Dr. Bernardes is said to have given to display and ceremony. Since his election last spring he has broken one Brazilian custom in not making the tour of Europe that practically all presidents-elect of South American countries make.

REFORMS EXPECTED While Dr. Bernardes has the backing of the retiring administration it is expected by many close political observers that he will introduce numerous changes and reforms. How successful he will be in accomplishing these depends on the cooperation or opposition of the Brazilian congress.

By profession the president-elect is a lawyer, but as governor of Minas Geraes his principal display of ability was as a financier. When he retired from the governorship on September 15, he was cash in the treasury. When he became governor, seven years ago, he found the finances very weak and a large foreign debt. He established a budget system and provided for refunding foreign loans and reestablished the credit of the state.

From such a record of accomplishment it is natural that the business interests of Brazil and South America and the foreign financial houses that have loans in Brazil are expectant of beneficial change in Brazil's financial affairs with Dr. Bernardes in charge. It is expected, however, that any move toward retrenchment will meet with opposition. The campaign last spring in which Dr. Bernardes was nominated was bitter, and there were "free effects" that are still being felt in this city.

SCOTS DESIRE TO BE INDEPENDENT

Nationalists Revive Demand While England Is in Throes of Present Political Struggle.

London, Nov. 10.—(I. N. S.)—Scotch nationalists are taking advantage of the present British political struggle to renew the campaign for Scotch independence, although indications today are that it will be a long time before Scotland follows Ireland in an aggressive attempt to break away entirely from the United Kingdom.

Under leadership of the Scots National league, of which Hon. R. E. Erskine of Marr is president, a vigorous campaign is being carried on in every Highland village.

Scotch nationalists claim that the English are "milking" Scotland and that she is without fair representation. Rural Scots are being driven from their homes. It is claimed to make way for hunting preserves of English nobility. Attempts are being made to pledge Scots to refrain from voting in the election next Wednesday.

R. E. Erskine of Marr, in a nationalist manifesto, said: "It is the duty of our representatives to the English parliament. This has been done ever since the union of 1707 and what has been the result? 'Look around at the condition of our country today. Scotland is the most heavily taxed country in Europe. Switzerland, which is free, levies a tax of 118 per head. Ireland, which is subject to English laws, pays 120 per head for man, woman and child."

"Last year the huge sum of \$600,000,000 was taken out of Scotland. This amount, England kept for imperial purposes \$400,000,000."

D. A. R. Celebrates First Declaration

Athens, Ohio, Nov. 11.—(I. N. S.)—Many years ago Lord Dunmore's army arrived at the mouth of Hocking river, where Rockport is situated, near here. There, dissatisfied with King George of England, the officers of the army drew up the first American declaration of independence from Great Britain, before moving on to attack the Indians on the Scioto plains. The daughters of the American Revolution are arranging for the erection of a memorial at the spot where the first declaration of independence was drawn up.

TRAFFIC OFFICER WEDS Eugene, Nov. 11.—City Traffic Officer C. A. Cornell was married Monday, in Vancouver, Wash., to Miss Inez Shags of Centralia.

FIELD AGAINST THE PRIMARY NOMINEE Mayor H. E. Bailey. The club favors strict enforcement of the dry law.

MAYORALTY FIGHT PLANNED Aberdeen, Wash., Nov. 11.—A Good Government club has been organized to place a candidate for mayor in the

DOORN NEWS FAKES DUPE NEWSPAPERS

Get-Rich-Quick Gang Around ex-Kaiser Making World's Press Pay Big for 'Exclusives'

Spurious Stories and Interviews Sold to Correspondents; Graft Extends Even to Pictures.

(By International News Service.) (Copyright, 1922) Doorn, Nov. 11.—Imperial interviews! Papers for sale. Apply at the House of Doorn! J. Rufus Wallingford and "Blackie" Daw were mere pikers alongside the picture peddlers and publicity promoters, unlimited—main office, Castle Doorn.

This concern is headed by Court Marshal Count Moltke, aided by trusty lieutenants as salesmen who can talk as fast and as well as any veteran drummer.

They are past masters in the art of price-driving. And business is flourishing right now. Big deals are impending. The correspondent has the details from Moltke himself.

"The boys are bringing home the bacon." Moreover, their shrewd blue-blooded Wallingford has still bigger and more profitable deals in store.

The correspondent has documentary evidence in his possession which reveals a well-organized business in which greed, intrigue and deception play the dominant roles.

Briefly summed up, the scheme is to make the world's press pay for the support of the ex-kaiser, and the minions are making a mystery of him, then extorting fabulous sums to secure exclusive interviews and photographs. Already it has been worked successfully in the case of the ex-kaiser's memoirs.

EXPLOITATION PLOT The promoters are exploiting the pacifist emperor to get hard cash—preferable dollars or pounds. Beginning first with interviews and stories, they have opened a new branch of business for photographs.

Another little village photographer was summoned on Sunday to take pictures of the bridal couple. Also, he took two striking poses of Wilhelm. German correspondents in full uniform of a Prussian general, richly gold braided with a broad yellow sash across the chest and numberless decorations and medals gleaming on the bosom.

A glimpse at the photographic plate reveals the former war lord in the most striking martial pose since he was crowned emperor. It shows Wilhelm in all the military splendor of the past. It might be entitled, "The Kaiser's Come Back."

This photograph was the outcome of the "color" dreams of Count Moltke and his partners. They expect to sell it (like the memoirs) to the highest bidder.

It was to furnish the ground work for a mad, precise driving rush, plans of which were carefully laid out.

PHOTOGRAPHER GRAFT But like all "big deals"—no Moltke argues, it takes time. Another "sneaker balling" scheme must be concluded first. There exists another recent photograph showing the ex-kaiser in civilian attire taken by his son, Prince August.

The sale of this latter picture was entrusted to Count Moltke's nephew, Von Veltek. He is busily engaged in Berlin promoting the sale of the photograph to anyone bidding a fortune for it.

It will be impossible thus far to learn whether Wilhelm knows what is going on, but the correspondent is able to give detailed facts as to how his cousin, mainly his office makes the master's exile the center of a world market of dickered designed to draw into the coffers gold from the American press.

PHOTOGRAPHER NUZZLED Nothing has been left undone to ingratiate Moltke's nephew. The photographer had been tied up completely by a written agreement which he had been ordered to sign. A copy of this agreement is in the possession of the American rights for \$100. Staggered by such an amount, the photographer promptly signed and elatedly dashed off to Moltke with the message.

WAS TO \$2000 "Count, I have got a wonderful hidden—just this thing, that is 2500 hidden. I will be a rich man."

Moltke gave an unenthusiastic stare and replied with a contemptuous snap of the finger:

"My dear fellow, you are a mighty poor business man. That is not a large sum of money at all."

Count, I suggested, the photographer returned home, where he found an English agent who offered him \$3000. This not only staggered but virtually knocked out the photographer, whose arrival in Germany was in 50 years of business hitherto had been two guiden and one half, or \$1 in American money.

S. F. CONDUCTOR FINED Eugene, Nov. 11.—V. R. Duncan, Southern Pacific conductor, was fined \$10 in police court here for allowing his train to obstruct two street crossings for a period of 25 minutes. C. D. Farmer, street commissioner, filed the complaint.