

German Financial Terms Spell Defeat of France

Not a Dollar of Reparations Can Be Obtained Before 1925, Says Paris Editor, to Relieve War Debts

By Stephane Laurance
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PARIS, March 25. FRANCE, after having walked five years in blood, has been walking for the last three years in figures. When she had her feet in blood she could distinctly see a military victory over Germany coming; now she sees more and more each day a financial defeat by Germany coming.

In a word, after three years of peace, France has not received a cent of reparations for her devastated regions out of the famous German billions, and will never get a cent. Let us take the figures. They are cold and dry but they have their eloquence. They show the real truth much better than any rhetoric.

According to the recent agreement in London, at the energetic instance of Lloyd George, it was decided that Germany's total debt to the Allies should not under any circumstances amount to more than 132,000,000,000 gold marks, or about \$23,000,000,000. It was also decided that France should have 52 per cent, or about \$11,960,000,000.

I have explained to the readers of The Tribune that this already represented a reduction of almost 50 per cent of the real debt fixed by the Reparation Commission. But this reduction, alas! will not be the last one. If we examine the whole situation it is evident that there will be many other reductions.

First, the peace treaty stipulated that the first money Germany paid would be applied to reimburse America and England for the amount spent to feed Germany after the armistice, representing about \$1,000,000,000. Second, the peace treaty stipulated that the money to be paid later would be applicable to the cost of maintaining the armies of occupation on the Rhine, which amounted on March 1, 1922, to almost \$1,200,000,000, not counting American expenses. Third, the treaty stipulated that Belgium would have a right to priority for devastations to the extent of \$250,000,000.

The result of all that is very clear. On March 1 of this year Germany had paid little more than \$1,500,000,000, both in goods and money, but as that sum was absorbed first to reimburse America and England for what they had spent to feed Germany, then to pay part of the costs of the occupation of the Rhine, France has not yet received a single cent of German money for reparations or pensions.

That is enough for the past. Now let us speak about the future. It is certain that France will not receive a single cent either in 1922 or 1923, nor probably even in 1924. Perhaps she will receive, according to the agreements at Wiesbaden, raw materials and supplies, but she will not receive an ounce of gold. There still will be \$300,000,000 collected yearly for the costs of the occupation of the Rhine, plus the \$250,000,000 to which Belgium has a prior claim.

Now, it is extremely doubtful whether Germany, to whom the Allies are about to grant a moratorium, can pay more than \$150,000,000 in 1922 and 1923. All the money during the next two or three years, therefore, will be absorbed to pay the costs of occupation and Belgium. Only in 1925 will the first money payments for reparations be made to France.

Yet France cannot permit its villages to remain in ruins, and she is forced to repair burned factories, devastated fields, flooded mines, to pay pensions to widows and orphans in France and to advance money which Germany should have paid. The sums thus far advanced amount to about \$5,500,000,000, according to the average exchange of the last three years.

We are, therefore, to-day witnessing the most extraordinary spectacle of France, with seven of her richest industrial departments devastated and destroyed, able to find \$5,500,000,000 to dress her wounds, reconstruct her villages and pay pensions to widows and the disabled, while Germany, absolutely intact, without an inch of her territory destroyed, with all her factories in full working power and able to dispose of all her productive forces, has paid only \$1,500,000,000. Never has a victorious country been forced to make such terrible efforts, never has a vanquished country escaped at so cheap a price.

That is why I say that if France, with the Allies, has beaten Germany on the battlefields she runs the risk, with the Allies, of being beaten by Germany in the financial field.

Why Germany Is Not Sympathetic
Some Germans seem to possess, at least, the gift of seeing themselves as others see them. Thus, commenting on the common criticism of Germans as lacking in urbanity, sympathy and the finer qualities of mind and heart, a writer in the German review, "Der Tuerner," says:

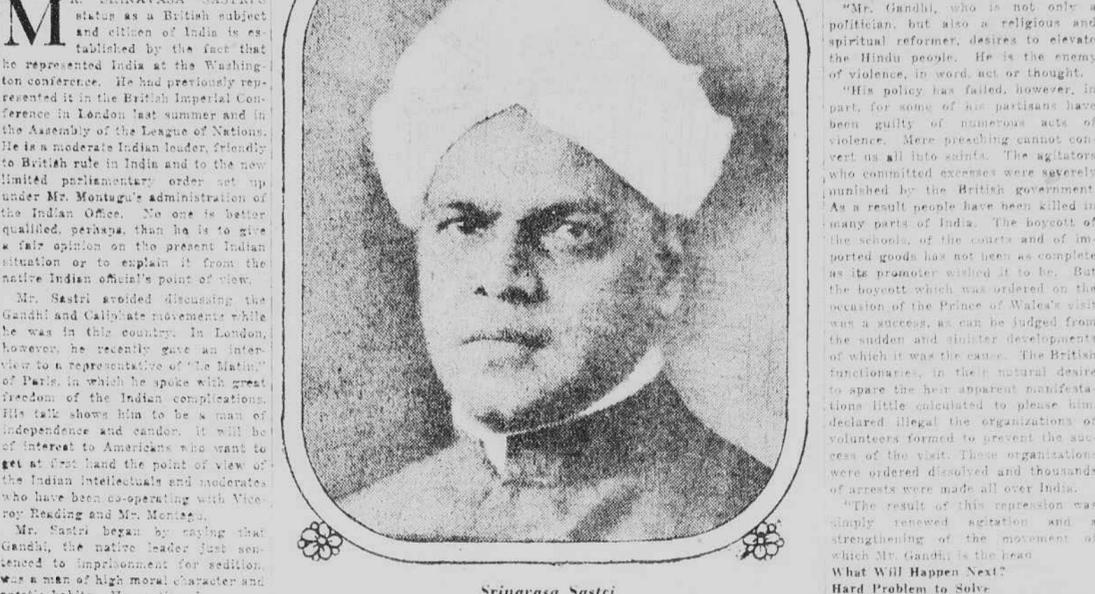
"As early as in Luther's time Germans were reputed by other nations to be unsympathetic. The most competent persons, of very different social conditions, have very often remarked that we were totally lacking in politeness and urbanity. This observation was made even during the war. To begin with, there is an insufficient development of our physical personality, a defect graver than most of those who have little relations with foreign countries think. But even our moral personality is barely developed and we are wanting in amiability, urbanity and tact."

"Georg Brandes even asserts that Ku-Hung-Min, the most famous writer of modern China, a fervent admirer

Broken British Promises Used by Gandhi To Spur Indian Races Into Silent Revolt

Sway Obtained Over Moslems by Imprisoned Leader Is Fully Explained by Sastri

Spokesman for India



Srinavasa Sastri

M. R. SRINAVASA SASTRI'S status as a British subject and citizen of India is established by the fact that he represented India at the Washington conference. He had previously represented it in the British Imperial Conference in London last summer and in the Assembly of the League of Nations. He is a moderate Indian leader, friendly to British rule in India and to the new limited parliamentary order set up under Mr. Montagu's administration of the Indian Office. No one is better qualified, perhaps, than he is to give a fair opinion on the present Indian situation or to explain it from the native Indian official's point of view.

Mr. Sastri avoided discussing the Gandhi and Calcutta movements while he was in this country. In London, however, he recently gave an interview to a representative of "The Nation" of Paris, in which he spoke with great freedom of the Indian complications. His talk shows him to be a man of independence and candor. It will be of interest to Americans who want to get at first hand the point of view of the Indian intellectuals and moderates who have been co-operating with Viceroy Reading and Mr. Montagu.

Mr. Sastri began by saying that Gandhi, the native leader just sentenced to imprisonment for sedition, was a man of high moral character and ascetic habits. He continued:

"In India asceticism is held in high honor by all people, and the power it gives Mr. Gandhi is infinitely greater than that of most men of ordinary endowment. Whatever he says is accepted as gospel and the meetings he holds attract thousands of Indians, who regard him as a demigod. It is only recently that Mr. Gandhi has turned his activities to politics, after confining them for many years to a study of social questions.

Chandi entered politics over Panjab Grievance. "To go back no further than three years, he began his political career by taking up what is called in India 'the Panjab grievance.' This was the source of all the troubles which have come since.

"Mr. Gandhi suggested civil disobedience to the Indian people in order to obtain the abrogation of the repressive Rowlatt act. The direct consequences of this disobedience were a certain number of revolts and the application of martial law by the Anglo-Indian government. At Amritsar, about four years ago, British troops were guilty of massacring 500 Hindus—a brutal massacre, which was a humiliation and an insult to the Indian population of all races.

"An impartial commission of inquiry failed to confirm the promise made, and the Mahatmas of India concluded that the primary cause of the failure was a special aversion which Great Britain had for Turkey.

Indians Compare Treaty of France and Turkey. "They have recently made comparisons with the policy of France toward Turkey. This comparison was all to the disadvantage of Great Britain. Protests emanating from Mahomedans and addressed to London had no effect. Mr. Gandhi then offered his sympathy to the Mahomedans, who, as every one knows, are very proud and very fanatical. He succeeded in persuading the Hindus to side with the Moslems, asking the former to forget old differences and to unite against the common enemy—the English.

"This second grievance is certainly the strongest which Mr. Gandhi has presented against British rule.

"But there is another thing. Dominion status has not yet been given to India. The recent constitution, based on the reforms of 1919, does not, in the opinion of the agitators, give any satisfaction to the population, which wants the future government of India to be, politically speaking, the same as

Secret Societies Spinning Webs of Hate in Germany

Several Organizations Distribute Arms and Other Direct Propaganda in Plain to Credit Treaty

M. J. Aineau, a correspondent of "Le Petit Parisien," sends the following details concerning ultra-patriotic Germany, whose first struggle, while waiting for other enemies, is directed against pacific Germany:

"Close by there have been founded secret societies, some of which even distribute arms. On the one hand there are the Bruder von Stein (Stein brothers), the Silberhild (the silver shield), which, after being violently attacked by the Saxon Minister Lipinski, have been dissolved. Other associations have for their object the establishment abroad of a vast information service and the organization in Germany of the military instruction of students. These associations have created secret tribunals, such as the 'Pelme' (secret court of criminal justice) in Westphalia, which arrogated to itself the right to judge outside of the law, Germans who would impede their action and to inflict the punishment of death.

Secret Groups Execute All Sentences of Tribunals. "They possess secret groupings for the execution of the sentences of the tribunals, called 'Mordsektionen' (murder sections), 'Mordkommissionen' (murder commissions), murder stations, murder commissions. Lipinski has combated them in the Saxon Landtag and had them dissolved, even as did the Baier government, but they still exist in Bavaria.

"Besides, no sooner is an association suppressed than another appears. In Saxony there exists a new institute, a camouflage of the notorious Orghen, the 'Institut für Heimat-Kunde' (Institute for Knowledge of the Native Country), which carries on an active propaganda in the interior of the country. At Leipzig the 'Institut für Ausland-Bund und Ausland-Deutschentum' (Institute for League and Germanism Abroad), criticizes the Allies, writes, in lectures, the old Prussian spirit, and spreads tracts and brochures to show the responsibility of the Entente in the war, such as 'Das Marckchen von der Albeinschuld Deutschlands im Krieg' (The Legend of Germany's Sole Guilt in the War).

"Another association, the 'Institut für Ausland-Kunde und Ausland-Deutschentum' (Institute for Knowledge of Foreign Countries and of Germanism Abroad), which is a branch of the 'Verreinigte Fürsorge für das Ausland-Deutschentum' (Associated Care for Germanism Abroad) and dependent of the 'Kultur Politische Gesellschaft' (Cultural-Political Society), is associated with the Deutsch-Ausland-Institut. Its object is to carry on an active propaganda in favor of Germany in the foreign countries. It does so in Denmark, in South America, in Argentina and notably in Mexico. It spends money lavishly and publishes newspapers in the language of the country. The

extremity of the nose from the middle of the eyebrows.

Nor is that all. The mouth which shows a graceful smile must be by only one-fifth larger than the mouth at rest; and the two sides of the chin must form an obtuse angle. Would-be "stars of the silver screen" will therefore turn to their mirrors, with rule and compass in hand, to find out if they are photogenic!

On one occasion the president, T. P. O'Connor, M. P., had to see a film five times after his examiners had already seen it two or three times. "Not even the bad boy of American literature," he says, "could see cinema films every day without a certain satiety. The film censorship is in some senses severer than that of dramatic censorship, not because we want to be severer than the dramatic censor, but because we insist on the essential difference of the audiences and of the presentation of the plays."

These are some of the things which have no hope of getting past the censor:

- The "third degree."
- Crucifixions.
- Prolonged deathbed scenes.
- Realistic scenes of epilepsy.
- Making young girls drunk.
- "Clutching hands."
- Advocacy of free love doctrine.
- Seduction scenes.
- Improper exhibition of feminine underclothing.

A woman is soon to be added to the board, and then possibly the present 67 points of film censorship may be increased.

The Photogenic Face
Would you shine in the movies? Then have you a photogenic face? This question is put to the young women, to the actresses who dream of becoming film stars, and these are numerous. As in other things, many are called but few are chosen. The point is that in order to have a photogenic face there are many conditions.

The managers have, in fact, formulated strict rules, the principal ones being as follows: If the face is measured with a rule and a triangle the nose must not extend beyond the face more than 19 millimeters (0.7 inch); the distance between the eyes must be exactly the length of an eye, and the distance between the point of the chin and the base of the nose must be strictly equal to that which separates

the extremity of the nose from the middle of the eyebrows.

Under the heading "N or M?" "The London Daily Express" comments on the Norwegian government's bill to prevent parents bestowing titles on their children.

"We are not inclined to favor state interference with the rights of parents," says "The Express," "but it is difficult to imagine any reasonable person objecting to this bill. In fact the Society for the Prevention of Child Labor might well promote a parallel bill here. Why should a parent have the right to label a child in accordance with the enthusiasm, ebullience, of the day? Why should there be a Lenin Foch Smith of Washington Cavell Jones? Is it all so it pretty? The practice is confined to Protestants and agnostics because in the Roman Catholic Church it is usual to baptize children with the names of saints. Which are reasonable. Even those of the Latin race who brave the ban only patronize classical celebrities. Which are pretentious. Only the 'dark, true and tender' north makes a specialty of mere freaks. Which are neither respectable nor picturesque. Only one's 'straw'."

Meanwhile, whatever they are doing in Norway, the British parent will continue to baptize his hapless child. Mary Lascelles Smith and Miss George Jones.

Echoes from Abroad

Queen of Queens of Paris

Paris, presided at the ceremony. In former times a large percentage of the queens were washgirls, but this year none of them seemed in favor. Among the twenty queens are ten stenographers, seven salesgirls, one hatmaker, a dress model and a diamond worker, all of them between the ages of twenty-three and eighteen.

When China Tried Communism
To the ancient saying of the Prophet, "There is nothing new under the sun," it seems necessary to add the warning reservation, "Cherchez la Chine"—look out for China. It has already become traditional that many of the world's greatest inventions originated there, including gunpowder and the art of printing. Now there must be added to the list the latest of political notions, that of communism.

For the annals of the Flowery Kingdom tell that about the year 1667, under the reign of Emperor Tchen-Tsung, a kind-hearted man with good intentions under whom China was happy, there came to the court of China a philosopher who assured the good Emperor that public happiness could be increased.

"Son of Heaven," he said, "to suppress misery one must begin by the suppression of wealth, and above all of real property. When all the land belongs to no one but only to the state its fruits will be divided by all. In like manner commerce and industry, when exercised by the state, will serve to produce general welfare instead of enriching a minority. Believe me, Son of Heaven, and thy glory will be beyond measure."

Emperor Tchen-Tsung believed the philosopher, Wang-Ngan-Chen, and the result was that as personal interest ceased to animate man this first trial of communism plunged China into an abyss of misery from which it only got out through the death of the humanitarian sovereign.

This curious tale has been extracted from the "Old Annals of China" for the "Revue de France" by Camille Aymard.

Germany's Marriage Crisis
A campaign has just been started in Berlin with a view to state-planned marriages.

As a result of the war a serious crisis exists in the marriage market in Germany. A great many men in the old upper classes cannot now afford to marry, while even a greater proportion of the old middle classes find themselves in the same position. The young women of both these classes find that

there is practically no chance of marriage for them. Although a new upper and a new middle class has arisen, both wealthier than the old, they do not come into contact with the latter.

Germany still have a great belief in official supervision and action, so they want the state, or municipality, to take up the task of bringing the right people together.

Already, at Frankfurt-on-Main, a "house of confidence" has been started, and here young people meet at concerts, lectures and dances.

A merchant of Magdeburg recently set up a marriage bureau, with the idea, at first, of facilitating the marriages to be arranged by this bureau.

rise of war widows. Then he greatly extended his activities. The directors of the National Fund for War Widows and Orphans supplied the names of the young women being assisted by the fund who wished to marry. The merchant supplied the names of the men, and when the committees of investigation on both sides had met and thoroughly investigated each case, suitable people were introduced to one another.

The director of the Dresden Hygiene Institute has been busy advocating the extension of this system, though he intends to make physique on both sides the main consideration in the marriages to be arranged by this bureau.

Women Rivals of H. G. Wells. To-day a great number of English women are reading history at the universities, teaching it when qualified, and many devoting themselves to its fascinations of research.

It has been said that as a rule women have little historical sense, but the winter months have been particularly busy for them in this respect. One is considered by many to be the greatest authority on the subject.

"At least six women historians have made such reputations for themselves that their fame will last for generations," says the secretary of the Historical Society.

It seems that the war is mainly responsible for this new outbreak of women. The upheaval in Europe has made many women want to look back into the story of Europe and so they have turned to historical research and some members of the Royal Historical Society, though the standard of scholarship is exacting.

Mlle. Germaine Buchet



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