

# MILITARY DEFEAT HAS WROUGHT NO CHANGE OF HEART IN GERMANY

Dr. Alonzo Taylor Investigates Conditions in Land of Hun—Same Old Gang in Government Offices—Take Attitude That They Are Much Abused Nation—Believe Themselves Guilty of No Misdeeds.

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Paris.—That Germany has experienced no change of heart as a result of her military defeat is the message Dr. Alonzo Taylor has just brought to Paris after three weeks in Germany, where he inspected the food supply, the stocks of raw materials, briefly, and made a remarkably concise survey of the political and economic situation.

Probably no one in America was better fitted to size up Germany than Doctor Taylor.

While America was neutral, during those first months of the great war, Taylor was traveling through the length and breadth of Germany inspecting the allied prison camps. He was attached to the American embassy. He gained, during the days before we were in the war, an intimate knowledge of German war methods, German official procedure, German intrigue, German lies, German cruelty, and came to know all about the condition of economic Germany.

You would never pick Taylor out of a crowd as one of our leading Americans, because he does not look like a statesman, a college professor, a political economist, or a diplomat—and he is all of these things.

When he hurried out of Mr. Hoover's office in the Hotel de Crillon, on his return from Germany, Taylor started, without a pause, to get into the heart of his talk with a group of American newspaper men that had assembled to learn the truth about the Germans. He actually talked one hour and forty-five minutes. He answered half a hundred questions.

"They've got the same old gang in the government offices at Berlin that we knew before and during the war," Taylor began. "Some kind of a revolution actually started in Germany before the armistice was signed. For the time being that revolution is being held up. The politicians are bending every effort to get a governmental machine working smoothly, in order to present some kind of a solid front to the allies when the time comes to settle final peace terms. While the government is shaping itself the old civil servants are being kept in the government offices. The men in control do not intend taking untrained men into the government, because they have the concrete example of the failure of the Russian government that took untrained officials into the government machine. The Germans in control won't allow Germany's government to fall to pieces like the Russian government."

As soon as peace is actually declared the Germans will start out settling their internal difficulties and can be expected to introduce many socialistic reforms—possibly the socialization of many of the leading industries, such as the large factory groups and the coal and potash and iron mines.

In the meantime, the men in control at Berlin are endeavoring to get their people back to work, back to the industrial and nonpolitical ways of 50 years ago before the militaristic crowd started preaching world conquest and "kulturation" of the globe.

Militarism is gone. And it is now appreciated that the Germans have a long way to go before they come out of this war experience as even a half-way decent nation.

Militarism as a world menace in Germany is gone, Doctor Taylor believes. He found sufficient evidence to satisfy him that the German army of the old days is a thing of the past.

As to the men at the helm in Berlin who are trying to solve the present urgent problems of the country—they have had no change of heart, no conversion to the doctrines of President Wilson unless they are permitted to retain their original boundaries.

Falling to hoodwink the world into giving them territory that never belonged to them rightfully, the Germans are going to take the attitude that they are a much abused nation. And they are going to hint broadly that no good can come of abusing a nation of 70,000,000 people. In fact, they are already beginning a propaganda to make their people believe the allies are eager for an unjust peace.

Non Compos Mentis.

Today the German has figured out a kind of new philosophy of life. He wants to eat his cake and have it too. He admits that he would have been overjoyed had the central powers won the war and enslaved the world. He sees no wrong in a kulturalized world. He believes that any means the military party took to win the war, no matter how cruel, and no matter what suffering these methods caused innocent populations, were justified.

Now that the Germans have been defeated and see some of their stealings of the past half century going out of their hands, they say, "The military party deceived us," and then take the attitude that they are not to blame for present misfortunes.

In other words, had the military party succeeded in defeating the al-

German people would have taken the spoils and admit that they would have levied terrible peace terms on their vanquished enemies. Now they are defeated they refuse to shoulder any of the blame for the situation. And they are going to believe that they are abused if Alsace-Lorraine is given to France.

Believe Selves Guiltless. The widespread belief that the Germans themselves are guilty of no misdeeds is being emphasized by a new school of writers who first came into prominence about the time President Wilson gave the world the covenant of the league of nations at Paris. What astounded Americans in Germany in those days was the fact that these very writers admitted with perfect candor that Germany intended keeping Belgium permanently, had Germany won the war.

Topics such as these occupied the German mind when the peace conference was making its preliminary survey of European affairs. While German papers printed columns about the probable outcome of the peace conference there were 238,000 men in Berlin without jobs drawing a pension of six marks a day from the government. In Hamburg the pension roll amounted to 78,000. Both figures represent a state of unemployment several times greater than the worst periods of industrial depression Germany ever knew before the war.

The men were being paid just enough to live on, and as a consequence would not work.

Hate for Kaiser.

Among the intellectual circles in Germany the blame for the silent rebellion of the workmen, their refusal to work, was placed on the military party—on old Von Tirpitz, and on Ludendorff, and some more of the war lords. The kaiser and his son, the crown prince, were generally despised. Both ran away when trouble started and were hated for that. But the people of Germany were not disposed to blame either the crown prince or the kaiser for starting the war.

"Both of them lack the brains to plan a war," was the common expression heard on the streets and reflected in a number of the newspapers.

Doctor Taylor had one general explanation for Germany's strangely perverted state of mind. "Germany today is suffering from an intense moral disintegration," he declared. "You see it in a dozen different phases of German life. Men who served in the army and are now demobilized, though still in uniform, will leave their families for days at a time—simply wander off without warning. They seem to have lost their sense of responsibility toward their families.

"There are comparatively few producers in the population, most of the people being spenders; spenders of the government's printed money.

"In the Berlin playhouses shows are running which are of such a low moral level that no American postal authority would permit even private letters to describe some of the scenes. Before the war such shows were not permitted.

"Robberies have increased greatly. The people blame the bolshevik, but know in their own minds that these crimes might well enough be committed by anyone—because the increase in crime is one of the notable phases of life in Germany today."

In all Germany there is no danger of a rehabilitation of the military machine, according to Doctor Taylor. This view is verified by other Americans competent to judge, who have just returned from the other side of the Rhine.

Without desiring in any way to antagonize the French, who are carrying on an active campaign preaching

## Committee to Help Soldiers Get Jobs

Washington, D. C.—Governmental agencies called together by the council of national defense organized the emergency committee on employment for soldiers and sailors as a step toward filling a gap caused by demobilization of 80 per cent of the field force of the United States employment service, for which congress failed to provide funds.

A committee on plans was appointed to collect immediately all available information as to work being done and prepare a comprehensive plan of operations.

Grosvenor B. Clarkson, director of the council, is chairman, the other members being Col. Arthur Woods, special assistant to the secretary of war; John W. Hallowell of Boston, and E. H. Greenwood of the council.

Colonel Woods told the committee: "Many of the men feel that they have been improved by their experience in the army and are ambitious for something better than before. I feel that this ambition should be encouraged."

the possibility of Germany "coming back." Doctor Taylor and his associates believe firmly that the German is finished in a military way; that the German people are disgusted with the military idea, which has brought them nothing but misery and hunger, and that above all other things the French, and of course the other allied nations and America, are not in any danger of a resumption of the war.

This does not mean that any amiable feeling is growing among the American officials here in Paris toward the Germans, and it does not mean that an unfriendliness toward the French people is developing. The Americans who have been in Germany and who know the Germans from long experience before as well as during the war, are convinced that the German today is the same swine he was in and before 1914.

Doctor Taylor and Dr. Vernon Kellogg, also of the Hoover staff and competent to speak of the situation in Germany, are both of the opinion that Germany has no great amount of manufactured goods waiting to be shipped to the markets of the world ahead of allied goods.

It now seems that the economic blockade that shut raw materials from Germany during the last two years of war just about finished the nation in an industrial way.

## URGES 13 MONTHS IN YEAR

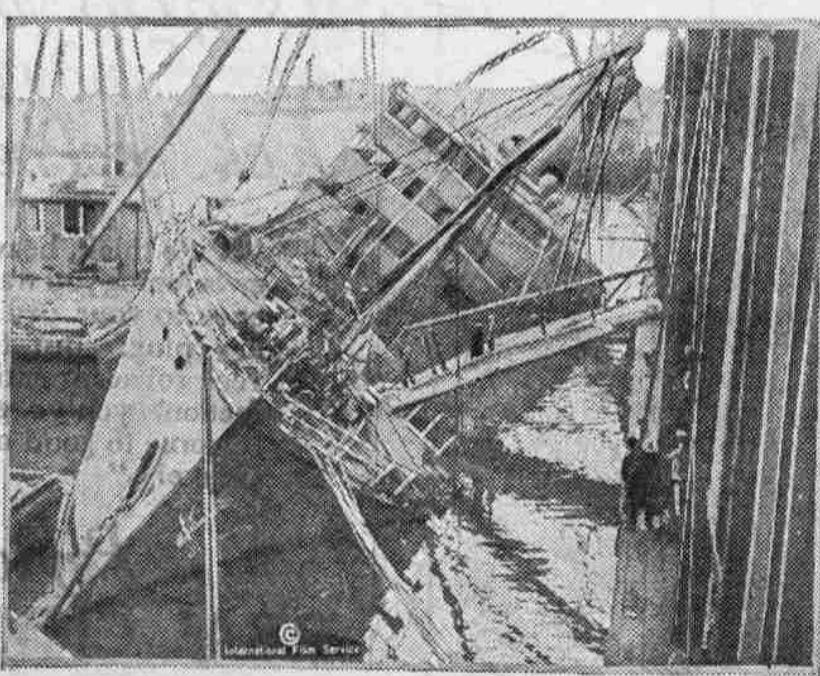
Cincinnati Man Brings Forward His Plan for Simple Perpetual Calendar.

Cincinnati.—"Printed calendars would be a thing of the past if the perpetual calendar were adopted," said C. B. Braunstein, who has a plan for simplifying dates.

"Let the year be divided into 13 months of 28 days each. This would make 364 days. As there are 365 1/4 days in a year, the odd day could be placed anywhere in the calendar and be a 'universal thanksgiving day.' The other extra day would come every fourth year and could be placed after the last day in leap year and be known as 'Zero day,' 'Leap Year day' or 'Gain day.'"

"Under this plan Monday would always come on the 1st, 8th, 15th and 22d days of the month; Tuesday on the 2d, 9th, 16th and 23d; Wednesday on the 3d, 10th, 17th, 24th; Thursday on the 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th; Friday on the 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th; Saturday on the 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th; Sunday on the 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th. Everybody would know upon what date any day of the week would fall."

## NAVAL TRANSPORT AFIRE AT HOBOKEN



The naval transport Sixaola sunk at her pier at Hoboken, N. J. The vessel caught fire while being loaded with supplies for France and it was decided to sink her. Lieut. E. H. Foster and Chief Boatswain's Mate Frank Kramer went below to open the sea-cocks and were trapped by the inrush of



## FARM POULTRY

EARLY HATCHING IS FAVORED  
Poultryman Enabled to Get Chicks Started Before Hot Weather—Rapid Gains Insured.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In order to have eggs when eggs are scarce begin operations in early spring to plan for early-hatched chicks. Early hatching enables the poultryman to get his chicks started before hot weather, which retards their growth and which, with the presence of lice, causes millions of late-hatched chicks to die each year. Pullets hatched early produce eggs in the fall when



Early-Hatched Pullet—Mature and Laying on September 26.

hens are molting. Early-hatched cockerels bring the best prices and early layers will brood early the following spring.

Contrary to general belief chicks do not grow or thrive as well during warm months or hot summer days as they do earlier in the spring. Chicks hatched early are stronger, thrive better and have the advantage of a longer growing season. Early hatching not only insures more rapid gains in the growth of chicks but has a favorable influence on the size of the individuals of the flock. Late-hatched chicks rarely if ever attain the size of those hatched early.

Given the same feed, care and attention, chicks hatched in March and April will weigh more when they are four months old than those hatched in May and June. The early-hatched chick, having the advantage of a more favorable growing season, makes greater gains during the first four months of its life than the late-hatched chick. During the early spring months when the temperature is not so varied the growth of chicks is more uniform and constant than it is during the summer. If for no other reason chicks should be hatched early so their growth will not be interrupted by the presence of lice, which are much more plentiful and destructive in hot weather than in the cooler days of spring.

Many farmers and poultrymen realize considerable money each spring from the sale of broilers, the price of which is usually governed by their size when sold and the time marketed. Thus it would seem that in order to increase the amount of money from the sale of broilers and fryers early hatching would be employed so as to have a marketable-sized fowl early in the spring when prices are highest.

## WASHING WILL HELP DECAY

Many Eggs Are Spoiled Each Year Because They Have Become Wet Before Reaching Market.

It is estimated that more than 5,000,000 eggs are spoiled every year because they have been washed or in some way have become wet before reaching market. The shell of an egg contains a gelatinous substance which prevents air and germs from entering the egg. Washing destroys this substance and promotes decay.

## DOULTRY NOTES

A system of cleanliness in poultry raising is desirable.

Hens must have things to eat that contain egg-making elements.

The hen as a rule is a better sitter than the pullet for the incubation of eggs.

When mites, lice, ticks, fleas, etc., once get a start they are very troublesome.

Egg testers are to be easily had from manufacturers and dealers in poultry supplies.

To successfully hatch chicks great care should be exercised in the selection of the sitting hen. Any old hen seldom does in these matters.

There are four common breeds of geese, the Toulouse, African, Embden and the White China. Of these the Toulouse is the most popular and most generally raised.

## TOP DRESSING WITH MANURE AIDS WHEAT

Application Should Be Made When Ground Is Still Dry.

Acid Phosphate May Well Be Added to Each Load of Fertilizer Before Spreading—Do Not Smother the Plants.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Farmers have been very busy and short of help during the past season. Doubtless in many cases the manure pile is still in the barnyard. There was neither time nor help at hand to spread this manure at the usual time, and as a result the wheat may now be growing on land that is not as fertile as is desirable.

In such cases it will be of great help to the wheat crop and of profit to the farmer if manure, or straw not needed for other purposes, is spread evenly



Manure Spreader is Well Suited for Applying Top Dressing on Wheat.

and thinly on the more level wheat fields this winter. Such application should be made when the ground is dry or frozen. In case fertilizer has not been applied recently to the land and it is known that phosphorus is needed, 40 or 50 pounds of acid phosphate may well be added to each load of manure before spreading. The application of manure should not be heavy—probably not over six tons to the acre in any case—and it should be spread evenly so as not to smother the plants.

## COST OF PORK PRODUCTION

Young Growing Pigs Become Thin in Flesh if Compelled to Exist on Pasture Alone.

While a liberal use of pasture undoubtedly lowers the cost of producing pork, it is possible to overdo the matter. Mature hogs will live on a good blue-grass or clover pasture without any grain, but young, growing pigs become thin in flesh if compelled to exist on pasture alone. Their growth is stopped. And when this happens they do not finish satisfactorily for the fall trade. Those which are to be marketed in the spring when a year old get along very well on pasture alone during the grazing season and fatten well during the winter. From 1 to 3 per cent of the hog's weight in grain along with the pasture gives the most satisfactory results in the majority of cases.

## TIME TO SPADE IN GARDENS

Work May Be Done Much Earlier on Sandy Soils Than on Heavy or Clayey Kinds.

Spading may be done much earlier on sandy soils than on heavy or clayey soils. When the soil adheres together in a heavy lump it is too wet for working. Allow such a garden to dry a little more, because if too wet the clods that form will often remain unbroken throughout the whole summer. When manure and leaves have been spread over the surface of the garden it will be an advantage to get this material down into the soil.

## WOOD ASHES OF MUCH VALUE

Average Composition Derived From Mixed Timber is Equivalent to 70 Per Cent Carbonate.

Wood ashes have a much larger value than coal ashes. Their value lies in their content of potash, phosphoric acid and lime. The average composition of wood ashes derived from mixed hard and soft wood timber and produced in the household fires is about 5 per cent potash, 2 1/2 per cent phosphoric acid and 35 per cent lime, equivalent to 70 per cent lime carbonate.

## CULL ALL WEAK SPECIMENS

Fowls That Do Not Give Promise of Being Profitable Should Be Disposed of at Once.

If there are any culls, weak specimens or any birds that do not give promise of being profitable they should be disposed of immediately before they eat any more grain than is necessary to get them in proper condition to sell.

## VENTILATION IS NECESSARY

Essential for Preservation of Health of Fowls—Direct Draft Should Be Prevented.

While good ventilation is absolutely necessary in preserving the health of the fowls through winter, a direct draft should not be allowed to reach the birds, especially when they are on their roosts.



## CLOVER FOR EARLY PASTURE

Highly Valued by Dairymen as Substitute for Silage and for Green Feed in Spring.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Excepting rye, crimson clover is earliest pasture available in spring in the Middle Atlantic region from New Jersey to North Carolina. Crimson clover is grown mostly for soil improving and for hay.

Crimson clover pasture is especially valuable for hogs and sheep, who relish this clover quite as much as do red clover and alfalfa. It is highly valued by dairymen as a substitute for silage and as a means of obtaining green feed very early in the season. Many dairymen pasture their cows on crimson clover in order to save silage for dry spells during the summer. An average acre of crimson clover furnishes dry pasture for the three cows and reduces the amount of silage that must be fed by one-half.

Hogs, sheep and light cattle can run on upland pastures through the winter and early spring even when snow is on the ground. Heavy cattle must not be turned on the ground when the ground is soft, although crimson clover is not injured by



Crimson Clover, Showing Most Advanced Stage of Ripening Which is Allowable to Use for Hay.

pling as much as permanent grass sod. Crimson clover is not likely to cause bloating as other legumes, but cattle, and especially young cattle, should not be allowed to graze when the clover is covered with

## DEFECTS IN BUTTER MAKING

Cooling Too Quickly or Working Too Low Temperature Makes Butter Brittle.

Butter that possesses a perfect texture has a flinty appearance. If the grain is destroyed it is usually result of overworking or of too low temperatures. Such butter has a weak, greasy body. Cooling too quickly or working at too low temperature makes butter brittle and crumbly. If milky brine is present, it shows lack of thorough washing. Leaky butter results from lack of thorough incorporation of wash water through washing in a fine granular form with cold water, then working insufficiently. A dry body is due to excessive churning or high churning temperature.

## PROVIDE CALF WITH SALT

Supply of Clean, Fresh Water, Always Available is Another Simple Requirement.

By the time the dairy calf is old enough to eat roughage it should have either access to or small daily allowances of salt. Plenty of clean, fresh water, constantly available, is another simple and inexpensive requisite of good calf care that is too often neglected. Because a calf receives milk to drink is no reason why it does not require water. After the calf is two weeks old it needs water in small amounts at a time, though often.

## NEW MILK FOR YOUNG CALVES

They Should Have It for First Two Weeks and Gradually Be Weaned to Skim Milk.

Young calves ought to have whole milk for the first two weeks of their lives, then they can gradually be weaned from new milk to skim milk, and at three or four weeks away from them by substituting a combination of grains and hay, or any other dry forage that they will consume. They gradually teach them to eat whole grain, like oats and corn, and give this to them extra besides their porridge.