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SOME day Germany will pay. How much and when are prob-
ably the most vexing and practical questions of the mo-
time. Interests divided among the Allies, more particularly among the Americans, future solu-
tions for some: but pay she will. That was definitely settled the day the treaty was signed, and it was written into the peace itself as a stable government.

Immediately after the war, the economic situation in Germany was so serious that even before the terms of the Ver-

sailles Treaty had been determined, the plans for reparation had already been advanced. Since the end of the war, therefore, there has been no remaining question as to whether Germany will pay reparations. The question has been whether she will be able to pay. The reparations were, in fact, the main reason why the war ended at all. The Allies demanded a large sum of money as a way of making the Germans pay for the destruction caused by the war. The Germans were forced to accept the reparations, knowing that they were not in a position to pay.

How will Germany pay? By the same method that a triumphant Ger-

many used to pay for her war expenses, and the German people are now paying for them. By means of a reparation tax, the government has been able to collect a large amount of money from the German people. This money has been used to pay for the reparations, and the Germans have been able to pay the rest of the war debts.

The German government has been able to pay the reparations by using a variety of methods. They have borrowed money from foreign countries, and they have also printed new money. The German government has also been able to pay the reparations by selling bonds and other securities. These methods have allowed the Germans to pay off their war debts, and they have been able to maintain a stable government.

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crease his output for exchange into worthless marks.

The problem of the farmer is less easy of solution than that of the industrial worker for the reason that those who have been honest and law-abiding feel that they have been taken advantage of. They are their dishonest neighbors, who have disregarded the laws controlling prices, grown rich and arrogant, while the Government has steadily refused to raise prices to meet the corresponding decrease in the purchasing power of the legal tender.

This has had its influence upon patriotism and disinclined even the better sort to listen to appeals for aid for the Fatherland. Nor does the fear of enemy aggression affect the farmer as much as it has the factory or mine worker. The tiller of the soil can always avoid starvation, at the worst. It is more difficult to control him, and the failure of the Government to do that without his consent has made him skeptical of even enemy might. Finally, it is more difficult to achieve results with land which has been cheated of essential fertilizers for years, and with stock which has been ill-nourished and, as to draft animals, overworked.

Nevertheless, resistance will be overcome under the new dispensation. The suggestion that syndicates for farming will appear shortly has been stated in periodicals of high repute. For some time the theory that small farms, and the methods of the small farmer, are wasteful in an age when machinery has proved both more economical and more efficient than hand labor has been gaining adherents. Even where large farms do not exist it is possible to make economies and obtain better labor results by pooling resources in labor and implements, uniting for the purchase of improved machinery which the individual could not afford, and for other essentials, as well as combination in selling agencies. At all events, the farm problem is being studied by the experts and is going to be regulated with the same purpose in view—that Germany may pay in the shortest possible time.

Before the war Germany was rapidly forging to the front in the commerce of the world. Her peaceful conquest was generally regarded as a fact almost accomplished. How will it be when the whole nation is organized under the compulsion of a single idea, with the most thoroughgoing drivers in control? Prussianized Germany stripped for the fray will be one vast workshop, reminding one of that fearful picture invoked by Richard Wagner in "Rheingold," of the Nibelungen driven by Alberich.

The German newspapers and periodicals have been impressed already. Their columns are filled with practical discussions of means for improving the methods which shall bring back commercial supremacy. Even criticism of former ways is not omitted. In the future, writes one critic, let there be less offensive boasting of German superiority, which did not serve to improve foreign judgment of German manners or wares in pre-war times. Germany has no desire to dump wares in foreign lands, to the detriment of local merchants, in the text of a writer in the Tageblatt, who is anxious to prove that the German exporter is too wise to increase existing hostility. According to this authority, that exporter is centering his attention upon bringing to each market the wares it cannot supply for itself.

But indications of how he proposes to meet competition are not wanting. Only the other day a cable from Italy told of a German catalogue of 600 pages covering spare parts for American agricultural machines, the text and prices in Italian. The success of "Passion," the German movie, in the United States, resulted in pages of advertisements of other German movies in the foreign editions of German newspapers. These papers have for a long time carried pages of advertising of German wares, addressed to the foreign importers. In these correspondence has been solicited, but prices have been omitted.

When the amount that Germany will pay has been agreed to the music will begin in earnest, and the rest of the world may have to dance to the tune made in Germany. It will surely not be soft, slow nor sweet. It is more likely to suggest pandemonium. Slave against free labor won't make for short working days or high wages especially when the slave is in alliance with the master for results.

C. J. R.