

MAKING PEACE IN MAKING TO SHOW FOUR STATES

Four Comparatively New States to Be Created Out of Territories Acquired in Past Years by Germany, Austria and Russia—and Reduced to Submission by Means of Iron Heel.

By Frank H. Simonds

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LAST week I discussed the western frontiers of Germany, indicating that the allies had substantially agreed that Germany should surrender Alsace-Lorraine and the Saar coal district to France outright, and that she would further have to consent to the creation of a Rhenish republic on the left bank of the Rhine. The permanent military frontier and the temporary political frontier of Germany on the west is thus fixed at the Rhine. Since that time very great decisions have been practically reached, not merely with respect of the eastern frontiers of Germany, but also as to the permanent boundaries of five states which are either to be created, expanded, or in the case of Hungary greatly diminished. These decisions give us a chance to see something of what the map of Europe is to be after the Peace of Versailles and it is these changes which I am going to discuss now.

The problem before the victors in the present war was to create out of the nationalities rescued from German and Austrian tyranny or having escaped from the Russian chaos real states which should have a future part in the preservation of peace in Europe and should achieve the unification of races whose servitude has been a permanent menace to the peace of Europe.

In August, 1914, and in all the period before that, stretching back to the decisions of the congress of Vienna a century ago, three Slav races, the Poles, the Czechoslovaks and the Jugo Slavs, have been condemned to alien rule, while the fourth, the Roumanians, although in the latter half of the century it achieved partial liberation, has been in fact a creature of the Hapsburg monarchy. When Germany and Austria assailed the western powers they were able to make use of the manpower and the industrial power of more than 30,000,000 of these subject races. To rescue these masses is therefore an opportunity to robbing Germany of the opportunity to come again.

Each Has Its History

Each one of the four peoples—the Poles, the Roumanians, the Czechoslovaks and the Jugo Slavs—have an independent history of their own in some fashion. The partition of Poland did not begin until 1772, and as late as 1795 there was a Poland, and even after the last partition of that year Napoleon, in creating the grand duchy of Warsaw, revived Polish hopes and in a certain measure Polish liberation. As a consequence of this, Poland gave the great emperor at least one marshal of France and many of its best troops. The congress of Vienna abolished Poland in fact, despite the fiction written into that document, but from 1815 until the end of the world war Poland has been a ghostly tragedy. The Polish people have been divided between Austrian, Prussian and Russian rulers. In the last war they were condemned to fight against each other, and that there was the smallest promise of a restoration of Poland.

Poland Hope of Allies

But today the allies who have conquered Germany have been compelled to recognize that Poland has no element in the future peace of Europe can be more important than a strong and stable Poland, at once a barrier to German expansion into the east and a source of strength to the west. Actually, Poland is to be the buffer state between the Germans and the Bolsheviks, and it is the hope of western civilization that the Poles will be able to build permanent peace and solidly under the guarantee of the League of Nations and to become within a generation the greatest of the small powers of Europe.

In the moment when the allies in Paris began their work the Polish problem seemed almost insoluble. On the east, Poland was invaded by the Bolsheviks, on the south by the Ukrainians, and on the west the Germans still sullenly held to their own Polish provinces. Even at the present moment the Poles and the Bolsheviks are fighting, and there has never been any truce between the Bolsheviks and the Poles. Moreover, it has been absolutely impossible under existing conditions not alone to send allied troops to Poland, but even to dispatch thither Polish divisions in France.

Seacoast Question Bothers

In addition to all these practical problems, the conference of Paris had to face the question whether Poland should or should not have a seacoast. To create a state of 20,000,000 people, mainly Polish, with workable frontiers, was a relatively simple problem, but between the Poles of this block and the Baltic there is a narrow facade of German population stretching from Königsberg to Danzig, a population of perhaps 2,500,000 Teutons and more German than all other Germany. This population was bound to be a protest on the part of Germany that the self-determination of these people had been prevented. On the other hand, if Poland were denied her outlet to the sea through Danzig, which was once her sea gate, she would remain in economic servitude to Germany. The third possibility was the creation of a corridor between Danzig and Bromberg on the left bank of the Vistula, offered even greater difficulties since it gave to Poland an indefensible territory, and it would divide two masses of German population and restored the conditions which had led to the first partition.

Logical Condition Accepted

After many long debates, the allies have, it appears, taken the bull by the horns and accepted the only logical solution. West Prussia and East Prussia are to be Polish. The German facade on the Baltic is to be abolished and the old Prussian provinces of East and West Prussia and Posen, a relatively small strip of Prussian Silesia, valuable because of its great mineral wealth and rather more than half of the Austrian province of Galicia, including Lemberg, it will also include the old Vilna and Gredno. Thus constituted, Poland will have a population of between 25,000,000 and 30,000,000 of people, at least three fourths of them Poles, and an area of between 100,000

Roumanian capacity for increase, will doubtless pass the 20,000,000 mark within a generation.

Will Create Four States

It remains to glance at the new Hungary, which will be left after the outlying regions inhabited by Slovaks and southern Slavs and Roumanians have been subtracted. This state will have between 55,000 and 60,000 square miles of area, and a population of between 6,000,000 and 8,000,000, which will be purely Magyar and includes by far the greater number of the Magyars.

Such, in sum, is the new map of Europe as it has been made up to the present moment. The conference of Paris has decided to create four comparatively considerable states, three of them as large as modern Italy, out of territories acquired by Germany, Russia and Austria in past centuries by suppressing the liberties of the races inhabiting these lands. In the new European system and in the League of Nations these four powers will play a considerable part. In a measure they will restore the balance of power in Europe destroyed when Russia collapsed under German attack. Combined, they will constitute a permanent and formidable obstacle to the German conception of Mittel Europe. Instead of a number of subject peoples supplying cannon fodder for their German masters, we shall have at least four races, with their own institutions, their own organizations, only looking to the western powers alike for inspiration on the intellectual side, and aid on the military side. If Germany resumes her old course, millions of Poles, Czechs, Roumanians and Southern Slavs will be, in the nature of things, allied with the western powers and not form a large fraction of Germany's military resources in her attacks.

Result Is Revealed

A hundred years ago, when Europe liquidated the Napoleonic wars, its greatest concern was to erect substantial barriers against a return of France. To do this, the great powers on guard on the Rhine, transferred Belgium to Holland, sacrificed all the considerations of humanity and justice in the east to preserve an alliance between Austria, Prussia and Russia which should be capable of coping with France.

The result of this policy was at last revealed in the recent war. The subject nationalities supplied Germany and Austria with the capacity for attacking western civilization. The first problem today must be to guard against Germany as that of 1815 was to take measure against France, and today the conference at Paris is seeking to combine security with a recognition of the rights of the smaller races, and the four nations represent the real and practical results of nearly three months of work at Paris. Minor modifications may still come, but on the whole, with these plans adopted, the outline of the new Europe which is to come forth as a consequence of the recent war are now plain.

St. Louis Has Test to Distinguish Drunks

St. Louis, Mo., April 12.—(I. N. S.)—If a man can spell "Festalozi" he is not drunk. Provisional Judge Grodzki, in the case of Louis Metzger on a charge of driving a machine while under the influence of liquor, Metzger was recently arrested at Second and Festalozi streets. The officer who made the arrest could not spell Festalozi in making out his report. He asked a physician to spell it and he failed. Metzger volunteered his services and spelled it correctly. When the judge heard this he decided Metzger could not have been drunk. The prosecuting attorney agreed.

Shaves Cost Nickel, But 'Twas Long Ago

Detroit, Mich., April 12.—(U. P.)—Detroit claims the distinction of being the home of the oldest active barber in the world. The celebrity's name is Dan Casterton, 86, who started barbering the exiles when the Czar's army of nickel bought a shave and marcelling was the rage among the dandies. When he started in the business Casterton suffered his services and the Czar's army of nickel bought a shave and marcelling was the rage among the dandies. When he started in the business Casterton suffered his services and the Czar's army of nickel bought a shave and marcelling was the rage among the dandies.

QUEEN MARIE OF ROUMANIA



Roumania's Queen and War Work Marie Conceals Personal Sorrows

By Duchess de Bellemere

Special Correspondence of The Journal and the Chicago Daily News.

PARIS.—"You have only known me, smiling, in happy days. You will see now that I can be just as clam and firm in troubled times."

So spoke the queen of Roumania, the loveliest sovereign in Europe, at the outbreak of hostilities. And members of her entourage are obliged to admit she has pluckily kept her word.

Yet Queen Marie confided to a friend in Paris the other day that the last two years had been blacker than she had ever imagined. First came the sickness and death of her boy, Prince Mircea, only a few summers old. Two days after his funeral the royal family was obliged to flee from Prussian fury to Jassy. The evening before their flight Queen Marie passed the saddest moment of her life, the moment when she bade a supreme farewell to the tiny tomb in the church of Cotroceni.

"I tore from me the mask I had worn all day," wrote her majesty, "and cried

out my pain to the little one that lay under the stones."

Cruel as was her grief, she refused, however, to give way to it, declaring: "This is no moment for my personal sorrow. I must attend to that of my people." And most nobly she remained true to that, if Providence had thus stricken her, it was that she might be better able to appreciate and sympathize with hundreds of other sorrowing Roumanian mothers. Then came the sad moments at Jassy, with her beloved soldiers dying in the streets of hunger and disease, and the only comfort was the presence of foreign officers at the chateau, whose home news brought encouragement to the exiled court. But even these were called away when there was talk of peace negotiations with Germany.

"And their departure removed all the blue from the Roumanian sky," said her majesty, referring to the "blue horizon" of the French soldiers. "I saw the last trainload go, and after that we did seem so alone, so sad and disheartened."

Awful days followed when with her eldest daughter at her side and the

faithful Russian wolfhound at her feet, she watched the shells bursting all about them. Then came the shameful peace of language, allegiance and worship.

To Greek and Serbian statesmen who make light of the hardships of their new Macedonian subjects, our own Bosnian and Herzegovinian subjects, who morganatic marriage with a pretty young lady far beneath him. Nothing remained but to deprive him of his rights of succession, and Prince Nicolas was named heir in his stead.

PRINCE NICOLAS, fourth child of the Roumanian sovereigns, is much better looking than his elder brother, and is said to possess a much more agreeable disposition. He is only 16. On the queen's advice it was decided to educate him in England, and a few weeks ago he began serious studies at Eton. Indeed, it is said to be on his account that the queen has made her present journey to England.

The fact, however, that she is accompanied by three handsome daughters, and there are several marriageable princesses at the British court, put quite another complexion on her studies. Aside from the complexions of her daughters, most people, English people are not backward in expressing the opinion that a granddaughter of the late duke of Edinburgh would be a much more popular bride for Prince Nicolas than a granddaughter of the old Montenegrin monarch. On finishing at Eton, Prince Nicolas will take a course at the military college of St. Cyr. He is a keen sportsman and a keen hunter, and has accomplished several important feats as a Boy Scout during the war.

ONE of the proudest moments in Queen Marie's life was her reception at the Academie des Beaux-Arts, of which she was made a member some months ago. She is an artist to her finger tips. Had circumstances required, she could easily have earned a living with pen or pencil.

As yet her literary baggage is not extensive, but she promises much more. When life becomes normal in Roumania she has resumed her studies. Aside from various contributions to leading French and English periodicals, the queen has signed a charming little volume, "My Country," in which she sings the praises of her adopted land, and "Hildiro," a bright little novel based on one of her crusades. Her talent as a painter is well known in Paris, where she has exhibited on more than one occasion.

But her finest work, that which shows her own personality, is the little palace of Cotroceni. This is a gem of architecture. Its plans and every detail of the interior decoration, from the elaborate friezes to the quaintly fashioned door knobs and window fastenings, were most carefully designed by its royal owner. Even the furniture, with the exception of a few pieces donated to the army chamber, it boasts a throne of gold with a small golden table bearing many of her majesty's jeweled boxes and rich photograph frames. Then the grand piano has a costly cover of gold with a small golden table bearing many of her majesty's jeweled boxes and rich photograph frames. Then the grand piano has a costly cover of gold with a small golden table bearing many of her majesty's jeweled boxes and rich photograph frames.

One of the show rooms of this palace is the gold chamber. It boasts a throne of gold with a small golden table bearing many of her majesty's jeweled boxes and rich photograph frames. Then the grand piano has a costly cover of gold with a small golden table bearing many of her majesty's jeweled boxes and rich photograph frames.

SELF DETERMINATION FOR ALL MACEDONIA MISSIONARIES' PLEA

Expediency and Justice Require a Plebiscite in Region Recently Torn From Bulgaria and Turkey and Apportioned Among Serbia and Greece to Preserve Balkan Peace.

By Paul Scott Morrow

Special Cable to The Journal and Chicago Daily News.

PARIS.—The following statement embodying the opinion on the Balkan question of American missionaries who have had long experience in Balkan affairs was given me by L. D. Woodruff, a member of the American Board's Balkan mission:

"Missionary work is educational and not religious, but when called upon to testify on national questions within their knowledge missionaries have always done so without fear or favor. Six years ago when the territory of European Turkey was in dispute three of the oldest missionaries in the Balkans addressed letters to the cabinets of all the great powers of Europe stating that the bulk of the population in the Macedonian field of their work was Bulgarian in origin, language and customs and formed an integral part of the Bulgarian nation. Most of Macedonia fell at that time under Serbian rule and the other part was incorporated in the kingdom of Greece.

"Our missionaries in those parts have worked in loyalty with Serbia and Greece as they had been loyal before to Turkey. Now that the greatest world court is sitting in Paris I am commissioned by my fellow missionaries in Bulgaria again to bear testimony out of our mission's cumulative knowledge. Although I am sure I express their real feeling I am not authorized to speak for our missionaries in Saloniki, who were recently thrown into prison without cause. Neither Serbia nor Greece opened its doors to missionary work until by the fortune of war the long established schools in Monastir and Saloniki fell within their boundaries.

Serbian Tongue Introduced

"To the insistence of the imported Serbian officials that the language of the Monastir school be Serbian, the missionaries made the obvious reply that explanations in the class room must be made in the language which the pupils understand. This was reluctantly accepted after the missionaries had been forced to promise that they would begin the study of Serbian and would receive the teacher to be supplied from Belgrade to teach Serbian in the schools. Serbian officials of the law, who began to frequent our church services, were less gratified than exasperated by the superficial efforts of the missionary and native preachers to camouflage their Serbianism by the occasional insertion of a newly acquired Serbian word or accent. Mrs. Baird, who has lived at the Monastir school for 25 years, stated that she never saw a Serbian in Monastir.

The Macedonian Question has the twofold aspect of right and expediency.

It is right for the Macedonian people, like every other, to enjoy the freedom of language, allegiance and worship. To Greek and Serbian statesmen who make light of the hardships of their new Macedonian subjects, our own Bosnian and Herzegovinian subjects, who morganatic marriage with a pretty young lady far beneath him. Nothing remained but to deprive him of his rights of succession, and Prince Nicolas was named heir in his stead.

worked out by a royal artist, where she has Copenhagen porcelains.

LIKE all artists, Queen Marie has her eccentricities. For instance, she herself are times when she shuts herself away from everyone but her own family. For this purpose she has had her so-called "nest" built in the garden, a sort of huge fire place. Perched high in the air the "nest" consists of a delightful little sitting room, a kitchen, where the queen often cooks a delicious meal, and a balcony. It is here, too, she does most of her sewing, or rather her pinning, for Queen Marie declares that gowns hang more gracefully when she pins them together than when they are sewn. Her majesty's dress is one of the most important to her. Even the wonderful creation, unanimously pronounced the most beautiful dress at King George V's coronation, was her own design. It was made of a light blue dressmaker in the Rue de Rivoli. It was of silver tissue shot with faint sea blue, and was richly embroidered with turquoise and vinalgrettes and pearls. To the surprise of those serving her the queen passed the day in the contents of the bottles, explaining that it was merely the form and originality of the bottle which interested her.

Busy though she was during her brief stay in Paris, Queen Marie found time to send off a large case of boots and clothing to the army and navy in Roumania. Loved as she was by the army before the war she is simply adored by the soldiers now. Ordinary soldiers were astounded at her unusual disregard for danger. It is told how, during the dreadful retreat of 1917, fever patients were sent into certain poor villages behind the lines. These places were forbidden to civilians or troops. But the queen would hear of no restrictions. Into every building where a dozen or more lay delirious, she would dodge and see that they were properly looked after. "I was in vain a member of her entourage," tried to dissuade Queen Marie from risking her life in this way, but not for a day did she cease to perform this motherly mission. Through it all she kept a smiling face and a brave heart of strength to the king and every person coming in contact with her. Questioned by a royal relative as to where she found this inexhaustible fund of hope and strength, the beautiful sovereign thoughtfully replied, "Where? Where? At the bedside of our poor wounded soldiers, I think."

endangers the peace in its own way. Macedonia under Serbian repression will cause more trouble with Bulgaria and will be an element of weakness in Serbia itself. It is dangerous to wear stolen jewels.

What Expediency Demands

"Bulgaria's attack upon Serbia in 1915 was the third attempt in four years to liberate Macedonia. Bulgaria failed at last, but Serbia suffered terribly. Even if she could Serbianize Macedonia in general as she did Moravia, why take risks? New Jugo-Slav is not a solid on its legs and, endangered by Hungary, Italy, Montenegro and Albania, had better rid herself of restive Macedonia and make friends with Bulgaria. Then there remains Greek Macedonia, a thorn in the flesh alike of Bulgaria and Jugo-Slav. If the Serbians deny that Greece's Macedonian population is Bulgarian, both the Serbians and Slovenes stoutly declare that it is Slav and that one day it must be liberated, together with the Aegean ports.

"Expediency as well as justice requires that Serbia ask a plebiscite in Macedonia. It would free her from a growing suspicion of imperialistic aims. Whatever the result of the plebiscite she would have drawn Bulgaria's trump card, provided, of course, that the vote was taken under American control.

Serbian officials quitting the country and refugees returning to their homes. It would also improve her relations with the Croats and Slovenes, who frankly disapprove of her attitude toward their eastern neighbor. But another result would be that the Macedonians themselves would no longer be a problem, extend over Greek-governed Macedonia as well. This would include Saloniki and Kavalla. Greece could not refuse to follow Serbia's good example. The result of a plebiscite, however, probably be autonomy, but whether Macedonia stood for autonomy or incorporation in Bulgaria, the result would be a gain for Jugo-Slav. For unless somebody blunders, the peace conference of a few years when Bulgaria will become a part of the Jugo-Slav federation or union. That time will be shortened if Bulgaria and free Macedonia could be joined into the union of the southern Slavs.

Future Clash Feared

"The union of the two parts of Macedonia in freedom, as they were united under the Turkish tyranny, would challenge the respectful interest of Jugo-Slav, would forestall a future conflict between Greece and Bulgaria, wholeheartedly into big Jugo-Slav, whereas a coerced and suffering Macedonia will further embitter Bulgaria and supply the seed for abundant strife. If only prudence could triumph for a moment at Belgrade, expediency and right would be realized in one act. If, however, Serbian chauvinism remains dominant, the peace conference should use a firm hand; otherwise, despairing of justice, the wronged in the Balkans will once more have no recourse but the sword, and again their will rest upon the great powers of Europe."

Ohio Public Meetings Must Be in English

Columbus, Ohio, April 12.—(I. N. S.)—

Cities in Ohio are passing legislation which is in keeping with the biblical "let your speech be yea, yea, and nay, nay." Akron council has passed an ordinance which provides that public meetings shall be held in the English tongue only, except those of a religious character. In Lorain, Ohio, under a recent ordinance, one is not allowed to stand on the street and give minutes at a time unless one can give a good account of himself.

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THE NEW MIDDLE EUROPE

