

Conflicting Interests of Nations Are Discussed Before Paris Peace Conference

OPPOSING CLAIMS DELAY ACTION ON PEACE AGREEMENT

Difficulties of Framing Peace Settlements Are Complex and Adjustments Necessarily Slow.

BIG POWERS ARE INCLUDED

Leading Nations Have Hard Task to Make Own Claims Fit Together; Lesser Interests Clash.

By Paul Scott Mowrer
Special Wireless to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.
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Paris, March 21.—Certain elements of American opinion seem to be surprised that the allies, having fought for a common cause and all professing the same ideals, should experience such difficulty in reaching an agreement as to what they want to do.

The difficulties and delays which the negotiations are undergoing are not attributable to differences in ideals. Each of the five great powers undoubtedly has an earnest desire to arrive at an understanding, but it must be remembered that though all had a common aim in defeating Germany their actual material interests at the present time are not only not identical but in some cases are actually opposed.

Many Disputes to Settle
This opposition of interests would already be grave enough if it were limited to disputes between China and Japan over Tsingtau, between Japan and Australia over the Pacific islands, between the Poles and Czechs over the Teschen

WOMEN DEMAND RELEASE OF IMPRISONED LEADER



Women Sinn Feiners addressing a street meeting in Dublin demanding the release from prison of Countess Markievicz, the famous woman Sinn Fein leader and the only woman elected to the British parliament. Mrs. Sheehy Skeffington, who visited the United States last year, is shown seated in the cart facing the camera.

coal basin, between Italy and Greece over Dodecanese islands and Albania, and between the Italians and the Jugos Slaves over Fiume and the Dalmatian coast. The settlement then could be left to the "Big Five."

Unfortunately, the opposition extends even to the nations represented in the council of 10.

Without pretending to give a full summary of such opposition I may mention the following:
1. It is to the interest of Britain and the United States to have the present trade restrictions lifted as soon as pos-

sible. It is equally to the interest of France and Italy until their industries can make ready to compete in the world markets.

Germany Must Be Fostered
2. Everyone now realizes the indemnities dilemma, namely, that if Germany is to be able to pay the indemnities demanded, she must be given raw stuffs and permitted to export extensively, and that if she is forbidden to import raw stuffs and export manufactured goods she cannot pay the indemnities.

It is to the interest of France and Italy to obtain indemnities even at the cost of allowing German industries to resume the export trade. It is to England's interest to prevent Germany from resuming the export trade even at the cost of losing the indemnities.

3. While the interests of France and England conflict in keeping Italy out of Asia Minor.
4. Italy and France want to pool the war debts, but England and the United States have contrary interests.

GERMANY PLANS WORLD CONQUEST THROUGH BUSINESS

First Offensive Will Be Aimed Against United States With Help of Germans Already Here.

By Delt M. Edwards
(Copyright, 1919, International News Service)
London, March 20.—(I. N. S.)—Germany has accepted the fact that she is beaten hopelessly. To rebuild herself she is now planning a great commercial offensive on the entire world, aiming first at the United States.

She greatly fears, as a possible bar to her success—Bolshevism, from within, and restriction of immigration from without. She fears American restriction more than anything else in the world.

These are the outstanding observations of Lieutenant Commander Ego W. Koehler of the United States navy, who has just returned from Germany after a six weeks' tour. He spent considerable time in the north and west of Germany, and studied social, political and economic conditions there. He made visits to Germany's merchant fleet, submarines and warships still in harbor.

Going After World Trade
"Germany today knows there is no military hope," he said. "The people all are solidly determined to carry on a commercial offensive that will stagger the world, principally America, to build up a world trade that they lost."

"Germany is not defeated commercially. The only things that can block her for a time are Bolshevism from within and the restriction of immigration by the United States. She needs food and raw materials. Both are military off-sets. They realize that commerce is their only hope—and they are going after it right away."

"How Germany is planning to send millions of emigrants to the United States, and it will be an emigration of an entirely different class than the average that had come to America in the past, for these emigrants are to be commercial missionaries."

Seeking New Markets
"Germans explain that if they lose their colonies and the greater part of their former markets, they will not be able to support their present population and that the first need is to open new markets. Accordingly the people are being told that they may best serve the fatherland by going to America and there opening up markets for German goods by the simple expedient of buying only things made in Germany. If immigration is unrestricted in the United States there is no doubt at all but that the Germans are coming over in millions."

"Of course, restriction of immigration would keep them out of the country, but it will not prevent them from selling razors and dyes, if they sell better razors and dyes than we do and for less money. The only real solution would

appear to be to beat them at their own game, and that is to make better razors and dyes than they do."
Count on Germans for Market
"Germans have reconciled themselves to the fact that they must pay for the war. They realize that the only way to pay is to get control of the markets of the world; get control by putting in cheap stuff, but good stuff. They understand that for them to flood the world with cheap articles of poor quality would close the markets of the world against them more effectively than any tariff could. And they understand, too, that war or no war, people are going to buy where they can get the most serviceable things cheap."

Germany is going to convert her former officers of the military establishment into a commercial army. They will also send their keenest business men to motor sales and advertising. They will at once begin their efforts to provide a market for German goods by the simple process of having a million immigrants demand such German goods.

"Practically all of the German factories are idle—a complete standstill. The greater part of them were converted to the manufacture of war materials and the many substitute materials the war forced them to develop.

Substitutes Found Useful
"But as the processes for the manufacture of such materials will not be scrapped. Some of them have great possibilities of commercial development. For example, the urgent necessity for a supply of motor spirit resulted in the development of a process of distillation of a gasoline substitute from the hitherto useless soft brown coal which is to be found in large deposits in Saxony and Wurttemberg."

"And many substitutes have proved quite as good as the article which they replace, and in some cases they can be manufactured at a considerably smaller cost. It seems likely that they will replace the original article. As the supply of cotton and wool has been almost entirely exhausted, it has been necessary to develop paper clothing. This is not nearly so bad as it sounds, for the paper is spun into threads and woven into cloth. Much of the cotton mill machinery has been converted to being for the manufacture of paper. The supply of cotton increased enormously it would take some time before the mills could be reconverted to the use of wool. The installation between the two installations is considerable."

Sugar Supply Increased
"They manufacture a fairly good sort of underclothing out of paper that will stand washing eight or nine times. They are also manufacturing a sugar producing country was caused by the necessity of using sugar for the manufacture of the glycerine required for the manufacture of munitions. Germany had now found a way to make glycerine out of certain waste products, which has enabled her to increase the sugar ration within the year. Another increase is expected shortly."

"The tire substitutes were ingenious and many, but all were unsatisfactory. Some heavy sole shoes are still on hand, but wooden soles with iron hobnails, are the commoner; and one sees children with shoes entirely of wood."

"Most of the millinery shops had little but black hats and mourning bonnets. Most of the cloth on display in the women's shops is black. One notices a considerable difference between the provision for men and women. It seems that such real cloth as remained was being reserved for men's clothes and that women used the substitute cloth for the most part."

Refuse to Admit Defeat
"Germany fares badly in regard to food, but you can get anything you want if you have the price. In Berlin, Hamburg, Bremen, and any of the large cities you can get an excellent meal, but at an exorbitant price. However, this is not an indication of the amount of food in Germany because the armies, they would not be kept in the mining districts are the worst off—the large cities are next. Small cities are comparatively better off and rural districts suffer the least."

"The German people speak of their armies as undefeated by the allies, although they state quite frankly that Germany now is almost at the mercy of the allies. They also admit that certain military blunders were made. But they believe in only one cause for their being down and out as far as Bolshevism, which affected their armies as well as their navy."

Holland May Enter 'Bone Dry' Column
By W. J. L. Kiehl
Special Cable to The Journal and Chicago Daily News.
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The Hague, March 21.—The government has instituted a commission to inquire into the possibility of greatly reducing and eventually stopping the distilling of alcoholic beverages for use in Holland. Production for export would still be allowed and the manufacture of alcohol for industrial purposes would be permitted.

Strikers Return to Work
Cleveland, March 21.—(U. P.)—Officials of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America announced Thursday that most of the Cleveland clothing firms have signed agreements and the 4000 striking workers were returning to their jobs.

HUNS RESORT TO OLD OPPRESSION TACTICS ON POLES

Refuse to Let Ex-Soldiers Return Home and Deny Them the Right to Obtain Any Work.

UPRISING MAY BE RESULT

Germans Willing Poles Should Have Lands From Russia and Austria, but Not of Germany.

By Anthony Czarecki
Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.
(Copyright, 1919, by Chicago Daily News Co.)
Kreuz, Posen, by courier to Paris, March 21.—There are soldiers and sailors of Polish blood here who are compelled by the German government under the rules of martial law to serve in the German army. In some cases they come from hospitals after being wounded and in other cases from distant prisons. This city and other places in the province of Posen and other territory of old Poland still in German hands are confronted with conditions which on any day may result in an armed revolt. Groups of these discharged soldiers and sailors still wearing the German uniform clustered around the members of the international commission and myself complaining bitterly of being detained in this city and being forbidden to go to their families in the territory held by their own countrymen.

Refused Work and Without Funds
They cannot get work and are left without funds. The Germans in control here give them no choice but of joining the forces which are to be arrayed against the Polish soldiers among whom are their own brothers and own kin and of continuing without employment and starving. Some who tried to go to Posen, Gensen and other cities in Poland from other directions declared that they were confronted with similar conditions. "What do we do?" was the inquiry that was put to the Americans and British in the delegation.

In the group of men in German uniform a former resident of Philadelphia who had returned to his native city a few months before the outbreak of the war. Because he was not naturalized he was forced into the German army. He spoke English and told his story in that language. He said that for ten days he had been trying to reach his family only a few stations distant in the territory occupied by the Polish soldiers. Another man before the war had worked in England and was visiting at home when the war began. He was forced into the army and could not join his family.

Refuse Permission to Go Home
Both the sailors and soldiers declared that they would not rejoin the army and would not fight against their own Polish people. They said they would not even fight against the Germans who might rebel against the present German regime. They declared that while their kin in the armed Polish forces only a short distance away were refraining from attacking the Germans because of the armistice, they would not be kept much longer from going home. They said that if they were sufficient in number they would try to get through the German lines and would save themselves of the military training given them by the Germans to force their way home. If it was necessary they would seize the city and the surrounding country. This force of soldiers and sailors is being increased daily by civilians who are also barred from going home. Some of these are under Russian rule and which cannot be claimed as German territory but all have been refused, including men who came with their wives and children.

Threatened With Bullets
In some cases the civilians permitted their wives and children to proceed alone while they themselves remained in the hopes that some kind of German official might permit them to go home. There are others without funds who have been waiting here for days with their families. One man whose wife and four children, hungry and suffering, were huddled together with their bundles on the floor of the railroad station waiting room, declared that he had been told that he would get a Russian bullet if he persisted in bothering the authorities who a week before had refused to permit him to proceed.

"My money is used up and my plight is a difficult one," he said. "Before they carry out their threat to kill me it will be my duty to try to help my dear ones. There are others here in a similar plight. We will neither be starved to death nor slaughtered like sheep without trying to protect ourselves. Our commission now control the shooting and fighting between the forces arrayed on the frontier, but what shall we do? Will you blame us if we do what the Spartans and Bolsheviks are doing to get to our homes? If it were not for some of the Polish people who, though starving themselves, shared what they have with us, we could not have endured the situation for a week. As it is we are coming close to the end of our endurance. What will follow, God only knows, but we will neither starve nor serve as murderers of our brethren nor help to prevent the full freedom and independence of Poland."

Hate, Terrorize Population
This situation found here in the face of armed soldiers is typical of that in other places. Coupled with the complaints of these people are continuous protests against the terrorizing of the civilian Polish population in Upper Silesia, east and west Prussia and the parts of the province of Posen still in German hands. This makes the situation still more perilous.

German military officials and representatives of workingmen's councils are here explaining and trying to fusing to permit Polish soldiers and sailors to go into the territory held by the Poles. They say that such men are kept from going home to prevent their becoming soldiers in the German armed forces in territory which Germany hopes to retain. These German officials do not object to the resurrection of a free Poland from the territory held by Russia and Austria-Hun-

gary, but they say they will prevent the abolition of German rule in the German part of old Poland. When I asked what would result from the gathering of increased numbers of such men the officials would not reply, merely shrugging their shoulders.

LUDENDORFF WITHOUT A JOB NOW MEMOIRS HAVE BEEN FINISHED

Walks Streets of Berlin in Civilian Clothes Same as Any Ordinary Citizen.

By Ben Hecht
Special Wireless to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.
(Copyright, 1919, by Chicago Daily News Co.)
Berlin, Germany, March 21.—Having finished writing his memoirs, General Ludendorff is today about the most idle man in Germany. Not even the dour gladiator of the kaiser in exile surrounds him. He is to be seen walking in the streets of Berlin, an exact figure in civilian clothes, no different from the thousand and one erect figures about him.

With every other correspondent in Germany I paid a visit to General Ludendorff's home. At present he is living as a guest at the home of his former adjutant, Captain Broecker. As I spoke with Mrs. Broecker, the American wife of the Prussian officer, General Ludendorff sat in the adjoining room, bent over a table fusing with the proof sheets of his memoirs. All efforts to involve him in conversation were futile, futile.

During the talk, however, I learned that it was better not to mention the name of Hindenburg, as "his excellency, Ludendorff, and Hindenburg are not on speaking terms." I inquired why and was told that Hindenburg acted in an unethical manner in deserting his fellow commander. It appeared that on the way east in 1917 Hindenburg and Ludendorff had shaken hands and vowed to stand together and that what befell one would befall the other. Despite this, Hindenburg had taken the first opportunity to play a trick upon Ludendorff and spread the report last November that Ludendorff had fled from Germany to save his skin; also, that Hindenburg had refused to permit the kaiser to organize a battalion and lead it himself into battle in October, saying, "You'll be shot by your own soldiers if you do."

"What is General Ludendorff going to do now?" I asked.
"That is what we are all wondering," Mrs. Broecker answered. "He hasn't anything or any job at all. He is only 53 years old and too young to be idle."

I learned then that an American firm was trying to make a contract to put Ludendorff on a lecture circuit in the United States, but the general refused, declaring "The people would come to look at me as something out of the sea."

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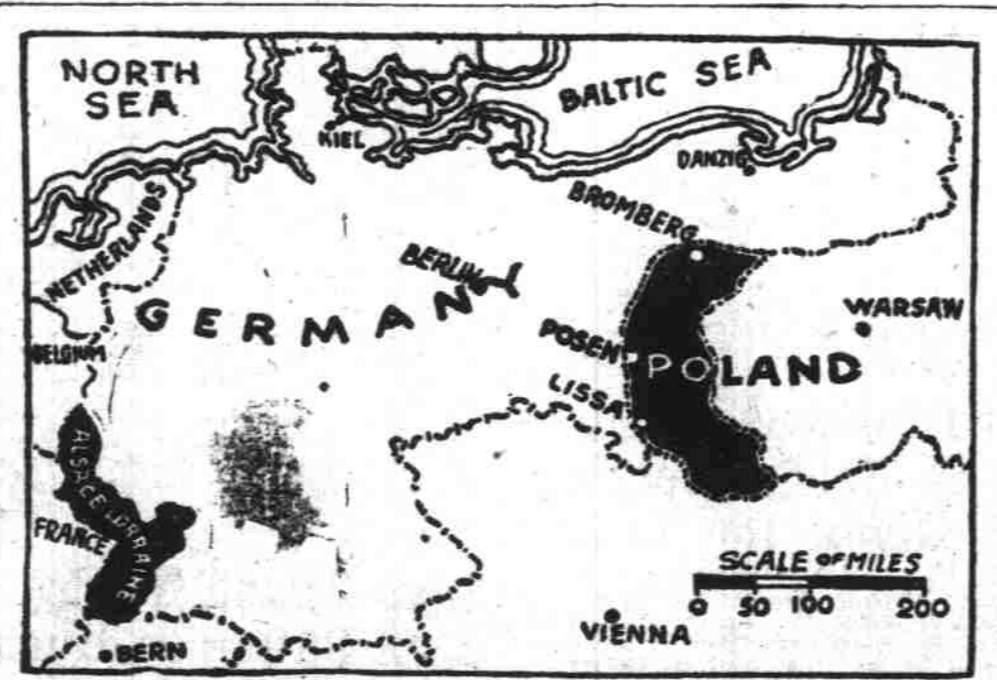
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Under the new terms for the renewal of the armistice, as presented to the Germans by Marshal Foch, a considerable part of German Posen is given to Poland. The black sections indicate the territory lost by Germany under both the new and old armistices. The white dash line marks the new Polish-German frontier fixed by the new terms just presented to the Germans. Alsace-Lorraine was lost under the original terms.

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