

Secretary of the Treasury Carter Glass Taking First Victory Loan Bond Printed off the Press in Washington



That's right! The war is over but Uncle Sam has a lot of debts to pay because he had to go and help put the kaiser out of business. The way

that is to be finished up is to sell Victory Loan Bonds. This photograph shows Carter Glass, secretary of the treasury, taking the first bond of the

GERMAN PEOPLE WAKING UP TO CENSORS TRICKS

BERLIN—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—Revelations of the "stupidity and cunning" of German newspaper censorship, which for more than four years obsessed 70,000,000 people with the hope of an impossible victory, hid from them the news of Prussian defeats, and at last contributed to the downfall of the structure of pretense it had raised, are brought out here in a remarkable pamphlet said to have been inspired by Dr. Wilhelm Muehlon, formerly director of the Krupp works, whose exposure of Germany in 1918 as the real instigator of the war, sent him into voluntary exile in Switzerland.

The pamphlet entitled "How We Were Lied To," is published ostensibly under the name of Kurt Mueh-sam, a former Austro-German war correspondent. It is filled with instances of military duplicity, showing the efforts that were made to conceal from the German people everything of a discouraging nature that had to do with the war.

Newspaper editors, according to

the document, were forbidden, under dire penalties to discuss any subject relating to the war without the approval of hundreds of government censors operating through twenty-one newspaper bureaus and various branches of the government. The Lusitania sinking and the submarine controversy with the United States was so skillfully manoeuvred in the press that for many months the people were led to believe that the negotiations were taking "a course favorable to us."

Only such news was published as the militarists thought would favorably affect public opinion, and to carry out this purpose, the pamphlet points out, all kinds of falsities were employed. Secretary Lansing, for instance, was reported as being ill and on the verge of leaving office. A hopeless breach was also said to have arisen between the American Secretary of State and President Wilson. These items appearing in all of the German papers and bearing the apparent sanction of the authorities, were readily believed by the populace.

Dr. Muehlon who, in his earlier revelations accused the then Emperor William of having issued the order "to take no more prisoners," points out the astonishing fact that not once in all of the German war reports can be found any admission that the first battle of the Marne was a German defeat. The only thing that the German high command was able to report about that terrible reverse was disguised in the words: "In the west-

ern theater of the war, the operations, details of which cannot yet be published, have led to a new battle which is developing favorably. Reports spread by the enemy unfavorable to us, are false."

The former head of the great munition plant at Essen, who possessed complete information as to the operations of the military authorities here, declared that "there was hardly a day during all the long war when the editorial offices of the German daily press were not 'honored' by the receipt of confidential communications, orders and prohibitions from the censorship authorities, calculated to limit free expression of opinion on the most vital questions and ultimately to throttle it."

The Germans, for instance, were never to be charged with conducting a "ruthless" U-boat war, but rather an "unlimited" or "boundless" war. Descriptions of devastation in France and Belgium were forbidden, and all reference to barbarism and wanton destruction were taboo, with the significant expression: "The army knows when to use force and when to be mild." Details of the closing down of factories, coal and food shortages, poor crops and the employment of prisoners of war in mines and munition plants, were suppressed, as were also reports of street disorders, unrest and strikes.

Referring to the time when hundreds were dying daily in Turkey from starvation, and the collapse of the Ottoman army seemed imminent, and when Germany was sending vast quantities of food and munitions and heavy reinforcements of troops to the Near East, Dr. Muehlon recalls the fact that in those dark days "the German people were fed upon roseate accounts of conditions in Turkey, that the sultan's army was 'strong and sufficient,' and the Turks were a 'valuable ally.' With the enormous masses of troops that we had to send to Turkey," continues the pamphlet, "it was pretty strong to suggest to the press that the Turkish army reserve was adequate. It was a deliberate altering of the facts."

It must be understood, writes Dr. Muehlon's collaborator, that all the

editorial offices of the German daily press were not 'honored' by the receipt of confidential communications, orders and prohibitions from the censorship authorities, calculated to limit free expression of opinion on the most vital questions and ultimately to throttle it."

Even after the United States had landed more than 1,500,000 men in France, Dr. Muehlon declares, the German papers continued their campaign of falsity and delusion. The diplomatic intercourse between Germany and the United States during the two years preceding America's entry into the war is set forth in the pamphlet with interesting references to Count von Bernstorff and his military and naval attaches, Boy-Ed and von Papen, in Washington. It was given out as "established" that the former ambassador, and not Dr. Zimmerman, the German foreign secretary, had conducted the correspondence with Heinrich von Eckhardt, former German minister in Mexico, looking to an alliance between Japan, Germany and Mexico if the United States entered the war. German newspapers were cautioned never to use the "unfortunate expression 'Zimmerman letter,'" because it was believed this might lead to a severance of diplomatic relations between Berlin and Washington.

tion of other ingredients, which can be depended upon to restore natural color and beauty to the hair. A well known downtown druggist says it darkens the hair so naturally and evenly that nobody can tell it has been applied. You simply dampen a sponge or soft brush with it, and draw this through your hair, taking one strand at a time. By morning the gray hair disappears, and after another application or two, it becomes beautifully dark and glossy.

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See Charles S. ... Klamath Agency, for Indian ... 13-14



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M.J.B. Coffee advertisement with logo and 'WHY?' text.

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