

France, in Making Demands, Forgets She May Not Always Retain World's Sympathy

FUTURE TROUBLE BEING STORED UP IN PEACE TREATY

France With Her 40,000,000 Is Trying to Hold Germany and 90,000,000 Under Iron Yoke.

EXPECT WAR IN 15 YEARS

French Eager to Recognize the Growing National Spirit of Nations in Eastern Europe.

By John F. Bass
Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.
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The Daily News Peace Conference Bureau, Paris, France, April 18.—The campaign which the French newspapers are now conducting with the support of the government since there still exists a censorship indicates that the French government is demanding strenuously from the peace conference terms that will make France secure against Germany. By securing these terms she means that the terms of peace will give her such advantages that her population of 40,000,000 will be safe from the military and economic aggressions of 90,000,000 Germans.

France recognizes that we entered the war to defend her against the aggressions of Germany and she cannot understand why the American representatives or the British representatives are not willing to enforce on Germany such terms as France considers necessary for her security in war and peace.

Demands Covert Whole of Europe

What are the conditions which France considers essential? First, the cession of Alsace-Lorraine, which nobody questions. Secondly, the basin of the Saar with its coal deposits; thirdly, a neutral state on the left bank of the Rhine; fourthly, the annexation to Poland of all disputed territory in order to make her a strong military nation so that her alliance with France will threaten Germany from the rear; fifthly, the separation of the Austro-German state from Germany proper, and, sixthly, the strengthening of the Serbs, Jugos-Slavs, Czechs and Rumanians by slices of territory from Germany, Hungary and Austro-Hungary in order to prevent German expansion to the south.

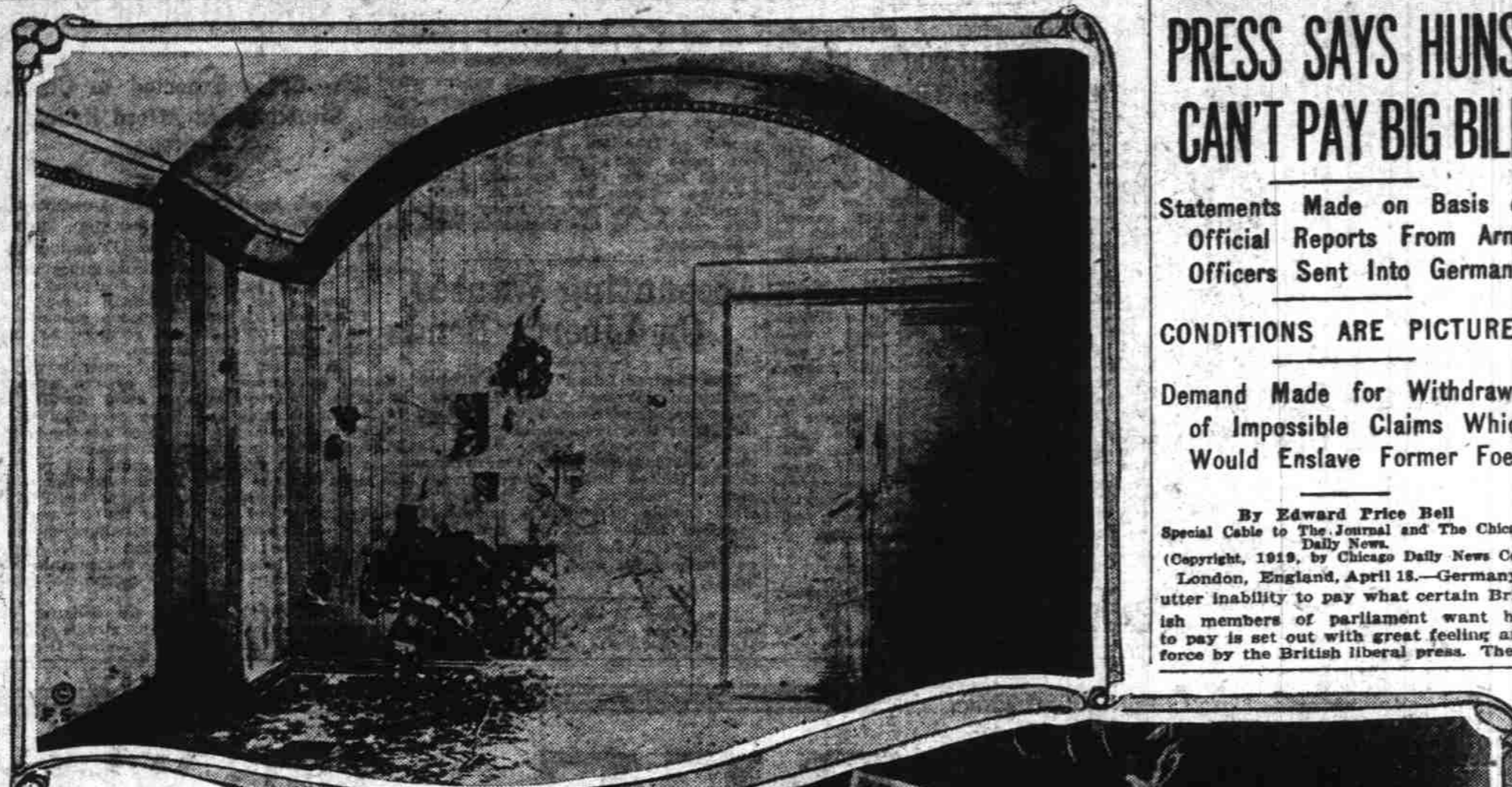
Finally France demands that by keeping on the German side Germany will be forced into a revolution which will change the national character from obedience to authority and that discipline necessary to coordination of organized effort to an extreme individualism which France hopes will render the Germans less dangerous. Moreover, the French desire the joint allied occupation of the left bank of the Rhine for an undetermined time.

Expect Germany to Attack Again

Most of the French staff members with whom I have talked believe that Germany will again attack in 10 or 15 years. And as the French see their popularity waning with Great Britain and America they are strengthening themselves in the east and Central Europe by advocating complete surrender to the growing national demands of new nations. France also demands that Germany be made to pay all the damages of the war and as much of the expenses as she can. Her own bill against Germany, according to the Matin, is 216,000,000,000 francs (\$63,200,000,000). Americans and many English at the peace conference consider that the many demands of France are likely to harm her in the long run rather than benefit her and tend to bring on another European war.

That France should have Alsace-Lorraine is conceded. It is acknowledged that the French could well demand as part payment for indemnity the delivery of a certain amount of coal per year from Germany. But when France asks to incorporate a town entirely German in population into her ter-

WHERE THE CZAR AND FAMILY WERE SLAIN



The former czar of Russia and his family were murdered by their Bolshevik captors while being held prisoners in a house in Ekaterinburg, Siberia. The murder took place on the night of July 16-17, 1918, and the bodies of the former rulers of Russia were burned to hide all evidence of the crimes. The czar and his family were awakened at 2 o'clock in the morning of July 17 and told their last moments had come. They were marched to a room on the floor below their sleeping quarters and one by one the former czar, czarina, czarevitch and the four grand duchesses, were brutally shot down and their bodies mutilated. The upper photo shows the room where the murders occurred, the walls showing evidence of the crimes. The lower photo shows where the czar and czarina slept for the last time.

ritory and seeks to prevent the continued existence of large populations west of the Rhine, it seems to thinking men that she is simply inviting future trouble. When the bitterness of this war has somewhat worn off and the Germans west of the Rhine demand to be reunited with their native country the sympathy of the rest of the world might not be as strongly for France on this question as they now imagine.

Too Many Nationalities Involved

In the same way with regard to Poland. If in order to strengthen Poland France encourages her to take territory which is largely populated by Little Russians, white Russians, Lithuanians and Germans, this action may well produce an alliance in East Europe against the Poles and the French which would make the situation of Poland in its weak and undeveloped condition extremely precarious. Really the greatest security for France is that which came to her during this war—the uniform support of the nations of the world for her cause, which was just and fair one. If the demands made by France are such that other nations consider them unfair, even though those terms should be finally incorporated in the treaty of peace they would really work against the interests of France.

France can never get away from the fact that she has 40,000,000 population and the Germans have 90,000,000. No guarantee can protect her against this fact except the continued friendship of the great nations of the earth based upon a broad policy of international fair play. Without such a policy the idle dream of a great military Poland, of the Rhine as a military barrier and of a Germany made unproductive by revolution would only serve to make France's position more difficult.

Limited by Wilson Program

The peace conference in these matters finds itself hampered by the 14 points which were agreed to by the central powers and allies as the basis of peace. Some of the terms demanded by France and not yet agreed to by Great Britain and the United States are judged by the latter to be contrary to the letter and the spirit of these preliminary agreements for peace. Moreover, the terms required would only make the League of Nations an instrument for maintaining the power of the entente by guaranteeing terms which would lead to new alliances in Central and Eastern Europe hostile to the league. There is a growing feeling among Americans that whatever the decisions of the conference are, as a nation we ought only to guar-

antee those conditions which do not create new causes of conflict.

Emil Eichhorn Arrested
Copenhagen, April 18.—(I. N. S.)—German government troops have occupied Brunsvick without opposition, arresting Robert Emil Eichhorn, former chief of police of Berlin, who led the communist revolution in the capital just prior to the deaths of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg. General Markler, the government commander, ousted the communist government, said a dispatch

from Berlin today, and replaced the red banners with the German flag.

Wilson Expected to Refer Irish Appeal

Paris, April 18.—(U. P.)—President Wilson, it was learned today, probably will call the attention of the British delegation to the appeal for Irish freedom, presented yesterday by Frank P. Walsh, but will not act himself.

BRITISH LIBERAL PRESS SAYS HUNGARIANS CAN'T PAY BIG BILL

Statements Made on Basis of Official Reports From Army Officers Sent Into Germany.

CONDITIONS ARE PICTURED

Demand Made for Withdrawal of Impossible Claims Which Would Enslave Former Foes.

By Edward Price Bell
Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.
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London, England, April 18.—Germany's utter inability to pay what certain British members of parliament want her to pay is set out with great feeling and force by the British liberal press. These

Extremes Dominate Hungary From Monarchy to Commune

By A. E. Decker
Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.
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Budapest, Hungary, April 18.—Hungary's political pendulum has swung from one extreme to the other. Under the monarchic regime the conditions were very bad. Monopolies in salt and tobacco were farmed out to the banks which also controlled all industries. These banks were bureaucratic in the extreme and kept Hungary a century behind the times in lack of consideration for the workmen, stifling their industries with low wages and poor working conditions and making them live in hovels instead of houses. Even inventors were oppressed, the employers making millions while the inventors received nothing. Twenty five per cent of the Hungarians could not vote, this percentage including about 80 per cent of the workmen. Then parliament was controlled by a privileged combination of great landowners, 2000 of whom held one third of the land, and the aristocracy and clergy. All except a small percentage of the population were illiterate.

Now the pendulum has swung to the other extreme. There is no private property except the holdings of small peasants and workmen. The banks are operated by the state which has a monopoly of everything. No one can vote except workers holding employment cards. Recently elections were held. Men from each district were selected from only one party—the so-called fused Socialist-Communist party. At the polls the electors received lists which they could vote by having their cards stamped, each voter depositing the list with a man at the end of the table who placed the slips in a drawer, or they could perform the elaborate process of crossing out names and writing others on the paper.

Posters urged the people to vote, saying: "Who does not vote is an enemy of himself." I watched a squad of the Red army march to the polls singing the international song and carrying a red banner. Servants came in groups

from the flats to cast their first vote. Mothers with babies were there. The crowd shoved through one door guarded by a soldier, voted and then, folding their work cards, hurried out another door past a second soldier. Then they went to the cafes, parks and promenades. Each 500 workers elected one delegate and from among these will be chosen the members of the soviet parliament.

From the election polls I went to the parliament building and stood on the steps with M. Boehn, M. Pogany and others of the government and two American officers and witnessed a review of an international regiment of the Red army setting off for the front. The soldiers were mostly German, Russian, a few Rumanians, and some said, one or two French. The music and the goose step of the soldiers aroused enthusiasm and created a martial atmosphere. One could not see a distinguishing mark on the officers. Most of the soldiers were young. They are paid 450 crowns (\$90) a month with keep. But, an old monarchist said, "Without money and recruits we were lost. So it is today with the communists. They have the money—all of it—but they need recruits."

German Ideas Are Being Rejected in Land of Japanese

By Ernest W. Clement
Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.
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Tokyo, Japan, April 18.—According to the Yoruho Choho, as the premier hinted at a recent meeting of the Selyukal (constitutional party), the one fundamental policy underlying the measures of the present administration means the complete rejection of German "kultur." The

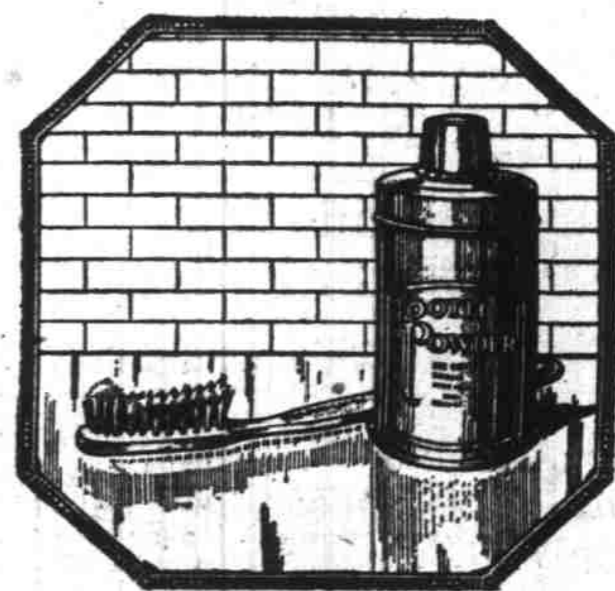
Germans Want to Get to Work and Pay Costs of War

By Gordon Stiles
Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.
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Berlin, Germany, April 18.—Berlin is quiet now and those who have been looking for sensations through the medium of the council congress are disappointed. To my mind Bolshevism will be defeated by the will to work and pay whatever the cost of the war entails on the part of the German people. "Give us food and raw materials," said one German business man to me today, "and we shall pay our indemnity before France and England pay America what they owe her." The one thing which will help Germany and the rest of the world to get over this crisis is a swift peace. There may be a certain amount of trouble here when the terms are announced but from my observations in the last three months, I feel that, however severe these terms may be, the best policy for the entente is a quick showdown.

Reds Said to Have Entered Sebastopol

Paris April 18.—(U. P.)—A dispatch to the Matin today reported that Bolshevik forces have occupied Sebastopol. This would indicate the Bolshevik have virtually cleared the Crimea peninsula of allied troops.

paper says that while it is true that many things relating to legislation, national defense, industry, education and other matters are based upon German civilization and are especially strong in points of science and military matters and are difficult to cast away, kultur taken as a whole, is calculated to do Japan more harm than good. For this reason the present ministry will take every opportunity to revise laws and regulations, rejecting German ideas as failing to be in line with the democratic trend of the age.



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| Peredix Tooth Paste..... | 25c | Rexall Tooth Paste..... | 25c |
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