

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.

By LLOYD ALLEN,
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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 Dr. 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 intrigues, 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.

"Same Old Gang."

"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, Dr. 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.

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 kulturized 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 allied nations and the United States the

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.

Dr. Taylor had one general explanation for Germany's strange 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 bolsheviks, 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 Dr. 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. Hollowell 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." Dr. 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.

Dr. 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 'Gala 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."

WOMAN NOW HAS TWO HUSBANDS

Marries Again After Death of Soldier Spouse Is Reported.

CLAIMED BY TWO MEN

First Mate, Reported Killed in Battle, Returns From France—Second Lover Refuses to Give Up War Bride.

Fullerton, Pa.—On a little farm near here Mrs. Miles Roth-Smith, who has two living husbands, is trying to solve a most difficult problem. Her first husband, Miles Roth, who had been reported killed in action overseas, is alive and has returned to the United States, while William Smith, the friend of the family, whom she married when she believed herself to be a widow, is in Camp Humphreys, Va., waiting for his discharge from service.

"She's a good girl," Roth said when informed of the strange matrimonial situation. He admitted that mixups are bound to occur.

"She's my wife. I'll never give her up," declares Smith.

The Matrimonial Tangle.

Roth was a member of the National Guard when war was declared. He responded to the call to the colors and soon arrived in France. One day a German shell exploded near the camp kitchen. Roth was a cook. Three of his companions were killed and he was seriously wounded. Roth was removed to a hospital. His condition was so critical that he could not write home. After he had partly recovered, Roth was invalided back to the United States. When he arrived in Allentown, Pa., his former home, he received word that his wife had married in his absence. He returned to a hospital.

It was one day last summer that Mrs. Roth received word that her husband had been killed. Then Smith began to help her in her financial difficulties. Later he asked Mrs. Roth to be his wife, assuring her that he



"I Don't Know What I Shall Do."

would be a second father to her two small children. They were married a few days before her second husband was ordered to camp with a contingent of drafted men.

"Both Good Men," Said Wife.

"My second husband was in camp when I heard that my first husband had come back from the war," she said. "I love my second husband and he loves me. They're both good men. I wish there were two of me so one could be made happy with each. I don't think any other woman ever had to face what I do now. I am glad that Miles didn't die."

The people of Fullerton are busy talking about the modern Enoch Arden. Some think he ought to come back and claim his wife. Others believe he ought to have gone away without letting his wife know he had come back.

FUN CURE FOR PARALYSIS

Iowa Doctor Told Victim a Yarn and He Sat Up and Laughed.

Sioux City, Ia.—T. W. Caldwell, who is known as "Happy Cal," former mayor of Sioux City and for a third of a century engaged in newspaper work here, had a stroke of paralysis last week.

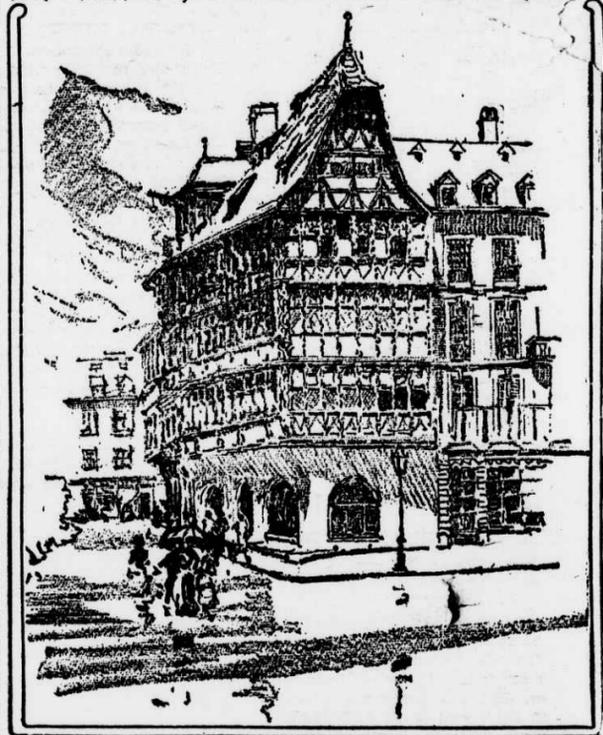
He was found lying on the street near his home and it was thought he was dead. Signs of life showed, however, and he was hurried to a hospital, but it was believed he could not recover, largely on account of his advanced age. He is 72 years old.

However, "Happy Cal" fooled 'em. The physician called to attend him had known him for years. While ministering to his apparently unconscious patient the physician related a funny story to other attendants. It was so funny that "Cal" laughed.

"Ha, ha, haw," he shouted, "that's a good one."

He is now around as usual, showing none of the ill effects of his experience.

FREE CITY of STRASSBURG



An Old House in Strassburg.

STRASSBURG, from the remotest times, has revealed a love of liberty and independence which, it must be said, frequently bewildered and even disconcerted its would-be oppressor. Through its numerous vicissitudes it has retained a personality which nothing ever succeeded in destroying. Little is known of the city during the Celtic period.

When the Romans invaded Gaul, they discovered on the banks of the Ill, and quite near the Rhine, a small village, the strategic importance of which they immediately recognized. Perched on a relatively high hill, Argentoratum, as the Romans named this hamlet, dominated the whole of the fertile plain of Alsace and the river valley. They therefore fortified it and established there the general headquarters of the legions who were especially entrusted with the defense of the passage of the Rhine. For more than three centuries this region remained under Roman domination, after which lapse of time it was conquered by a powerful Germanic tribe, the Alamans.

For several centuries, Strassburg was subjected to the continual vicissitudes of warfare, says the Christian Science Monitor. The Franks succeeded the Alamans and after the battle of Tolbiac in 498, Strassburg and the greater part of Alsace were Christianized by Clovis.

Under the Merovingian dynasty, Strassburg was elevated to the dignity of a royal city. The Carolingian monarchs even signed several of their celebrated charters there. However, the city itself vegetated; lack of security hindered its development, and when, in 925, Alsace was incorporated in the German empire, Strassburg was still a relatively unimportant town. It had possessed a bishopric for several centuries, and so long as its development had remained stationary, had submitted unprotestingly to the dominion of the clergy. However, as its commerce developed and its industries gradually evolved, Strassburg rebelled first timidly, then openly and successfully, against the clerical yoke.

Building the Great Cathedral.

The real prosperity of Strassburg dates from the thirteenth century, when it already numbered 50,000 inhabitants. The bishops vainly strove to regain their former supremacy by force of arms, but Strassburg defended itself with much energy and at last enjoyed a period of relative peace, during which all classes lived in harmony.

This period coincides with a great development in the fine arts. It was then that Gotfried of Strassburg, the first Alsatian poet of the middle ages, was scribe in his native town, and Erwin of Steinbach, artist and architect, undertook to build the cathedral on the site of the former basilica, erected about 670 A. D. on a spot where once stood a temple dedicated to Hercules.

The original plan of Master Erwin has not been faithfully followed, and it must be admitted that the edifice has lost nothing through this, but has rather gained considerably. He had conceived of a facade two stories in height, dominated by two towers of equal height. It was, however, many years later that the cathedral was completed, and the two towers were welded together at the height of the first story, the left tower alone being finished, its delicate openwork spire—a marvel of sculpture—rising 142 meters above the earth. The threefold portal, giving access to the three Gothic naves, is decorated by a multitude of remarkable sculptures.

The great tower was finished in 1439, under the direction of John

Holtz. Many were the artists who lovingly decorated this unique stone jewel. The baptistry was the work of John Dettinger; the pulpit that of Hans Hammerer, and innumerable humble artisans lovingly and piously decorated and embellished it. Their anonymous tribute is touchingly revealed in the slightest details of the gigantic and splendid masterpiece.

The Astronomical Clock.

The great clock of the cathedral has been for nearly six centuries an object of public curiosity and amusement. This astronomical clock was first built by Bishop Berthold of Birschegg in 1352, and was completed two years later by Bishop John of Lichtenberg. The clock originally occupied the space facing that which it occupies at present in the southern transept. Besides various astronomical devices indicating the true solar time, it has a great planetarium in which the revolution of the planets is represented, so that the relative position of each at any time can be seen at a glance. Then, on an elevated platform, are moving figures representing the four ages of man.

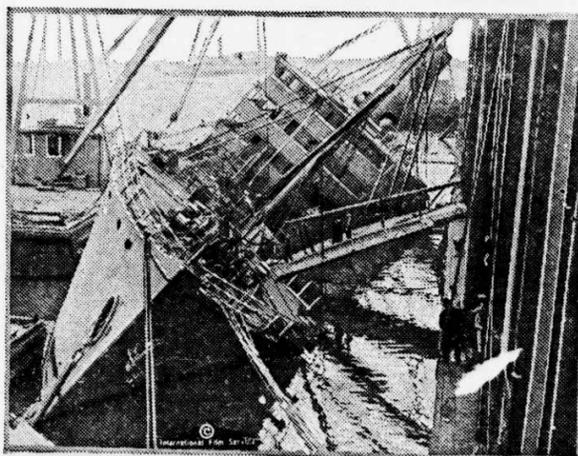
On a still higher platform is a natural-sized figure of Jesus, and at noon the twelve apostles pass before the feet of their master, bowing low. As Peter passes, a large and marvelously lifelike cock flaps his wings, ruffles his feathers and crows three times very loudly and naturally. The clock was definitely completed in 1574, to be destroyed during the revolution of 1789. But in 1842, a Strassburg artist named Schwielgue built the clock which still exists and is a faithful copy of the old timepiece.

Houses of the Renaissance.

During the Renaissance, Strassburg enjoyed a prosperity of which some idea can be gained from the numerous monuments which were erected at that period. Many of these still exist, especially those old houses which abound in the little narrow streets in the neighborhood of the cathedral, where many picturesque old signboards bear evidence to the past. The Boecklin house, which once belonged to a noble family of lower Alsace, is among the most celebrated of the period. The courtyard of this house contains a magnificent stone staircase, and it also possesses a particularly fine Renaissance doorway. The House of the Crow, dating from the fourteenth century, is famous for its remarkable courtyard, and it is said that Frederick the Great lodged there in 1740. The House of the Dragon, recently demolished, was in the fourteenth century the residence of the Knights of Endingen, whilst the famous Kamerzell house on the Cathedral place, dating from 1467, is of world-wide renown. Its three stories were built at successive periods; but coiffed with its high, slanting roof, so characteristic of Strassburg, it rather resembles an immense dove-cote with its many windows.

During the thirty years' war, Alsace fell under the rule of France; Strassburg became French on the 30th of September, 1681, whilst the annexation was definitely ratified by the Peace of Ryswick in 1697. Vauban personally directed the construction of the citadel in 1682. But his fortifications, strong as they were, could not resist the intensely terrific bombardment to which the Germans subjected the old city in August and September, 1870, and Strassburg was obliged to capitulate after barely a month's resistance. During the shelling of the city, many of its finest public edifices, which were for the most part of the eighteenth century, were destroyed. Amongst these figured the magnificent library.

NAVAL TRANSPORT AFIRE AT HOBOKEN



The naval transport Sixola 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 Boatwain's Mate Frank Kramer went below to open the sea-cocks and were trapped by the influx of water and drowned.