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AS SEEN BY THE SEERS

Some Famous World Prophecies In Review

SOME OF THEM WERE NEARLY RIGHT

Downfall of Germany Was Foretold By Madame Thebes, Brother Johannes, August Bebel, and General Nogi —All However, Seem to Have Overlooked America, the Great Agency By Which the Mighty Work Was Accomplished.

Now that peace has come again to the world, interest turns to the men and women of all ages and of all races who for hundreds of years have prophesied a mighty world-conflict, and to the relatively few others who from time to time predicted dates for the ending of the struggle.

These prophecies have come from men and women of all walks in life, from the poet to the Bolshevik. Many have enveloped the words in mystery and allegory, others have resorted to Ouija boards, to cabalistic combinations of figures and even to incantations.

The most famous of these prophecies have come from Lord Alfred Tennyson, from Madame Thebes, in Paris, from "Mother Shipton," who lived during the days of the Tudor dynasty, 400 years ago, in England, and another is attributed to Brother Johannes, a monk who wrote at the beginning of the seventeenth century.

But from them all the one that is the most sane, which has been derived without the inspired vision of the poet, or the appeal to the occult, or to the forms of witchcraft, is that of August Bebel, a German Socialist.

Bebel's Prophecy.

Bebel's prophecy needs no words of emotional appeal in which to set it forth. Its force is enhanced by its very simplicity. Writing in 1900 on the subject of the "Permanent Army and the Militia," he says:

A war between two great powers will with mathematical precision, lead to a general European conflagration.

The German fleet, no matter how large it may be, will be destroyed by the English fleet that is certain to be its superior in force, and Germany will lose all her colonies almost immediately after the declaration of hostilities.

Should Japan join her forces with the enemies of Germany, and this would be inevitable if Germany fights England, then all the German colonies in the Far East will be irretrievably lost, despite all the superhuman sacrifices brought in acquiring them.

But the most fatal result of such a war would be the loss of the German merchant marine and of the world's markets, which will be captured by England.

A war with France and Russia, with England as their ally, would also mean the complete destruction of the power of Germany.

Both France and Russia would be pleased at the prospect of Germany warring against England. In that case their wishes would come true, for France would regain Alsace and Lorraine, while Russia would see realization of her centuries-old dream of possessing the whole of Poland and several important ports at the mouths of the Nieman and Vistula.

Victories in the war of the future will not come to the German arms as easily as the newspapers and schoolrooms would lead us to believe. The superiority over the enemy the Germans possessed in 1870 is absolutely impossible nowadays.

Prophecy Verified by Armistice.

The truth of Bebel's prediction the world knows from the terms of the armistice promulgated by Marshal Foch at the dramatic meeting of the German white flag bearers in the marshal's humble headquarters, a plain railroad car.

True, the German Socialist ignored any part in the world conflict of the United States, but that can be considered to be due to the opinion prevalent in Germany especially, but accepted by the rest of the world, that America could not rise above the desire of the dollar and would to the end, as they did for three years, gather wealth untold from the nations that were actually fighting.

Bebel was jeered by the press of Germany and insulted by the militarists whose downfall he has witnessed, but in the light of recent events the prophetic words of the Socialist cabinet-maker have proved true.

Even more noteworthy in its forecast of aerial accomplishments and the suggestion of the League of Nations is the prophetic vision of Tennyson, expressed in Locksley Hall:

For I dipt into the future, far as human eye could see,
Saw the Vision of the world, and all the wonder that would be;
Saw the heavens fill with commerce, argosies of magic sails,
Pilots of the purple twilight, dropping down with costly bales;
Heard the heavens fill with shouting, and there rained a ghastly dew
From the nation's airy navies grappling in the central blue;
Far along the world-wide whisper of the south-wind rushing warm,
With the standards of the peoples plunging through the thunderstorm;
Till the war-drum throbb'd no longer, and the battle-flags were fur'ld
In the Parliament of man, the Federation of the world."

This far-sighted vision of the poet and that of the practical prophecy of the Socialist cabinet-maker amazed. But it is the prophecies of the seeress, conjured from what she pleased to call her "closed cases," that fascinate. For in all mankind, no matter what his creed, there is ever eagerness to hearken to the voice of mysticism, the suggestion of the occult.

Madame Thebes's Predictions.

Madame Thebes had a great vogue in Paris for ten years prior to her death in December, 1916. Whence she came no one knows. Her name is said to have been Anna Victorine Savigny. She was 72 years old when she died. These meager facts as to her life served but to enhance the mystery with which she enveloped herself.

From her "closed cases" Madame Thebes predicted the fall of Khartoum, the death of Queen Victoria, the assassination of President Carnot and the death of President Faure, in France, the San Francisco earthquake, the Balkan war and the defeat of Theodore Roosevelt when, at the head of the Bull Moose he sought to keep President Wilson from the White House, and almost countless other facts, according to her devotees.

Numbers of her predictions did not come to pass. But what cared her devotees? When she published her almanac in 1914 it was read with avidity. And the readers beheld many strange things at which they marveled. But when they read that "in the month of July, 1914, all Europe will be upset by a war in all the countries, accompanied by enormous disaster," they gasped.

When the great war started there was a renewed rush to obtain copies of her almanac. Even the then haughty Germans sent for all they could get, and her vogue increased still more.

Refraining from mentioning a date, Madame Thebes wrote: "In November a great emperor will lose his crown and the war will end. Indian, Canadian and Australian contingents will participate, and so will the Japanese fleet."

When her almanac for 1915 appeared interest in the march of the Huns toward Paris was almost forgotten while the people perused her utterances.

Prophecies of Germany.

But it is of Germany, in view of recent events, that her prophecies are most interesting.

"Where is the man of whom I know and of whom I prophesied last year who will rise up in Germany to make them listen to a word which will dominate all words, and who can save his native land from a part of the just punishment reserved for it by Providence?

"Germany will increase in spite of her loss. She will rise a republic. The German elements of Austria will attach themselves to Germany by the lien of the Danube and community of religion."

To Americans, Madame Thebes paid scant attention. "American farmers, hold your wheat and corn," she commanded. "You will receive high prices. New York is threatened, but her catastrophe may be only financial."

Of the former Kaiser, Madame Thebes said: "William II. will die mad and a physical wreck. The crown prince will die at the hands of an assassin."

Frequently she prophesied the ending of the war, giving dates. But the failure of her forecastings were forgotten by the world, which continued to hang upon her utterances until her death.

Mother Shipton's Forecast.

Turning back in the centuries, we come to Mother Shipton, who flourished in the days when witchcraft was rampant in England. She is said to have been the daughter of Agatha Southill, known among her neighbors as "the Devil's Child." As Ursula Southill she lived from her birth in 1846, in Dropping Well, Knaresborough, Yorkshire.

Chronicles of her day are filled with the many exhibitions of supernatural power she gave and for a time her predictions as to the nobles of Henry VIII. were feared—and accepted.

But it is of events far in the future that she made a prophecy, which has been preserved in almost its orginal allegorical form, that gave her rank as one of the forecasters of the world.

This prophecy as at present extant runs:

"Carriages without horses shall go
And accidents fill all the world with woe;
Primrose Hill in London shall be
And in the center a bishop's see;
Around the world thoughts shall fly
In the twinkling of an eye.
Through the hills men shall ride
And no ass or horse be by their side.
A great man shall come and go.
Iron in the water shall float
As easy as a wonder boat.
Gold shall be found, and found
In land that is not now known.
Fire and water shall more wonder do,
England shall at last admit a Jew.
The Jew that was held in scorn
Shall of a Christian be born and born.
A house of glass shall come to pass
In England—but, alas.
War will follow with the work
In the land of Paean and Turk;
And state and state, in fierce strife,
Will seek each other's life.
But when the North shall divide the South
An eagle shall build in the Lion's mouth.
Taxes for blood and for war
Will come to every door.
Three times three shall lovely France
Be led to play a bloody dance.
Before her people shall be free
Three tyrant rulers she shall see.
The British Olive next shall climb
In marriage with the German Vine.
All England's sons that plow the land
Shall be seen book in hand.
Learning shall so ebb and flow
The poor shall most wisdom know.
The world then to an end shall come
In eighteen hundred and eighty-one."

So great was the belief in rural England in the efficacy of Mother Shipton that when the year 1881 arrived many of the peasants are said to have prepared for death.

It has recently been said that the last two lines of this prophecy are a forgery, put in the mouth of Mother Shipton by one Charles Hindley.

Brother Johannes' Allegory.

Another famous prophecy is that of Brother Johannes, written in Latin by the monk in 1600. His subject was Antichrist, who, he said, would be destroyed in a great war. In reading the allegory in its application to the war, the following key must be used:

France is represented by a cock.
England by a leopard.
Russia by a white eagle.
Germany by a black eagle.
Austria by "the other eagle."
Mercy, justice and truth by the Lamb.

The translation of the allegory presented by the Paris Figaro reads:

"Toward the year 2000 the Antichrist will manifest himself. His army will surpass in numbers all that can be imagined.

"There will be Christians among his legions, and there will be Mohammedans and savage soldiers among the defenders of the Lamb.

"For the first time the Lamb will be all red. There will not be a single spot in the Christian world that will not be red and red will be the heavens, the earth, the waters and even the air, for blood will flow in the domains of the four elements at once.

"The black eagle will throw himself on the cock, who will lose many feathers, but will strike back heroically with his spurs. He soon would be crushed were it not for the help of the leopard and his claws.

"The black eagle will come from the country of Luther, will surprise the cock from another side and will invade the country of the cock up to the middle of it.

"The white eagle coming from the north, will surprise the black eagle and the 'other eagle' and will invade the country of Antichrist from one end to the other.

"The black eagle will see himself forced to liberate the cock in order to fight the white eagle, and the cock will pursue the black eagle into the country of the Antichrist to help the white eagle.

"The battles fought up to then will be as nothing compared to those which will take place in the country of Luther, for the seven angels will together pour in the fire of their censers on the impious earth, which signifies that the Lamb will order the extermination of the race of the Antichrist.

"When the black eagle sees that he is lost he will become furious and for many months the beak of the white eagle, the claws of the leopard and the spurs of the cock will furiously strike at him.

"They will cross the rivers over the bodies of the slain and these, in places, will change the course of the water. They will bury only the men of the more noble families, the leading commandants and the princes, because to the carnage made by the armies will be joined the wholesale death of those who will die of hunger or of pest.

"The Antichrist will ask many times for peace, but the seven angels who walk in front of the three animals defending the Lamb have declared that victory will only be granted on the condition that the Antichrist be crushed like straw on the barn floor.

"The executors of the justice of the Lamb cannot stop fighting as long as the Antichrist possesses the soldiers to fight against them.

That which makes the decree of the Lamb so implacable is that the Antichrist has pretended to be the follower of Christ and to act in his name, and if he does not perish, the fruit of the Redeemer would be lost and the doors of hades would prevail against the Saviour.

"The fight which will take place where the Antichrist forges his arms will not be in any way a human fight.

"The three animals defending the Lamb will exterminate the last of the army of Antichrist, but they will be forced to erect on the battlefield a pyre as large as a city, for the bodies of the dead will change the aspect of the countryside, as there will be mounds of the slain.

"The Antichrist will lose his crown and will die in solitude and madness. His empire will be divided into twenty-two states, but none of them will any longer possess fortresses, armies or vessels.

"The white eagle by the order of St. Michael, will drive the crescent from Europe, and will install himself at Constantinople. Then will begin an era of peace and prosperity for the earth, and there will be no more wars, each nation being governed according to the rules of justice.

"There will no longer be Lutherans or Schismatics. The Lamb will reign, and the supreme happiness of humanity will begin. Happy will be those who, escaping the perils of that period, will be able to enjoy the fruit of the reign of the spirit and the purging of humanity which can only come after the reign of the Antichrist."

Curiously, the number of states into which Brother Johannes divided the German empire coincides with the number of dependencies which formed the empire.

Saxon Monk Vision.

Another monk, living in Saxony 600 years ago, wrote: "There will be a king in Germany under whom the nation will be greater and more powerful than ever before. He will be followed by an uncrowned king, who will pass as a shadow across the throne. A one-armed king will succeed him, and in the end of this reign or maybe early in the next the German armies will go forth to conquer the world, but those who return will seek shelter under the pear trees of the nation."

The one prophecy that stands out pre-eminent as the utterance of a man of affairs, trained in the art of war, is that of the Japanese General Nogi. During the siege of Port Arthur General Nogi said:

"I believe the world will witness a great war that will have all Europe for its battleground and will settle the Franco-German question and the Anglo-German rivalry. France and Germany will meet in this last decisive conflict on the Belgian plains, probably near Waterloo the only spot which will permit of the evolution of the immense armies which will face each other.

"I have little doubt as to the result of this war; France will beat Germany on land and England will crush Germany at sea."

Another Japanese prophecy, dating from 1783, says: "When men fly like birds ten great kings will go to war against each other, and the universe will be under arms."

Prophets of Smaller Nations

The smaller nations have had their prophets as well. In Belgium there is a tradition that Susannah Wett, wife of a banker in Antwerp, prophesied in 1913: "In 1913 will come the desolation of Belgium, the suicide of an emperor in war, the death of an emperor held secret, a king proclaiming a republic and a republic proclaiming a king."

In Suabia the quatrains of the "Woman of St. Ingbert" have long been sung—and believed. Many of her predictions have come true, but only recently have her words been given full measure of belief through the fulfilling of her prophecy: "When Germany shall be her greatest then the fall must come; I see waves of blood. The horses of the Cossacks drink in the waters of the Rhine and Elbe."

In Rumania the troubadours have sung and mothers have crooned to their babes the old prophecy—

When men shall fly
Twelve Kings shall go to war.
The women will do the harvest,
The men will finish the vintage.

Curiously, the seers and seeresses, when giving dates for the beginning of the war or its ending, until the coming of that year, almost one and all set 1913.

The former kaiser is said to have been told by Mme. Lenormand, a soothsayer of Paris, that though he would die in 1888, his heirs would reign on the German throne until 1913.

Several prophecies of the coming of the world conflict and of existence after its cessation have been imputed to the late Count Tolstoi, but his family have vigorously denied them.

In America there have been prophets, but they have received scant attention in Europe and but little in their own land. But now that the war has ended the rush of those who foresaw its termination will doubtless soon burst forth.

ONE GERMAN EXHIBIT IN THE "BRITISH MUSEUM"

It is stated officially that during the month of August, 1918, British troops in France captured 657 German guns, including over 150 heavy guns. Machine guns to the amount of 5,750 have been counted, as had over 1,000 trench mortars.

IN GERMAN PRISON CAMPS.

Up to November 1st the Americans Numbered 2,532.

According to the figures prepared by the American Red Cross in Switzerland, there were more than 2,532 Americans in prison camps in Germany on Nov. 1, all if whom must be released under the armistice. The number comprise of 192 army officers, 1,743 non-commissioned officers and privates, three naval officers, eight sailors and 138 civilians— most of the latter merchant sailors and cattlemen.

There are 1,213 prisoners at Rastatt, 126 at Giesen, six at Limburg and the remaining are scattered among fifty-five other camps, the most important of which are at Berlin, Kinandenburg, Cassel, Danzig, Solzminden, Karlsruhe, Mainz Metz, Saarbrucken, Stuttgart, Villingen and Darmstadt.

On July 29 there were 478 American prisoners of war in Germany. The American Red Cross supplied all of them with food, clothing and packages, and 95 per cent of the packages sent have been acknowledged by the prisoners.

Many complaints have been received about conditions in the camps, particularly at Darmstadt, where the prisoners said the German food ration was absolutely insufficient, and the men would die of starvation if they did not receive the packages. Sleeping accommodations were also bad, for the prisoners had to lie on the ground without blankets or mattresses.

A neutral who visited this camp said the conditions of the prisoners left much to be desired, for they looked as if they had deficient nourishment. Some of the men had only one change of underclothing, while others had only what they wore.

German soldiers almost completely stripped the Americans when they made them prisoners. Some lost only their overcoats, but boots were taken from nearly every one, and many lost even their trousers. Money and all valuables were confiscated, even to the silver identity discs the Americans wore on their wrists. Razors and toilet articles were always taken.

MUST ACT LIKE MEN.

Petain Tells Frenchmen They Must Not Act Like Germans.

General Petain, the French commander-in-chief, on November 12, issued the following order of the day to his troops:

"To the French Army—During long months you have fought. History will record the tenacity and fierce energy displayed during these four years by our country, which had to vanquish in order not to die.

"To-morrow, in order to better dictate peace, you are going to carry your arms as far as the Rhine. Into that land of Alsace-Lorraine, that is so dear to us, you will march as liberators. You will go further, all the way into Germany to occupy lands which are the necessary guarantees for just reparation.

"France has suffered in her ravaged fields and in her ruined villages. The freed provinces have had to submit to intolerable vexations and odious outrages, but you are not to answer their crimes by the commission of violences which under the spur of your resentment may seem to you legitimate.

"You are to remain under discipline and to show respect to persons and property. You will know, after having vanquished your advarsary by force of arms, how to impress him further by the dignity of your attitude and the world will not know which to admire most, conduct in success or your heroism in fighting.

"I address a fond and affectionate greeting to our dead whose sacrifices gave us the victory. And I send a message of salutation, full of sad affection to the fathers, to the mothers, to the widows and orphans of France, who, in these days of national joy, dry their tears for a moment to acclaim the triumph of our arms. I bow my head before your magnificent flags.

"Vive la France!

"PETAIN."

The German Asiatic bank at Pekin was dynamited late last week, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Tientsin. The American legation guard attempted to extinguish the fire which resulted, but the water supply was low and it is believed the building will be a total wreck.

TO FRANCE IN PERSON.

President Wilson Will Be On Hand During the Peace Conference.

Democratic senators who conferred with President Wilson for two hours Tuesday night left the White House with the impression that the president now plans to remain in France indefinitely or at least until the major portion of the work of the peace conference has been completed.

The president was understood to be especially interested in the application, in the framing of the treaty, of the principle of the freedom of the seas, which he enunciated in his 14 terms, and on which the Allies, in agreeing to discuss peace with Germany, have reserved the right of freedom of action at the peace conference.

The plan for a league of nations was another subject to which the president was said to have given much study. He was understood to regard this as essential for the maintenance of the peace of the world.

In Constant Touch.

During his absence from the United States, the president plans to continue to exercise all the functions of his office. He will keep in communication with Washington by wireless while at sea and by cable and, if necessary, by dispatch boat while he is abroad.

While in France the president was told to plan transaction of any necessary executive business in the American embassy. Technically he would be on American soil. Should he visit in London or any of the other Allied capitals, the embassies there would become his executive headquarters.

Besides discussing his plans for his trip abroad, the president was understood to have taken up with the senators problems of reconstruction and necessary legislation. It is said that he opposes creation of a reconstruction commission, either executive or congressional, preferring that the work be done by existing agencies, such as the war industries board, the food administration and the war trade board.

Senators attending the conference included Simmons and Overman of North Carolina, Pomerene of Ohio, Walsh of Montana, and Swanson of Virginia, all chairmen of important committees. During the day the president had conference with Senator Martin of Virginia, the Democratic leader.

Problems At Home.

The American merchant marine, labor problems and the war revenue bill were other subjects taken up at the conference tonight which lasted until after 10 o'clock. The president is said to have reiterated his views on the neccessity for a great fleet of ships to carry the nation's commerce and to that end favors continuation of the government shipbuilding program.

Regarding labor, senators were said to have been told that maintenance of utmost confidence between employers and employees is particularly essential during the period of reconstruction.

Retrenchment in federal expenditures, as far as is consistent was said to be desired by the president, who told the senators he had already taken steps to that end. In this connection the pending war revenue bill was discussed, especially with Senator Simmons, chairman of the senate finance committee. The president asked regarding prospects of its message, in view of his approaching departure for France and was advised by Senator Simmons of the prospect of delay and determined Republican opposition to the plan proposed by Secretary McAdoo for determination in the pending measure of 1920 tax rates.

The reconstruction and legislation questions, the senators were said to have been informed, probably will be discussed by the president in his address to congress at the opening of the new session, December 2. At that time he is expected to outline his views on the necessity for maintaining some government war agencies, at least for a limited period after the peace treaty is signed.

The president plans to sail for France soon after congress reconvenes, and it was understood for this reason he desired the leisurely conference tonight, covering the campaign and other questions. In connection with the president's plans for transacting his business with an American embassy as headquarters, it is understood that he feels there will be little difficulty in disposing of legislative questions that arrive. If necessary, it was said the engrossed text of a bill could be sent to him by a courier on a dispatch boat. A veto, it was said, could be accomplished by a cable.

In the discussion of legislative questions, it was said that only those of the coming session were considered of prospective Republican control of the next congress or of an extra session.

New Explosives.—The manufacture of a new explosive, known as Sengite, to meet the growing shortage of nitroglycerine explosives, now used by the mining industry in South Africa has been recently commenced.

This new explosive, which has a gun-cotton base, is the result of experiments conducted by Kynoch, Ltd., at their Umbogintwini (Natal) factory. This explosive is said to be so insensitive to shock as to be quite safe if hammered with a steel tool. Accidental explosions in mining caused by drilling into unfired holes, would not occur when this explosive was used.

The name Sengite originated with the manufacturers. The first four letters were derived by using the initial letters in the following words: "Substitute explosive, no glycerine." The last three letters are taken from the word "dynamite."

HEAVY BRITISH LOSSES

Casualties On All Fronts Aggregate 3,049,991.

British casualties during the war, including all the theaters and activities, totalled 3,049,991 it has been announced in the house of commons today by James Ian MacPherson, parliamentary secretary of the war office Of this number, officers killed, wounded or missing aggregated 142,631 and the men, 2,907,357. The total losses in the fighting on the Franco-Belgian front were 1,719,642.

In the East African compaign, the total casualties were 17,825. Of this total, 9,104 were killed or died, comprising 380 officers and 8,724 men. A total of 7,754 were wounded, comprising 478 officers and 7,276 men. The missing and prisoners totalied 967, comprising of 38 officers and 929 men.

In other theaters the total casualties were 3,297. Of this number, 133 officers and 690 men were killed, 142 and 51 officers and 908 men were missing or prisoners.

In addition to the grand total of deaths, there were 19,000 deaths from various causes among troops not forming any part of the expeditionary force.

The Dardanelles expedition cost the British 119,729 casualties. Of this number, 1,785 officers were killed or died, and 31,737 others. The wounded were 3,010 officers and 75,508 others. The missing including the prisoners, were 258 officers and 7,331 others.

On the Saloniki front the losses were 27,318. Of these, the killed were 285 officers and 7,330 others; the wounded 518 officers and 16,058 others, the missing 111 officers and 2,713 others.

In Italy, the British losses totalled 6,738. Of these, 86 officers and 941 men were killed; 334 officers and 4,412 men were wounded. Of these, 766 missing, 38 were officers, 727 men.

Advised to Hold for 35 Cts.—Cotton growers of South Carolina in conference in Columbia Tuesday organized a cotton holding plan and pledged themselves to hold the crop off the market until the staple is selling at 35 cents a pound middling basis.

A committee of 15 was also created to study the cotton situation, to establish and maintain co-operative action with the other cotton states, to advise the farmers and other Allied interests as to what steps to take to secure the best possible prices for the 1918 crop. Eight of the members of the committee are to be bonafide farmers, and each congressional district is to have representatives. The eight members of the committee named in the resolution are to name the remaining personnel. The eight named are: Governor Manning, A. C. Summers, commissioner of agriculture, W. M. Riggs, president of Clemson college; W. W. Long, Capt. Claffey, president of the State Farmers' union J. Scottowe Wannamaker, president of South Carolina Banker's association, and V. M. Montgomery, president of South Carolina Cotton Manufac-

Senator E. D. Smith was present and made an earnest plea for the holding of the cotton, presenting statistics to prove that the recent decline was not incident to over production. Senator Smith called on the convention to inquire of Chairman Baruch of the war industries board, and of Chairman Brancr, of the marketing board, from whom the order came last week to sell 600,000 bales of cotton. He said there would be investigation by the senate, if the people themselves did not call for an explanation. Senator Smith had been told by a banker Monday that the cotton would be financed to the extent of 20 cents a pound, which meant the farmer could barrow $100 on each bale.

The Stars and Stripes, the organ of the American Expeditionary force, has arranged for November 24 as the day upon which all the American troops shall write home to father. Special delivery arrangements are under way in order that "Father's Day" shall be as successful as "Mother's Day" May 12, last. It is hoped the fathers will write to their boys on the same day.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels will allow college students now in the navy, to resign at once, to resume their college studies.

WOULDN'T BE BULLDOZED

Henry Ford Indignant At Blackjack Methods

NO MORE PUBLIC CHARITY FOR HIM

Big Detroit Manufacturer Has Unpleasant Experience In New York—Had Given $500,000 to War Work Fund; But Still Was Subjected to Annoyance.

New York World.

Henry Ford, who got up and walked out of the Metropolitan opera house on Sunday night when United States Marshal Thomas ("Bull") McCarthy said, "We'll get $5,000 out of you for the War Work Fund or blackjack you," went home to Detroit late yesterday afternoon still rankling over the treatment he got from the marshal, who singled him out of the audience and pestered him for sums all the way from $10,000 down.

"I'm off charity for life!" said the motorcar manufacturer in a talk with a world reporter. "I've given a good many millions to charity in my time, but I will not be blackjacked by people who do not produce anything and never have produced anything, and get their salaries without productive work.

Tempted to Make Big Offer.

"For a moment I was tempted to get up and say I would match the contributions of everybody in the opera house audience, to show that I was not a piker in money matters. But I was advised against that, and so I just walked out.

"To this very fund I had already contributed $500,000 in Detroit. If properly approached in the Metropolitan opera house I might have made an additional subscription. But I was not going to be bulyragged into subscribing."

Mr. Ford's subscription of $500,000 to the fund, which he made in Detroit, before coming here, was one of the largest individual giving recorded during the drive.

"I came to New York, the centre of gayety in our country, for a little recreation with Mrs. Ford, our boy and his wife," said the manufacturer. This was in the midst of a lot of important government business. I went to this entertainment for a little relaxation and was bullied, although I thought I had done my share in this drive. So from this day henceforward I am through with charity."

No More to Charity, He Repeats.

Knowing the great sums the motor manufacturer has given to one or another worthy cause, The World reporter asked:

"Do you wish me to publish that, Mr. Ford—that you will give no more to charity?"

"Yes, say it," Mr. Ford answered. "Americans do not want charity, anyhow. All they want is a chance to work for their living, and I will give more of them than ever a chance to do so. About 7,000 of my men are in the army and navy service and they will all have jobs when they come back. So, also, will as many other soldiers and sailors as can be used."

The 7,000 men referred to formerly were part of the Ford production force of about 50,000.

"See if the bankers and brokers—who make their money out of using other people's money and do not work themselves—will take their men back and make room for others in the same way!" said Mr. Ford.

"Healthy, whole, ill, crippled, we will use all of them we can in our motor car and farm tractor plants," he added. Then he told the story of a blind man who needed a job and was put to work in the Detroit plant fitting plug gauges into nuts and so on. Within a month the man was doing the work of three persons with sight.

Should Fit Cripples Into Jobs.

"There are few human beings so badly crippled that they cannot do enough work to make themselves a comfortable living, provided some one will take the trouble to fit them into jobs," Mr. Ford said. "And if they are unable to do such work, then we will care for them through real charity."

The heckling he received was not the only offensive thing which the contributor of $500,000 heard at the Metropolitan Sunday night.

"Whoever was giving the entertainment produced a short play in which the idea seemed to be to keep our hatred of the Germans," said Mr. Ford—and in this Mrs. Ford, who was present at the interview, concurred. "This play showed German brutalities—showed German drinking while their Belgian victims were being shot outside. That might have been all right before the end of the war. We then hated militarism and fought it with all our power. But the war is over, and we have won.

"Is not militarism over? It should be. And if militarism is not finished and through with, then why don't we fight on and bring it to an end? If we have won and militarism is conquered, why should these plays which tend to keep up our hatred be produced? If militarism is not yet conquered, let's go on fighting until it is."

Ready to Do Peaceful Work.

"I'm a pacifist, but I fought to end militarism. My plants fought 100 per cent, and are still fighting, because we have not yet stopped making Liberty motors, Eagle ships, gun carriages and other implements of warfare. When the government tells us to stop these things, I will have our plants go into real peaceful productive works, instead of work that is bound eventually to be destroyed into nothingness."

Mr. Ford would consent only to very brief answers to questions asked as to post-war matters. Thus:

"Do you approve of feeding the Germans?"

"Yes. If we did not, we are in the same class as the Germans were who did not feed their captives. They were pro-militarism; we are for the end of militarism and all the cruelties that go with it."

"Are you for the retention by the government of the public utilities it has taken over, and possibly others?"

"Yes, I believe all public utilities, such as railroads, telegraph lines and other such important functions should be controlled by the government. But I believe there should be a chance for all employes in government service to rise, just as there is in private competitive service. If a man can do his job he should be as well paid by the government as by a private corporation. If not, he should be dismissed or shelved into a job which he could do. Every employe should have a chance to make money—that's quite all right, for people to want to make money—but they should do something for it. But they should have the chance to make money for themselves, instead of for private corporations."

Get Busy Now On Producing.

"What should the United States do now that the war is over?" Mr. Ford was asked.

"Get busy on productive industries, instead of destructive industries," was the quick reply. "Produce food, cut the cost of it down. Produce manufactured article, cut down their cost. Improve our railroads, bring down their carrying cost.

"That has always been my argument. The three great arts are agriculture, manufacture and transportation. Speed them up and combine them and you will have a solution of the problem of cost of living and all the other great economical problems which are distressing the world."

As a result of Marshal McCarthy's heckling of Mr. Ford, there probably will be no more "auctions" in behalf of the fund. Joseph P. Day, chairman of the special feature work of the drive, was especially displeased by Marshal McCarthy's personal drive on Mr. Ford and used all in his influence to have such things stopped.

McCarthy, it is said, asked pointblank recently that Gov. Whitman contribute $250, which the governor (having done his share elsewhere) declined. So on the same Sunday night McCarthy spied Governor-elect Smith in the audience and said: "Won't you give the $250 that Governor Whitman refused to give?"

Mr. Smith, the World may state, was quite as indignant as Mr. Ford, they being solicited within a few moments of each other.

There was to have been a meeting last night at the Waldorf-Astoria and an auction, but it was called off because of the unfortunate result of Sunday night's drive against the contributor of $500,000.

WOMEN WAR DOCTORS.

Noble Bands Known as "The Battalion of Life."

In the early part of the war a large number of Russian women were impelled by the great deeds of their country to form themselves into a military unit which was known as "The Battalion of Death." Urged by the same desire for service, women physicians and surgeons of many lands are doing splendid work in waging warfare against the injury and disease which follow in the wake of war. Groups of medical women have been active and efficient all through these dread four years, and collectively these noble bands are spoken of as "The Battalion of Life," because of their efforts to overcome death on the battlefield and in the trenches.

The story of the Scottish women physicians is now widely known, and yet it is well to remember those earliest attempts in view of the more general and elaborate work due since 1914. The Scottish Women's Hospitals were founded in October, 1914, and their unit was made ready for Belgium in ten days. They had the lowest death rate from typhoid of any army hospital in that country and so excellent was the work done that the authorities requested these women doctors to return and take charge of a British army hospital in London with over 500 beds. Four Scottish women's hospitals were at work in Serbia during the typhus epidemic, and the heroic service of Dr. Elsie Inglis is among the most magnificent records of the world.—Toronto Globe.

Marshal Petain.—General Petain, the commander in chief of the French armies, has been named a marshal of France at a meeting of the cabinet presided over by President Poincare. General Petain was at the time entering Metz at the head of the French Tenth Army.

The rising of General Petain to the rank of marshal will increase the number of marshals in France to three, the others being Marshal Joffre and Marshal Foch. General Petain formerly chief of the general staff, was on May 15, 1917, appointed commander in chief of the French armies operating on the French front, which command he has since held, while Marshal Foch, as generalissimo, commanded the French and other Allied armies throughout the field of operation.

General Petain, before his appointment as chief of staff, won his chief distinction for the heroic defense of Verdun under his command. He was a retired colonel at the outbreak of the war, but rose rapidly through the ability he displayed. As commander on the French front he added notably to his earlier laurels, particularly in the later phases of the war when the skilfully directed hammer blows of his forces in conjunction with those of the British, Americans and other Allied commands, were breaking down the resistance of the German army and disintegrating it to the point where the German command was forced to apply for an armistice.

General Petain, who is 62 years of age, was trained at St. Cyr and became a captain in 1890 and later a colonel. During the early weeks of the war his ability as a tactician and strategist, brought him speedily to the command of a brigade, and early in September, 1914, he was made general of a division.

Government agents see evidences that German propaganda machinery in the United States is being put in working order again to promote sentiment of leniency toward Germany in peace terms. Consequently department of justice officials have warned the public to remain watchful against resumption of organized propaganda by interests formerly actively pro-German and for the last year passive. Concerted movement is apparent, officials say, in utterances of individuals, a few organizations formerly active for German interests and some newspapers. There is no organized leadership, it is believed, but local interests have taken their cue from official pleas from Germany for leniency in armistice and final peace terms.