

Attitude of German Delegates to Peace Conference Offers Subject for Speculation

HUNS DETERMINED TO MAKE STAND ON FOURTEEN POINTS

Three Interpretations of Wilson's Terms Possible—His Own, Allies' and That of Germans.

ALLIES HOLD WHIP HAND

Are Getting Together on Disputed Points and Will Present United Front at Big Meeting.

By Harry Hansen
Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.

(Copyright, 1919, by Chicago Daily News Co.)
Paris, April 8.—"What will Germany do at the peace conference?" is a question asked here with increasing frequency as the time for signing the treaty approaches. A careful study of the situation as shown by a summary of the points of view expressed by them makes possible a fairly definite outline of what the delegates of the present German government will do.

They will declare that they stand squarely upon President Wilson's 14 points, that they are ready to make peace upon these points and also that they will reject anything in the treaty conflicting with them. The situation then becomes one of the interpretation of the 14 points pure and simple. There are at least three interpretations. One is Mr. Wilson's, the second the allies' and the third the Germans'. The allies and Mr. Wilson will get together just as they are getting together now on some of the most delicate controversial subjects of European politics. Whether they will then be able to get together with Germany is a question that cannot be answered at this moment. Some light on the German attitude and ability to hold out an argument will be available when the results of Marshal Foch's meeting with the Germans regarding Danzig are clearly visualized.

Agreed on First Point

The first point in Mr. Wilson's 14—open covenants of peace openly arrived at and no future private international understandings of any kind—is agreed to by Germany. The clause will have no effect whatsoever on Germany or the other nations of the globe unless the League of Nations pact makes it a definite article of international faith.

The second point—absolute freedom of navigation on the seas alike in peace and war—is the point on which the Ger-

mans will make their hardest fight. Here again only international covenants can close seas and action by the league is foreshadowed. The Germans, however, having no longer a fleet or canals or waterways of any consequence are expected to ask for the unrestricted opening of all waterways in peace and war, including Suez and Panama. "Freedom of the seas" is the cry of Germany today just as it was during the war and is directed primarily at weakening the effect of Britain's navy.

The third point—the removal of economic barriers so far as possible—the Germans will demand as their right but it is extremely unlikely that they will carry it. This is one of the 14 points that will probably go into the discard.

The fourth point—guarantees of disarmament to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety—will result purely in the case of the allies forcing on Germany what they consider adequate for her. Germany will protest but will agree because she cannot enforce her view militarily.

The fifth point—adjustment of colonial claims—will be the subject of a hot controversy. The German delegates will refuse to give up their colonies to any international mandate and probably will advance a plan to have all the colonies of the world given up to international commissions in which the Germans will have a part. This point does not clear up the adjudication of this question and the only result therefore will be that the allies will present their views and the Germans their views. The allies then will make it a question of take it or leave it.

The sixth point, Germany will raise no argument on the question of Russian evacuation and political development since the Germans see the impossibility of presenting any claims to Russian territory today.

The seventh point—the restoration of Belgium—is entirely a question of what is meant by restoration. However, it is felt here that Germany will yield to the allied figure with hardly more than a perfunctory protest.

Allies Will Stand Pat

The eighth point—the restoration of devastated France—is now being protested by the Germans. The allies will stand pat on Germany's acceptance of the 14 points, and, therefore, her promise to restore the situation is much like that in the case of Belgium. The second part of the point, based on the wrong done in France in the matter of Alsace and Lorraine, shall be righted. As this does not say explicitly that Alsace-Lorraine shall go back to France, the Germans will demand a plebiscite, but will not get it.

The ninth point—the readjustment of the frontiers of Italy—is not expected to be a controversial one. The question is a harder one for the allies than for Germany.

The tenth point—the autonomous development of the peoples of Austria-Hungary—will be agreed to by Germany. Under this clause she will demand the recognition of the right of German Austria to join Germany if she wishes. Indications now are that the allies are getting together to fight any such movement.

The eleventh point—the restoration of Roumania, Serbia and Montenegro—is in the same state as that relating to

YANKS MAKE GERMAN HAPPY



One of the little German youngsters garbed in nondescript clothing discarded by Hun soldiers, who besiege the American headquarters at Speicher, knowing full well that their pleadings for chocolates and cakes will be heeded by the Yank soldiers.

France. The Germans will make no objections to the rest of this point regarding Balkan development.

In regard to the twelfth point, Germany is expected to agree to the arrangements of the allies in Turkey and Asia Minor.

Will Fight Polish State

The thirteenth point—the Polish state—will be the center of the hottest fight of the entire conference. Germany will not object to a Polish state formed out of Russia, but will object to the cession of Posen and will make a fight on the cession of populations which are not Polish. She will declare that the phrase "free and secure access to the sea" does

not mean the cession of Danzig. The Germans are expected to favor giving the Poles right of transportation over the railroads and the Vistula and through Danzig, but no political rights there. The attitude of the allies on this point is not yet clear.

The fourteenth point relates to the formation of a League of Nations. Germany agrees to it on principle, but puts her own interpretation on it and also demands the right to sit in the league with power equal to that of the five great powers.

These are the essential developments of the German attitude as they have been studied by the conference experts. Since some of the allies want to give Germany a clear field to resume her life as if she had never been at war, it is likely that before the trade and maritime restrictions on her are removed she will have to pass through a period of probation. It is hardly possible that this period could extend longer than the signing of the final articles of the treaty of peace. The period between signing preliminary articles, within a few weeks, and the final articles, therefore, is likely to become most important as indicating whether or not the allies have achieved their aims. The feeling is growing in this connection even in the most optimistic circles, that the allies may well wave the olive branch provided they keep their powder dry.

WITH EASY ACCESS TO SEA, DEVELOPMENT OF POLAND IS ASSURED

Unhampered by Intervention of Germans, Poles See Prosperous Future.

By Anthony Casarecki
Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.

(Copyright, 1919, by Chicago Daily News Co.)
Warsaw, Poland, by Courier to Paris, April 8.—Professor Jan Zowski Swierchowski, connected with the mechanical engineering department of the University of Michigan, head of the Kurier Publishing company in Milwaukee, Wis., and a member of the National Polish Department of America, with offices in Chicago, has been here for some time making a careful study of conditions.

"With a Polish port on the sea," the professor said to me today, "and with free access to Poland without German intervention the distance between Poland and America as well as the rest of the world will be comparatively small. It will be a little more than the distance between Hamburg and America. Thus Poland, as a land of opportunity for America capital, will be opened up. Before the war business with the United States went through German hands, enriching Germany on its way. Traveling in Poland was systematically discouraged by Germany. Poland was misrepresented in order to keep travelers from going there and so coming in close contact with the German method of oppression. Freight and passenger traffic was at the mercy of Germany and was permitted only insofar as German interest saw fit.

"Poland has great natural beauties, ancient monuments, modern cities and innumerable attractions, together with rich agricultural resources. Her present plight is due entirely to the ravages of war and of the foreign chains which shackled her in the past and prevented economic development. What Poland needs is a helping hand and a chance to work out her own destiny. If she gets these she will stand out among the foremost of the progressive and civilized nations of the world."

Equality Is Basis Of Berlin Proposal

Berlin, April 8.—(U. N. S.)—The cabinet has accepted a constitutional proposal, placing workers and employers on an equal basis in determining wages, working conditions and productive development. The proposal provides for the creation of a national economic council with district councils to work out socialization of industries and other economic problems.

FOOD MISSION IN CENTRAL EUROPE GETTING RESULTS

Captain Gregory Brings Order and Organization Out of Former Misunderstandings.

FOOD IS ALREADY MOVING

Prague Receiving American Flour and Fats and German Austria Gets Two Trainloads Day.

By A. R. Decker
Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.

(Copyright, 1919, by Chicago Daily News Co.)
Vienna, Austria, April 8.—Through the courtesy of Captain Gregory of San Francisco I was enabled to accompany the interallied Trieste food mission on its special train as it passed through various places in Central Europe. Captain Gregory has visited Prague, Vienna,

Budapest and Bucharest. Behind him he leaves a trail of order and organization where before was nothing but an inharmonious medley of misunderstandings and petty squabbles between the new republics. Transportation was at a standstill and communications were nil. Each two by four country held on to its food and cars to the detriment of all. To add to the complications each country in turn started to stamp its money, closing the frontiers completely and stopping any kind of intercourse.

Captain Gregory, after first carefully studying the situation and passing nights sleeping or sitting up in crowded slow and cold trains, returned from Paris with authority from Mr. Hoover to "go in and straighten things out; I will back you."

Much Good Accomplished

His first act was to arrange for a meeting of all the representatives of interested countries in Trieste—good men with authority to act as a permanent committee to smooth over any existing or future difficulties. Captain Gregory's train is now traveling faster than his messages to the food missions stationed in the different centers. Hence he is arranging for through wires for telephoning and telegraphing. The captain has a way of getting results quickly. The phrase "this is the way it has always been done" does not appeal to him. Neither will he let any question of borders interfere with his task, which is to get food where it is needed, and, unless I am mistaken, more will be accomplished during the next few weeks than during the previous months.

Food is already starting to move. Prague is receiving good American flour from the west coast and fats bearing

well known Chicago labels. The flour is of an exceptionally good quality, only a very small percentage being damaged in shipping. The British are sending two trains a day to German Austria and other food is going to Montenegro by water.

Has Psychological Effect

Already the arrival of food is making an impression in Czechoslovakia. Though yet merely a crust has been given to the hungry, the sight of food has a psychological effect. Signor Trovati, an Italian member of the mission, says:

"We must forget all political differences until these people are fed. At the present humanitarian reasons are the most important. Besides one converses better after a meal than before it."

Traveling in the private car of the former Archduke Franz Ferdinand is quite different from ordinary present day travel. Instead of it in the compartment, we have real berths and coffee from the archduke's crested cups.

Workers Refuse to Load Liquor Vessel

London, April 8.—"English drinks for English drinkers" is the motto of the dock workers at Liverpool and Birkenhead. They have announced they will not handle beer or spirits for export, contending these supplies are needed at home. As a result, the vessels of 16 big Liverpool shipping companies sailed during the last seven days—some to America—without any such cargo.

Austrians Talk Of Going Over to Bolshevik Rule

By Rudolph Kommer

Berlin, April 8.—(U. P.)—Establishment of an Austrian soviet republic by May 15 is forecast in advices received from Vienna Monday. The Volkswacht already has gone out to the communists. The proposed soviet republic is being debated, it was reported. Socialists, who now control the government, are said to have discussed with the communists the possibility of a change in administration, declaring they are ready to surrender their power if the communists will assume responsibility for feeding the population. The Socialists point out that a Bolshevik Austria could not expect food from the entente.

Hungarian Bolshevik representatives who participated in the discussion declared the readiness and ability of the Hungarian soviet government to feed Austria. (Count Karolyi is reported to be in Vienna).

The newspapers of Vienna are fighting Bolshevism. They emphasize the promise of entente diplomats to supply sufficient food for an "orderly population."

Information from private sources indicates the situation in Austria is serious. The present government is said to be helpless.

Anna Hoover, a little girl who "never had a home and never expected one," committed suicide at Oklahoma City by swallowing pins.



With the Marvelous Duo Art Master Pianists Will Entertain Your Guests

The marvelous DUO ART reproduces the playing of the master pianists. The world's greatest music will be played in your own drawing-room exactly as the great masters play it on the concert stage. We cordially invite you to come in and hear this wonderful instrument. The DUO ART is the Piano which recently created a sensation at the San Francisco Symphony concerts.

Sherman, Clay & Co.

SIXTH AND MORRISON STREETS
PORTLAND
(Opposite Postoffice)
SEATTLE-TACOMA-SPOKANE



Follow the tracks!