THE GREAT PROBLEM.

HOW WILL GERMANY PAY THE ALLIES?

BERLIN'S SERIOUS SITUATION.

BASLE, March 5.

A Frankfurt telegram says that four Guards officers have been arrested as responsible for the deaths of Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, whom they insufficiently guarded. Reuter.

LONDON, March 5.

A Berlin telegram says the Government has 28,000 troops in Greater Berlin. Strike disorders are general in many of the large cities and the situation is made still more complicated by the strikes of middle classes.

Anarchy reigns in Zeitz, which is in darkness, and many have been killed or wounded by shooting in the streets. Doctors at Leipzig refuse to attend patients until lighting, water, food and the tramway services are restored. The position is quieter at Dresden and Weltesaberg, where negotiations between the middle classes and workmen are in progress, but Bremen and Hamburg are reported from Magdeburg and Hanover.

The Spartacists at Weimar tried to seize the telegraph station in order to cut the wires but were repulsed. Reuter.

PARIS, March 12.

The Cercle Francais de la Presse Etrangère gave a dinner to the American delegates at the Peace Conference. M. Tardieu and Mr. Sharp made speeches, Mr. Sharp eulogising France.

Marshal Foch also spoke and thanked the Americans for the powerful and decisive aid given towards the victory of liberty.

Mr. Lansing said that it was necessary to feel the Germans in order to make it possible for them to pay what they owed for reparation for their crimes. Havas.

BASLE, March 12.

The Government troops are masters of Berlin city. Thirty Spartacists have been shot. Havas.

PARIS, March 10.

(Delayed). Lord Cecil, British delegate to the Spa conference proposed that the Allies should abstain from further interview with the German delegates. The Allied military chiefs have consequently decided to insert in the armistice text the commercial and naval clauses and those concerning the feeding of Germany, Germany must accept all clauses of the armistice as a whole. I.O.T.B.

PARIS, March 12.

The representatives of the Allies and the German representatives are meeting at Brussels on March 15. Havas.

The meeting at Brussels is for the purpose of informing the German delegates what Germany will be expected to do in order to make reparation for her crimes. It is a meeting of prime importance as the greatest of all the hundred and one problems facing the Peace Conference is how can Germany be made to pay any part of her enormous debt to the Allies? there is no organised Germany where an orderly Government exists. This is day by day a question of ever deepening anxiety, and all the latest newspaper from London and Paris show the anxiety that has been aroused by the terrible series of assassinations at Munich, while one of the above telegrams speaks volumes for the situation at Berlin, and the strikes in Saxony prove that Germany is in as bad a plight as Bavaria and Prussia. The desperate struggle between Spartacists and Monarchists apparently still continues in Bavaria, and everywhere throughout the greater part of Germany the Spartacists are carrying dangerous campaign by fomenting strikes in the basic industries, which effectually paralyse the economic life of the whole country. And over the whole scene hangs the threat of impending famine. The present Government must in the circumstances accept everything that the Allies demand of it, and it is almost waste of breath to ask whether they are demanding too little or too much. What we need to know is whether it can fulfil anything or bind anybody, or whether by any means we can prevent Germany from slipping into the chaos in which all Russia is helplessly floundering.

The situation has a very disquieting resemblance to the end of the first stage of the Russian Revolution with Ebert playing in Germany the part that Kerensky played in Russia. We had our excuses then for not realising what was coming and for failing to give effective help. We were in the middle of one of the most difficult phases of the war, we were necessarily absorbed in the purely military aspects of the situation. There are fewer excuses now with the Russian example before us and the clear proof that, given certain economic conditions, political chaos and savagery will follow. No one disputes the wisdom of that now, and the Allies are taking all steps to raise the blockade and send food in. There is nothing else they can do; as in Russia, so in Germany, supplying food is their sole way of influencing the internal situation. But every day's delay makes the problem more difficult. There is food enough for immediate necessities and ships enough to carry it to the ports, but internal transport grows more difficult with the spread of strikes and disorder. In such a situation it is useless to make nice calculations and fix dates ahead, as the time when exhaustion will have reached the point when it must be relieved. It is necessary to act at once, to get all food possible to the ports, lest, when it gets there, the means of distributing it may be cut off. We do not suppose that the mere supply of food will end the political conflicts in Germany, but it will prevent the country from passing into the Russian savagery, and it will save millions of people from unspeakable misery.

The case against war, the case for the League of Nations, has hitherto been argued mainly in military terms. We have seen the horrors of war and the unlimited possibilities of destruction in modern weapons. But this is only the first part of the lesson, and we are now to see the horrors of the peace that follows a great modern war. War, as the Germans defined it, was merely a continuation of policy, a means by which one Government enforced and carried out a design to which another Government was opposed. The definition requires that a war shall be wound up by an agreement between the fighting Governments, which one accepts the demands of the other and undertakes to carry them out in peace. But if not only the opposing Governments disappear, but the whole nation is smashed and thrown into chaos, there is no guarantee for the continuation of policy, but only a vast disorder, which may infect all the world. We were obliged to engage in the struggle with Germany and to come out of it victorious on pain of suffering ourselves what she and her Allies are suffering. But there is no "continuation of policy" between the past and the present; there is only a vanishing world in which all the old landmarks are gone and a legacy of new and immense responsibilities for the victorious nations. Nothing but cool and humane statesmanship, which puts passion and animosity behind it, and considers the whole problem as one of reorganising the broken world, will bring us out of this chaos.

WHAT GERMANY OWES.

A French estimate puts Germany's total debt to the Allies at 1,200 milliards of francs (£48,000,000,000), and her debt to France at 340 milliards (£13,600,000,000). The latter sum alone represents, at 5 per cent. 17 milliards of francs yearly in interest, without including anything for sinking fund. The French Budget, as M. Klotz pointed out, which before the war amounted to 5 milliards yearly, is now more than 18 milliards. It is claimed that at least a part of this increase should be met by the Power which is responsible for the increase.

The question, "How much can Germany pay" is quite insoluble while German finance remains in its present chaotic state. It is suggested that all interest on the loans issued by Germany for the purpose of crushing the Allies should be suspended, and that a financial section of the League of Nations should be created to collect the revenues of the German people and State and reapportion them in its order of priority to be determined. By this means Germany would, perhaps, in twenty years' time have paid of the interest which she owes to the world, although there would still remain the debt of 1,200 milliards of francs. To pay off this huge sum would undoubtedly take two or three generations. But Germany thought nothing of unjustly keeping and exacting two French provinces for two generations, so that she should at least be ready to pay the just claims of others. It is contended that it is for the Allies to see that the sufferings which Germany has occasioned throughout the war should not continue in time of peace.

A VERY GRAVE PROBLEM.

Meanwhile as Germany rushes towards anarchy and ruin the problem of how it is possible to make her pay anything more nearly and more insoluble. A telegram a few days ago announced that the Reparation Commission of the Conference had proposed that Germany shall pay by her gold reserves in the Reichsbank, by outstanding debts in her favour abroad, and by coal, potash, and other payments in kind, principally material for the rebuilding of houses in France and Belgium. This will short, exhaust Germany's capacity to pay for a good many years to come, but it is within the measure of what is possible, which most dreams of indemnities are not, and if there is a German Government capable of carrying out its undertakings and exercising authority over its people in any direction, it may suffice for reparation. If there is not—well, anyone can answer that question for himself by considering simply what would be the prospect of receiving anything from Bolshevik Russia or the sense of making any claim upon it.

EGYPTOLOGY.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S DUTY.

LONDON, March 5.

In a letter to the "Times" Lord Grenfell strongly supports Sir Arthur Evans' idea (cabled yesterday) and emphasises that while France and Germany maintained well equipped schools of Archaeology in Athens and American museums and universities vied with each other in fitting out costly exploring expeditions, the British Government left the study of the antiquities of Egypt to a few enthusiasts supported by private subscriptions. The amount of the Egypt Exploration Fund collected is capital is insufficient to support for a single year an institute such as seems indispensable. He concludes by stating that the credit of the country is involved and we are bound to show that we are behind no other country in our care for intellectual interests connected with Egypt. Surely it is time that such debts to culture and education should be paid not by a handful of individuals but by the Government. Reuter.

GERMANY'S ARMY.

PARIS, March 10.

(Delayed). The Comittee of Ten lengthily examined and discussed the question of the disarmament of Germany. Messrs. Lloyd George and Clemenceau propose inviting the Germans for the abolition of obligatory military service and the limiting of German forces to a mercenary army of 70,000 volunteers.

Other delegates propose that Germany keep an army of 120,000 men formed of twelve divisions.

The Committee also went into the question of the possibility that Germany having a large number of officers, may endeavour to strike a blow for revenge. I.O.T.B.

GREECE'S CLAIMS.

ATHENS, March 10.

In Paris Mr. Venizelos submitted to the Peace Conference a memoir on the crimes committed against Greeks by Bulgars, Turks and Germans and demanded the prosecution of the Generals Von Kuhlmann, Radoslawoff, General Tzecoff, Liman von Sandars, Enver, Talaat, Djemal and Rahmi. Hellenic Agency.

GROPPI'S, CAIRO.

Groppi's, of Sharia Manakh and Machrabyi Cairo, so renowned for their delicies, are now specializing in sausages and lard. The latter can be recommended as an excellent substitute for butter, on account of its moderate price, for cooking purposes.

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THE KIEL CANAL.

A PART OF BISMARCK'S SCHEME.

PARIS, March 12.

The Kiel Canal Commission has unanimously passed and transmitted to the Council of Ten the resolutions relative to the Kiel Canal in the peace treaty. Havas.

The Kiel Canal is one of the few military enterprises undertaken by our enemies which gave them for a time before the surrender of the German fleet, anything like a return for the money spent on it. It used to be claimed by German naval strategists that the canal doubled the potential value of their navy, in as much as it would involve an enemy in the necessity for covering both the Bight of Heligoland, into which the cutting debouches on the North Sea side, and also the passage leading into the North Sea from the Baltic. But this claim has been falsified by events. Instead of increasing the mobility of the German Fleet, the Kiel Canal served the purpose of rendering it indefinitely immobile. The ships could certainly not find a much safer retreat than in the 62 miles of waterway which separate Brunsbuttel from Holtenau.

Sometimes known as the Baltic Ship Canal, and more frequently as the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal, this work was begun in 1887, and was part of a scheme which Bismarck had long cherished, to connect Kiel Harbour with Emden, the most westerly point on the German littoral, by means of a great waterway enough for the passage of flotillas of warships to traverse the whole coastline secure from seaborn interference. What we know as the Kiel Canal is the only part of the work which has been carried through, although Wilhelmshaven and Emden are joined by a canal, through which torpedo craft can pass. The construction of the Kiel waterway was completed in 1895, and in June of that year a large international fleet assembled at Kiel for the opening ceremony, which occurred on June 20, when the German Emperor, in the imperial yacht Hohenzollern, steamed through from the North Sea and at the head of a fleet of twenty-three ships.

As originally constructed the Kiel Canal was 29½ feet deep, with a width of 72 feet at the bottom and 229 feet at the top, and so it remained until the coming of the Dreadnought. The enormous increase in the size of ships made it immediately apparent that in the altered conditions the Kiel Canal could no longer discharge its strategic functions. Germany's last pre-Dreadnoughts were 398 feet long, and 72 feet in beam, with a mean draught of 25 feet; but her first Dreadnoughts advanced to a length of 452 feet, a beam of 89 feet, and a draught of 26½ feet. It was therefore decided, though with considerable reluctance, to enlarge the canal so as to make it navigable for the new type of warship. The work was taken in hand in 1909 and was completed as recently as June 24 last, when the Kaiser again steamed through in his yacht, though this time without any international accompaniment. The work was just completed in time to enable the fleet to make use of it in the war. The depth was increased to 36 feet and the width was doubled, while many of the sharper curves in its course were straightened out to permit the passage of the eight-of-a-mile long battle-cruisers projected for the fleet. This enlargement is estimated to have cost £11,150,000, as compared with the £7,800,000 which the original work is said to have cost. In the latter case, however, the actual figure was considerably higher.

Both entrances to the Canal are provided with a double lock, the object of which is simply to neutralise the effect of tides, since the sea-level is the same at either end. There are eight enormous sidings where ships may wait, though these are only large enough now than before the enlargement. The four largest of these sidings have a width of 53½ ft. and a length of 2,950ft., and at these places all but the longest ships in the Navy could turned round with comparative ease. In these sidings nearly the whole of the German Navy was been comfortably accommodated. The highest speed allowed in passage through the canal is 15 knots, and that only in the case of mail vessels, the average time taken in the run from sea to sea being about nine hours.

The northern end of the Canal debouches into the Prussian Kriegs Hafen, or Imperial Var Harbour, of Kiel, about four miles from the head of the fjord and on the western side. The southern end opens into the Elbe, and it accordingly, powerful batteries lining both sides of the harbour, and the batteries are those of Friedrichsort, about two miles below the canal entrance, which are supported by others of slightly less power at Laboe and Holtenort, on the other side of the harbour, which at this point is from 1,500 to 2,000 yards across, and therefore capable of being swept by all calibres of guns.

The southern end of the canal, which issues near Brunsbuttel, is some distance up the Elbe and ships of any size can only approach it by means of a narrow channel close to the strongly fortified southern bank of the river. The jut of land upon which Cuxhaven stands has been described as the most strongly fortified district in the whole German coast, and a ship with a draught of more than twenty feet—that is, anything bigger than a second class cruiser—is compelled by sandbanks to keep within 2,000 yards of the coast for a distance of over twelve miles. Brunsbuttel itself is strongly fortified, and is equipped with its sawings basin and tunnel depot. For the safety of the world all these forts will have to disappear.

PORTUGUESE POLITICS.

LISBON, March 10.

The Portuguese Cabinet has resigned. The Parliamentary groups have formed a Conservative Republican party under Senhor Fernandes.

The Government has decided that the Monarchists implicated in the recent revolt be banished to the African Colonies or to the Atlantic islands. I.O.T.B.

NEW TURKISH CABINET.

ATHENS, March 10.

The new Cabinet appears to be disposed to act energetically against those guilty of the Armenian and Greek massacres. Hellenic Agency.

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AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

PRESIDENT'S PLANS.

STRENGTH OF STANDING ARMY.

(From the American Agency.)

NEW YORK, March 9.

The Journal of Commerce reports from Washington that the President before leaving for France made a remark that left no other impression than that he would not run for the Presidency for the third term but would devote his time after the end of his present term to writing history.

WASHINGTON, March 9.

(Delayed). At the Pennsylvania elections the Wilson candidate, Mr. Green Surg, inflicted a crushing defeat on an opposition candidate. I.O.T.B.

(From the American Agency.)

NEW YORK, March 9.

General March announced that the Army would not be reduced to below half a million men.

(From the American Agency.)

NEW YORK, March 9.

The Postmaster General, Mr. Burleson declared that the increasing postal revenue is one of the best business barometers. The revenue for December showed a returning movement towards normal, while January and February greatly exceeded the average annual increase for the last thirty years. He thinks the figures are a forecast of pronounced industrial prosperity.

(From the American Agency.)

NEW YORK, March 9.

The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Daniels, who is shortly sailing for Europe, will visit France, London and Rome.

FOOD PROBLEMS.

MORE HELP FOR THE NEAR EAST.

ATHENS, March 10.

In consequence of the difficulty experienced in sending food by land to the Asia Minor coast the Greek Government has ordered the immediate despatch of food by sea. Hellenic Agency.

(From the American Agency.)

NEW YORK, March 9.

The campaign to raise six million dollars locally for the Near East Relief is expected to gain impetus on March 9, when a big rally will be held at the Hippodrome. The meeting will be presided other the Jdnge Charles E. Hughes and Ex-President Taft. Elkus, and Morgenthau will be among the speakers. At the same time a special Greek meeting will be addressed in the Lexington Open House by the Greek Minister. Latest reports show that the total exceeds two million three hundred thousand dollars.

PROGRESS IN THE AIR.

TWO RECORD FLIGHTS.

LONDON, March 12.

A gigantic aircraft measuring two hundred metres in length and standing twenty-four metres high easily executed a long flight over England. The airship had thirty passengers on board, in four cabins. The speed during the journey was a hundred and twelve kilometres (70 miles) per hour.

This type of aircraft will be used for the Atlantic Ocean journey. I.O.T.B.

(From the American Agency.)

NEW YORK, March 9.

Two American aeroplane records were broken when Major Reuben F. Fleet and Captain Earl F. White flew from Dayton, Ohio, to Minebla, Long Island, a distance of 644 miles in four hours and thirty-three minutes. A non-stop long distance record and speed record for distance flown was made. The trip was made entirely by compass, storm and fogs making normal navigation impossible and forcing the pilot to fly at a height of ten thousand feet most of the way. The flight was made under special orders of the War Department.

QUEEN OF ROUMANIA IN FRANCE.

PARIS, March 19.

(Delayed). The Queen of Roumania had an interview with Marshal Foch. I.O.T.B.

GREEKS AND TURKS.

ATHENS, March 10.

It is reported from Constantinople that the day before yesterday in the Sirkedji quarter Turkish policemen provoked a sanguinary conflict with a Greek patrol. One Turkish policeman was killed and one of the Greek patrol was wounded. The Turkish Government has promised reparation. Hellenic Agency.

FOR THE BATH.

For this week only Roberts Hughes and Co. are offering Christy's Bath Blankets, size 57" x 42" at P.T.40 each. This is an exceptional offer as they are well worth P.T.65 each.

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CABLE DELAYS WORSE.

EGYPT ALMOST CUT OFF.

PROTEST FROM MANCHESTER.

Much hardship is being experienced by the delay in the cable service. Yesterday matters came to such a crux that not a single Reuter's telegram had been received up to a late hour in the evening while the Havas, Hellenic and Italian Agency telegrams all arrived three days late.

The delay in cable communication has recently been commented on in the home press, and it is a source of increasing anxiety to the merchants of Manchester who are engaged in trade with the Far East, and it is declared to have made business with China almost impossible just at a time when trade showed signs of returning.

The Indian Section of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce at a meeting at the end of February decided to make urgent representations to the President of the Board of Trade and the Postmaster-General that delays have increased during the last fortnight and that in the opinion of responsible merchants in Manchester these delays are responsible for the setbacks in the China trade. Agents in China were just beginning to place orders and as since the signing of the armistice, there had been virtually no business, these Chinese orders were doubly welcome, both for the amount of trade they represented and for their indication of returning confidence. No sooner, however, had the interchange of inquiries and offers got nicely going than he aggravation of cable delays again made business almost impossible.

The latest commercial telegrams, both from Shanghai and Calcutta, which had been received in Manchester had been a week on the way. There is equal delay on outward telegrams, and in a trade where the quotations may vary appreciably in 48 hours, business cannot be carried on under such conditions. A telegram sent by a Manchester house to Shanghai on February 14 was delivered on the 24th, but a reply marked "urgent" came back in the 25th. An urgent message to Shanghai, however, was refused with the explanation that although the Postmaster-General permits urgent telegrams to be received in the place of slow similar telegrams to be dispatched.

GERMANS AT RIGA.

HELSINGFORS, March 10.

(Delayed). According to news received from Berlin the German forces have beaten the Bolchevist army and reoccupied Riga. I.O.T.B.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

PARIS March 12.

A German gun exploded in a public quare at Lille. There are many casualties. I.O.T.B.

SPANISH STRIKES.

BARCELONA, March 11.

The workers industries' strike still continues. The manufacturers are engaging thousands of foreign workers. I.O.T.B.

FRENCH RETURN TO SYRIA.

TOULON, March 12.

The Waldeck Rousseau has left for Beyrout with hundreds of French people returning to Syria. Havas.

ITALY'S FINANCES.

ROME, March 7.

(Delayed). The Minister, Sig. Ciuffelli, explained the financial situation to the Chamber. The speaker showed the necessity that the system of exchange should have more elasticity. The Minister announced the foundation of the new Institute of Exportations which is expected to have great influence in the economic reorganization of the country. The Minister declared that the financial situation was safe and that the country had plenty of capital. In savings banks alone there are deposits of fourteen milliard lire. Five hundred new companies have been founded with a capital of one milliard and those already existing have increased their capital by two milliards. Thus Italy's industrial capacity is quadrupled and the capital engaged by private persons in various industries is superior by five thousand millions to that of the year 1914.

FUTURE OF POLAND.

PARIS, March 12.

The Allies Supreme War Council examined the report of the commission inquiring into the situation in Poland and took note of the Czecho-Slovak claims with regard to German intrigues. Havas.

PARIS, March 12.

The Peace Conference has assigned the town of Dantzig to Poland. I.O.T.B.

R.A.F. CADETS.

Procure your Triplex Masks at once from Lawrence and Mayo, Shepheards Hotel Buildings, Cairo.

GOING HOME — ?

Morums are making a special showing of travelling goods, Trunks, Comfy Wraps for ladies and all that they need for the voyage.

Cut out the Racing Coupon.

ORDER UNDER MARTIAL LAW

The General Officer Commanding, Force in Egypt, calls upon all Government servants to abstain from agitation and to remain at their posts where they will be under the protection of the Military, and warns all concerned that anyone who attempts to impede or obstruct them in the execution of their duties will render himself liable to severe penalties under Martial Law.

ORDER UNDER MARTIAL LAW

The General Officer Commanding, Force in Egypt, warns all whom it may concern that any person who destroys, damages, or tampers in any way with railway, telegraph and telephone communications, or who attempts to commit any of these acts, is liable under Martial Law to be shot.

THE JEWS FIVE POINTS.

AN EMANCIPATION CHARTER.

(From the American Agency).

NEW YORK, March 9.

Sixty-one United States Senators representing forty-four States, and two hundred and thirty-nine Representatives constituting a clear majority of both Houses of Congress, authorised the Zionist Organization of American to publish their endorsement of the movement to establish a National Jewish Homeland in Palestine which the President and America and the Allied Powers had agreed upon.

At a conference of Orthodox Jews from all parts of the world held at Zurich from February 19 to February 26, at which representatives of fourteen countries took part, it was decided to put forward, among others, the following demands:

1. Recognition of Palestine as the country in which Israel has been called upon to realise her national destiny in accordance with the Jewish tradition.

2. Creation of a Commission of Inquiry for examining the conditions necessary for the establishment of banking business and commerce, having its headquarters in London and branches in Paris and possessing a share capital of twenty-five million francs.

3. Equality of rights for Jews in other countries.

4. Arrangements for the emigration of Jews en masse; and.

5. Creation, at Zurich, of a universal organisation of Orthodox Jews.

These resolutions will be submitted to the Peace Conference by the delegates, if possible, in co-operation with representatives of other Jewish organisations.

HELP FOR EUROPE'S JEWS.

(From the American Agency.)

NEW YORK, March 9.

The Jewish Commission to carry out arrangements for the Joint Distribution Committee of American funds for Jewish War Sufferers sailed aboard the s.s. Rotterdam for the Hague. The members include Miss Harriet Lowenstein, who will direct the activities abroad. Numerous other members already abroad have established headquarters at the Hague whence they will proceed to Lithuania, Galicia, Poland, and other stricken countries. After completing the work at the Hague Miss Lowenstein goes to Paris where she will establish a branch to keep American Jews informed of the needs in the countries where the money is being sent.

MEETING OF PREMIERS.

PARIS, March 10.

(Delayed). Messrs. Clemenceau and Lloyd George have had a long interview at which they agreed upon the Italian and Syrian problems which are to be discussed at the next meetings. I.O.T.B.

STOP PRESS

WARSAW, March 5.

When Bolsheviks entered Kieff they transferred the population of the Ghetto Slum Quarter to the houses of the wealthy and the latter to the Slum Quarter and it is reported that they levied a two-hundred million contribution on the city. French troops hold Odessa and a small surrounding belt. Reuter.

PARIS, March 5.

Madame Jules Siegfried, president of the National Council of Frenchwomen, has appealed to the Peace Conference to take measures to save Russian women from the shame of socialisation by the Bolsheviks. Reuter.

BERNE, March 5.

The Federal Council has prohibited the formation of Soldiers Councils under penalty of imprisonment not exceeding two years and has also severely penalised the dissemination of the news likely to prejudice discipline in the army or alarm the population. Reuter.

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