

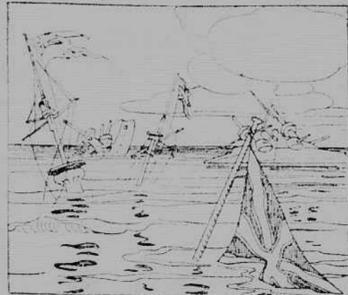
# What's To Be Done With Germany? Opinions Differ

The "Labour Leader" Demands:



The German navy must be delivered (to Entente).

The German Answer:



The "Labour Leader" appears to have shot several miles beyond its target. Now and then it almost seems to us that the English navy is "delivered" (i. e. doomed).

The "Labour Leader" Demands:



The German army must be disbanded.

The German Answer:



Is Mr. John Bull able to turn the trick of making Michael humbly lay down his arms? Is it not John Bull who just now makes the most "disbanded" impression?

The "Labour Leader" Demands:

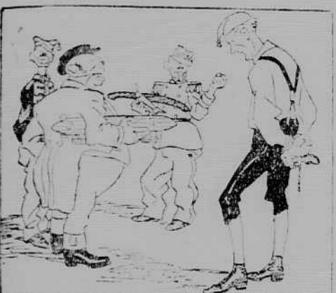


The German U-boats must be thrown to the scrap heap.

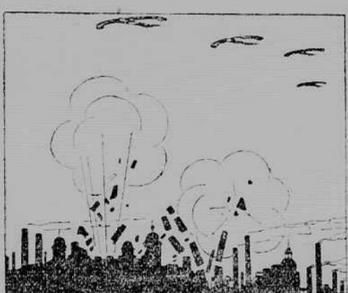
The German Answer:



You want to consign the German submarine to the scrap heap? The U-boat is giving you great trouble and will soon throw you to the scrap heap.



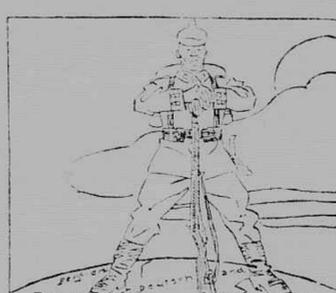
The German aeroplanes and airships are to be divided among the Entente powers.



Divide them up, will you? Your greed is really more than a jest. For the present the German aircraft are "dividing" something above England's coasts.



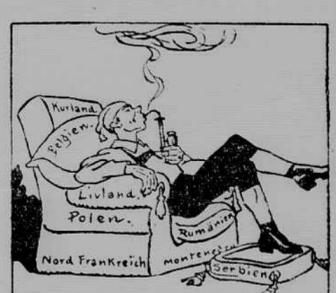
Germany and the territory of its allies must be wholly cut up and parceled out.



Carve up the map with shouts of rage? Dear Entente, what a sorry joke! For the present there are 190,000 square miles of conquered territory in German hands.



The German colonies must be divided among the Allied powers.



German colonial pudding is already on your bill of fare. Good heavens! what an odd stick Michael is! He mutters calmly: "I can wait."



The war indemnity must amount to two billion marks.



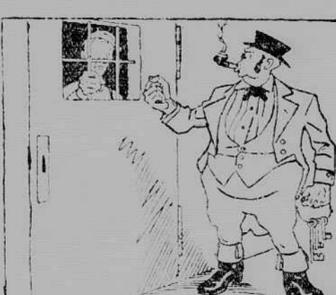
Two billions you want to hear jingle? We in the German Empire think: Perhaps I would be able to raise it—but for myself, not for you.



Krupp's and similar works must be leveled to the earth.



And in this "leveled" earth, John Bull, will you then dig a hole in which to hide your weary body? That's what you mean, my dear, is it not?



Germany shall not be allowed to make any alliances or treaties without the consent of the Allies.



It is obvious—we finally remark—that Germany is quite agreed to that, precisely for the reason that our quadruple alliance satisfies us for all time.

Note.—The demands and replies are here arranged in parallel columns

## Two Views of the Victorian Era

THE world has recently been witness to a new trial of the Victorians— one famous writer attacking, another defending them. "The New Statesman" caught the significance of this drama and submitted these observations: Mr. Chesterton, in his "Short History of England," has been saying:

"The most important thing that happened in the Victorian time . . . was that nothing happened. The very fuss that was made about inner modifications brings into relief the quietness with which the main lines of social life were left as they were at the French Revolution. We talk of the French Revolution as something that changed the world, but its most important relation to England is that it did not change England."

Compare this with what Lord Morley writes of the same age in his "Recollections": "It was an epoch of hearts uplifted with hope, and brains active with sober and hardy reason for the common good. New truths were welcomed in free minds, and free minds made brave men. Old prejudices were dismissed. Fresh principles were set afoot and supported by the right reasons. The standards of ambition rose higher and purer. Men learned to care more for one another."

Which of these pictures, asks "The New Statesman," is the true one? If Lord Morley is right in saying that in the Victorian era "men learned to care more for one another" Mr. Chesterton can hardly be right in saying that "nothing happened" during this period. And yet, perhaps, the two statements are capable in some measure of being reconciled. The Victorian era, in so far as it is regarded as a first chapter, is a matter for joy among the angels. In so far, however, as it regarded itself as the last perfect chapter in the history of civilization it is (if we may be allowed to mix our metaphors a little) a whitened sepulchre, on which it is impossible to write an epitaph of praise.

The Victorian era was a great beginning but a bad end. Men may have learned to care more for one another, but they did not learn to any great extent to put their care for one another into practice in the national life. They did issue a ukase to persons guilty of extreme cruelty to their fellows: "Thus far shalt thou go and no further." But their politics hardly went beyond this. They did not see that it is not enough not to be actively cruel to a man; one has to go beyond this, and be actively fair and even generous to him. The Victorian, "The New Statesman" finds, is an object of abhorrence to many people because, while he was always desirous of a maximum of good for himself, he was usually content with a minimum of good for other people. That, perhaps, is only human nature.

## Intimate Glimpses Into German Domestic Affairs

### Germany Can't Get Enough Soap These Days

THE soap famine in Germany is much more acute than the shortage of food. The "Vossische Zeitung" reports that it is receiving letters more and more frequently from its readers, in which they complain that neither soap nor substitutes for it can now be obtained. People have their soap cards, but they can get no soap on them; and they are compelled either to wear soiled linen or try to clean it with brushes, which wears out the garments very rapidly. To make matters worse, "new linen can be obtained in only the smallest quantities, owing to the scarcity of material; and hence skin diseases are on the increase."

In view of this state of things the semi-official news agency issued a statement explaining that the soap famine had been caused by the growing military demands for calcined soda.

Hope was expressed, however, that the soap factories would soon be able to obtain their usual quotas of soda; and then soap would again be obtainable on the cards.

### Getting After "Hamsters"

A BOLD and unique remedy against "hamstering" has been proposed in Germany, and the authorities, it is reported, are about to adopt it. To "hamster" means, according to the new lingo introduced under stress of war, to hoard food supplies. (The word means a marmot, to which the Germans, rightly or wrongly, attribute the squirrel's habit of laying by his winter's supply of food. The word meets a widely felt want, as nearly everybody "hamsters"; and so it suddenly acquired such a sweeping popularity as the word "camouflage" to Americans.) The discovery has been made that many persons who go to the seaside resorts or bathing places elsewhere come home with food secreted in their baggage. This caused a clamor from local mouths also knowing the pangs of hunger; and appeals were sent in to the authorities to do something against the travelling "hamsters." With true Prussian thoroughness the official mind sees the remedy to be the closing down of all such resorts. At least, such is the report, and editors are being pelted with protesting letters. One writer of such a letter sarcastically closed his communication thus: "If the authorities wanted to remedy the existing evil at one blow it would perhaps have been more expedient to lock up every German who is still living, inasmuch as the mere fact of his existence raises the suspicion that he has something to eat over and above the general ration."

### Getting Fat Without a "Fat Card"

BONES, says a notice in some of the Berlin newspapers, are the only source for obtaining fat that has not yet been adequately worked. In view of the fact that school children did good work in collecting fruit kernels, nettles and other things, it is now proposed to put them to collecting bones also. This has been ordered through a decree by the Prussian government. As an inducement for the children to gather bones, it is ordered that the local authorities allot to the parishes where the bones were collected a certain proportion of the fats recovered. The papers add this remark: "At this time, when the fat allowance has just had to be reduced, this opportunity to obtain fat without a fat card should be taken advantage of."

Jacques Borchardt, a Berlin merchant, has just been tried for the new crime. He had "hamstered" on an extensive scale, and was then so incautious as to quarrel with the porter of the house in which he lived. The latter denounced him to the authorities, and a search brought to light 200 pounds of oatmeal, 250 pounds of cracked barley, 65 pounds of wheat flour, 55 of honey, 120 of "whole hams," 45 of the highest grade sausage, 80 of butter, 22 of rice and 21 of coffee, besides 6 large jars of lard and 150 eggs. The court sentenced him to pay \$1,300, besides having his treasures confiscated.

At the trial his lawyer made a plea that throws a flood of light upon food conditions in Germany. He said that it would be playing an ostrich game to assume that at this time there was anybody in Germany who was not buying all the food that was offered to him clandestinely. Everybody knew, he said, that nothing whatever could be bought at the maximum prices fixed by the authorities; butter was bringing \$4.50 a pound, lard \$5, sugar 85 cents and flour 75 cents. The lawyer offered to prove moreover, that his client had done only what the authorities themselves were doing; but the court refused to entertain the motion. In passing sentence the judge pronounced Borchardt a "hamster of pure culture."

The Berlin courts are busy these days with cases against persons who break the regulations fixing maximum prices and against hoarding. One of them recently imposed not less than \$24,000 in fines on

### The Dwindling Hops Supply

A WALL of distress from the coffee house owners of Berlin is printed in the latest newspapers. They are alarmed at the reduced supply of beer and have poignantly drawn the attention of the authorities to the fact that ruin confronts them. Their petition says that the allotments of barley promised the brewers last fall have not been delivered even yet; hence, after having seen their business already greatly restricted during the first three and one-half years of the war, they protest energetically against measures that will compel them to close entirely. It is a characteristic fact that the authorities have recently given permission to the brewers to use flavoring extracts to the extent of 3 per cent in brewing as a substitute for the lacking hops.

### Thefts

It is hard to be hungry and remain honest, as the Prussian railway authorities have discovered. The Railway Minister has recently sent a circular letter to his chief directors of traffic calling attention to the fact that thefts of goods on the railways "are still increasing at a frightful pace"; and he announces methods for combating them. Railway stations and

### Horses Are a Luxury

THE "luxury horse" is the last point of attack by official Germany in its struggle against hunger. A decree issued a month ago by the military governor of the district around Berlin prohibits the keeping of horses for pleasure riding or driving after March 1. Only princes of the royal blood and foreign diplomats may keep such horses. Racing and circus horses are exempt. Whether the "luxury horses" are to be converted into luxuries of the table is not mentioned.

### It Grows Increasingly Hard to Aid the Families of Soldiers

THE prolongation of the war is hitting German cities hard in the matter of giving aid to the families of soldiers. By the end of January such assistance had amounted, for the city of Berlin alone, to nearly \$100,000,000.

### The Press Tries to Break Into the House of Lords

GERMAN newspaper men are trying a bold stroke to increase their power and standing. A bill is under discussion for reconstructing the Prussian House of Lords by giving representation in it to various callings, including a considerable number of seats for the clergy and the universities. Now the Berlin Press Club has come forward with a petition asking that at least three representatives of the daily press be called to membership. It argues that the press contributes equally with the churches and the universities toward feeding the intellectual and religious life of the people; and it quotes a speech by the Minister of the Interior, who said: "The men of practical journalism are, by reason of their entire activity, especially predestined for lawmakers."

### Seeing Huns in the Mirror

THE Royal Theatre of Wiesbaden has just made an odd improvement in the text of Wagner's "Lohengrin." In the prayer of King Heinrich, in the first act, occurs the passage: "Oh, God, preserve us from the wrath of the Hungarians." The manager decided that this was a "gross offence against international politeness and particularly against an allied state"; and now his Heinrich sings: "Preserve us from the wrath of the Huns." Besides holding the mirror up to nature, this, in America, must certainly be regarded as possessing the merit of timeliness.

## The Unreasonable Bump of Locality

CHARLES L. BUCHANAN, writing recently in "The Bookman," said: "Perhaps the most valuable and unquestionably the most important faculties is the instinctive, instantaneous and occult ability to detect and to appreciate the essential gist of things. To apprehend from the thousand and more despatches, contradictory and inconsequential indications, the significant indication is a knack possessed by about one human being out of every half million. When all is said and done, this supreme acuteness of perception is the animating component of all vital criticism (which remains at best mostly a felicitous and inspired hunching), and compared to the clairvoyant accuracy of this kind of second sight, so to speak, the most profound demerit of a liberal nature appears a mere trifling waste of effort. A dominant attribute of genius, it is viewed against conventional and vehemently by collective stupidity. Collective stupidity hates and fears it because the possessing it makes for power. It is inarticulate. It cannot explain the unreasonable process by which it reaches its conclusions and convictions. It is a blind, unreasoning bump of locality. If you look for a manifestation of it in Wall Street you find it buying Steel common at 22 when the community in general is buying Government bonds. In the art world it buys Corots at \$50 apiece. When the rank and file have recognized Corot's merit and conventional competition is boosting his prices to unheard-of heights, it turns its attention to Monet, Manet, Degas, Pissarro."

### Haydn's Heritage and Early Struggles

HAYDN exemplifies the contention that "the apparition of a genius is always inexplicable." Victor Lichtenstein, in "Reedy's Mirror," writes: "Over against the evidence supporting the heredity theory in the case of the Bach family, musicians for two hundred years, we have the example of Franz Joseph Haydn, son of a wheelwright, Mathias Haydn, and Maria Koller, cook. There is no record of musical talent on the side of either the Haydns or the Kollers previous to its appearance in the family of Mathias, and its sudden development in the case of the celebrated Franz and two of his brothers remains one of the eternal mysteries. "Haydn's youth was a continual struggle against grinding poverty and hard knocks. From the age of eight to sixteen he sang soprano in St. Stephen's Cathedral in Vienna, and when his voice broke he was turned out into the streets without a penny and with nothing so dirty and shabby that he was ashamed to be seen. Despite his cruel sufferings he remained steadfast and loyal to his beloved art, and by sliding at dances and weddings he managed to earn an occasional penny. His few pupils paid him about a dollar a month for lessons. Jean De Reszke et al., attention! "A chance acquaintance with the poet Metastasio brought him to the notice of Furpa, the great singing master and composer, and from the latter he got many a valuable hint in composition in return for brushing the master's clothes or shining his shoes."

## In the Realms of Chemistry and Entomology

### Pertaining to Zirconium

TWO minerals containing zirconium were produced on a commercial scale in 1916, says Waldemar T. Schaller, in a report on zirconium and rare earth minerals, issued by the United States Geological Survey. They are zircon, the silicate of zirconium, and baddeleyite, the oxide of zirconium, and they are described as follows: "Zircon is a colorless to yellow, red, brown, gray or green mineral, generally in small, well-defined square prisms. It occurs in many rocks, the crystalline limestones and schists, gneiss, granite, pegmatite and sedimentary rocks. The mineral is very widespread in its occurrence, but is found in only a few places in commercial deposits. In North Carolina some of the pegmatites contained enough zircon to warrant their development; at other places only the concentrated sedimentary zircon-sand deposits have been worked. "Zircon contains about 23 per cent of silica and 67 per cent of zirconia, the oxide of zirconium. Iron is a common impurity, but many other elements have been found in zircon, especially in the so-called altered varieties. "The oxide of zirconium, mineralogically

### It Thrives on Tobacco

THE destruction wrought by the tobacco beetle has become so pronounced in this country that the United States Department of Agriculture has issued a bulletin on the subject for manufacturers and dealers in tobacco products, says the department's Weekly News Letter. This beetle, it is pointed out, is fastidious in its tastes, for "it prefers the expensive, sweet, mild tobacco, especially the best Turkish leaf." The report continues: "The beetle is a small brownish insect only one-tenth of an inch long. Most of the damage is done by the young, or larva, a yellowish-white grub somewhat larger than the adult. While it is impossible to estimate the total losses in a year, the figures for the industry as a whole are said to be very large. Single firms report losses as high as \$25,000 a year. "Although the beetle is now found in all parts of the temperate zone, its spread is from warm tobacco-growing countries such as Cuba and the Philippines, where it breeds throughout the year. From these countries the insects are sent out constantly in shipments of cigars or leaf tobacco, either in the egg, larval or pupal stages, as an adult beetle. "The insect lives in the tobacco during its whole life, and thrives best with considerable warmth and moisture. In the Southern States there are three or four generations in a year. It does not live on growing tobacco and is not introduced from the fields. "Although a number of insects prey on the beetle, methods of artificial prevention and control are necessary. Prevention is important and all places of manufacture and storage should be thoroughly screened and all refuse material, damaged stock, etc., promptly destroyed. "A full discussion of the beetle and how to prevent loss from it can had in Farmers' Bulletin 186, by G. A. Runner, of the Bureau of Entomology."