France Demands Help of U.S. and England and the employers. A compromise provides a 10-hour day and arbitration on Cleveland, Ohio, April 21.—(L. N. ternal Revenue Collector Weiss has gered who seek to pry the wage question. S.)—Pickpockets follow income taxpay fortified his office with city detect-ers.

GUARANTEES NOT ENOUGH TO HOLD FOE, SAYS FRANCE

Germany Still Has Great Army of Trained Men With Power to Renew Attack, Is Claim.

BLOCKADE IS SLOW WORK

France and Belgium Ask Allies To Occupy Western Bank of the Rhine With Their Armies.

By Paul Scott Mowrer. Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News. (Copyright, 1919, by Chicago Daily News Co.) Paris, April 21 .- The question of the upation of the west bank of the thine comes under the general heading

of the guarantees which the council of four has been discussing in the last few days. This question may be stated thus:
France and Belgium, which are the
countries most immediately interested. say to Britain and the United States, which are less directly interested: "To pay the indemnities which everyone reczes we should have to restore the damage done to our towns, villages and farms will take a number of years. Suppose after some five years, when all your troops have gone home, Germany should suddenly refuse to pay.
What would you do to help us collect?" Germany will not dare," say Britain the United States, "because we are

going to disarm her now."

HUN MEN TRAINED "Fine," say France and Belgium, but that is not enough. As long as the men who fought in the present war are alive Germany will have a big, well-trained and disciplined army. However, we will try to limit the number of men actually under arms in time of peace. As for confiscating the German rmament, this will be effective for the time being; but, as there is apparently going to be no inspection by the league of nations of the manufacture of armment, what is to prevent Germany from manufacturing new armament secretly? It is not difficult, especially as the manufacture could be camouflaged by leaving the parts unassembled until actually needed. So despite being momentarily disarmed Germany would after a few years cease to be afraid."
"Then," answer Britain and the
United States, "we will put on the

BLOCKADE IS SLOW "Fine." says France and Belgium, "but remember how long it took in the present war to make the blockade efficacious. In the first place agreements have to be negotiated with all the states having a common frontier with Germany. In cond place a large number of ships would be required. The loss which Gerould suffer through interference with her foreign trade would perhaps be compensated for by the loss we would suffer through being required to employ our ships for military purposes. Moreover, if Germany refused to pay she probably lay in stocks beforewhich would enable her to withstand a long period of pressure. And in the future she would not be obliged to feed Austria as well as herself, as vas the case in this war." "Very well," continue Britain and the United States. "If the blockade is in-

sufficient we will send troops to help you SUDDEN ATTACK FEARED

"Fine!" cry France and Belgium. But let us not forget that Germany's ulation is nearly double ours. We on on the Marne because the Russians were occupying a large number of Gernan divisions. If there is another war sia probably will not be on our side shall have to withstand the itial shock all alone. It will take England a couple of months and Amerca even longer to send troops to our aid. Meanwhile we shall be obliged to struggle against overwhelming odds." "Then what do you want to do?" ritain and the United States.

"Why," answer France and Belgium want to occupy the west bank of the Rhine until all the indemnities are

"All right," agree Britain and the United States. "Go ahead." "But," object France and Belgium "we want you to help us."
"That's another matter," Britain and the United States. "The

"But then," complain France and Belim, "you would give the world reason

believe that the question of the fulsts us more than you and you throv whole expense on us who are least able to bear it. Marshal Foch estimates that it will require 100,000 men to octhe centers of communication and bridgeheads in this region. General Petain estimates that even this force be too scattered to be effective nd recommends 200,000. 'Add to these 100,000 troops necessary to preserve or-der in France and another 100,000 for he French colonial service and France yould have to maintain a three years' service law to get enough men. But if ou two would agree to assume a share of the responsibility the thing could be done nicely and we could at least breathe easily so far as the Germans are concerned."

till unknown. It seems, however, that Sritain and the United States have allowed to occupy the west bank of ie Rhine for a period of 15 years ich is the prediod during which it is ected Germany will continue paying mities. Britain and the United States will probably share the occupa-tion part of this time—perhaps only the first year or so. There is a possibility ithdrawn proportionately year by year the indemnities continue to be paid.

The value of the mineral products of the United States in the last two years has reached a record-breaking total in excess of \$10,000,000,000.



FOR HUNS HAS 100,000 WORDS

Special Wireless to The Journal and The Chicago Dally News THE Daily News Conference Bu-I reau, Paris, April 21 .- The

treaty prepared by the peace conference for submission to the central powers will consist of upward of 100,000 words.

The communication department is greatly embarrassed to know how this voluminous document will be transmitted to the rest of the world. The text will probably not be given out before it is submitted to the German delegates. The present view is that the Germans are to be allowed to take the document to Ger many to digest.

The suggestion is made that if the German delegates be bound not to reveal the text of the treaty it might be forwarded for publication in different countries not by telegraph or cable but by messengers. These would have time to reach America and other remote countries before the German representatives had digested the document and prepared their reply.

MANDATORY OVER

Europeans State They Cannot Interfere in Mexico, and the U. S. Has Plain Duty.

By Paul Scott Mowrer Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News. (Copyright, 1919, by Chicago Daily News Co.) The Daily News Peace Conference Bu-British government circles of asking the United States to take a mandatory over Mexico. It is said that arguments which menia, Albania or Constantinople do not

apply in the case of Mexico. The Monroe doctrine, which has just received a new consecration by being written into the League of Nations covenant and which effectively prevents other nations from interfering in Mexico, appears to make it almost the duty of the United States to look after the interests of the allies in that country. where the foreign investments amount

European officials who have just re-turned from Mexico report that a state bors for that very purpose. of anarchy prevails except in Mexico City itself, where the influx of wealthy have to be abandoned. The same reaagainst saving certain nations in North Africa and Asia Minor complete independence militates equally against abanioning Mexico to endless anarchy. The Paris. isorderly elements there are said to first Bolshevists and claim that the novement originated in Mexico.

It is asserted by certain European that intervention can now be made peaceably by means of an inter-allied diplomatic mission, or it will have to be made later by American troops, for the situation in Mexico instead of imroving is continually becoming worse.

Dry slabwood and inside wood, green stamps for cash. Holman Fuel Co., Main 353; A-3353; A-4955.—Adv.

PEACE TREATY HUN TREATY WITH RUSS GIVES THEM MILITARY CONTROL

> Mrs. Chesterton Cables From Poland an Alliance Has Been

PACT IS FRAMED IN BERLIN been fully supplied.

Government Circles Aroused by Shipment of Food to Germany.

Note—The following cable dispatch is from Mrs. Cecil Chesterton, widow of the brilliant Englishman of letters—G. K. Chesterton's brother—who enlisted in the British army and was killed in action. Mrs. Chesterton went to the Polish capital with the allied relief committee to Poland.

By Mrs. Cecil Chesterton Warsaw, April 21.-A treaty between Berlin and the Russian Bolshevists is already in existence. I have just learned this from an authoritative source.

The part gives Germany power to organize Russia's industries, including Russian munitions plants and railways

furnish military instructors to the Rus-She is to receive specified foodstuffs from Russia.

Germany, under this agreement, is to

She agrees not to negotiate with the tente during 20 years. Russia, on her part, undertakes to give Germany military aid. The treaty was framed in Berlin. The

REVEALING OF SECRET TREATY HAMPERS PLANS

Washingtin, April 21.-Serious opposition has developed here to the carrying out of the Wilson-Nansen plan to feed Russia as a means of overcoming Bolshevism. The plan met with some reau, Paris, April 21.—There is begin- opposition from the first, but the Bureau, Paris, April 21.—I am able ning to be some talk in French and strength of the opposition has been to announce that one of the features of secret treaty has been entered into by Berlin and the Bolshevists.

There was much interest here today might prevent the Americans from in- in the special cable from Mrs. Cecil teresting themselves particularly in Ar- Chesterton, from Warsaw, announcing that she had definite and authoritative information of the pact between Germany and the Russian Bolshevists. One of the statements made by Mrs. Chesterton was that Germany, under this secret agreement, is to furnish military instructors to the Russian army and in return is to receive foodstaffs from

> U. S. FOOD LOADED The United States has already agreed to furnish food to relieve the starvation conditions existing in Germany. Ships

If Germany has entered into the character of alliance with the Russian Bol- ability. Among the names suggested refugees has g.eatly increased the local shevists, which she is reported to have in connection with the position is that prosperity. These officials seem to be convinced that the present pelicy of non-intervention will sooner or later United States also undertakes to relieve The life of the commission will probto build up the strength of the two peoples now reported to be in alliance with the object of breaking down the peace of

Such was at least the view taken boast that they themselves were the here today by men of influence in the nation's affairs. While they were loath to be quoted until they were in possession of all the facts, they did not hesitate to say privately that if the news of the secret pact between Germany and the Russian Bolsheviks had been confirmed, the sending of food supplies from the United States to the peoples of either of these nations would be vigorously protested

> MAY ALTER PLANS It was said that in view of the report today following a compromise agree-

and the Russian Bolsheviks, the first concern of the United States and the other allied countries would be to re-lieve starvation conditions in Poland,

Bohemia and Roumania.

The Poles, the Bohemians and the Roumanians are allies and friends of the United States, Great Britain and France. They have made heavy sacrifices in the cause of world freedom and are now standing on the firing line be-tween the Bolsheviks and the Germans, determined not to surrender to either

sideration of the United States in any circumstances, it is argued, and if the report of the German-Russian alliance is true, the view taken here is that it would be nothing short of a crime for the United States to send aid and relief Revealed; They Plan to Fight. the United States to send aid and relief to the Germans and the Russians until after the food wants of the Poles, the Bohemians and the Roumanians have

SELFISHNESS CHARGED No credit was given here to the charge made in Paris that the revictualizing plan was designed by the Report of Treaty; May Stop Americans to ingratiate themselves with the Russians and thereby obtain valuable concessions. There is full confidence that the plan was proposed solely as a means of pacifying Russia and

commission posseses of a secret alliance between Germany and the Bolsheviki and if it has no information, what is being done to ascertain the truth of the reports that have gone out,

FINANCIAL BODY IS FORMED TO COLLECT

main lines have been accepted by the Mission Will Have Great Power to Force Enemies to Pay War Debts Incurred.

tion of exchange rates.

nembers, one representing each of the following countries: France, Great Britain, Belgium, Italy and the United States

the post it is felt that the American representative must be a man of exceptional

the starvation conditions in Russia, the ably by sychronous with the payment of soning, they assert, which militates effects of this philanthropic work will be indemnities by the enemy nations, which will probably extend over a period of 18 years. France wanted this commi to be made an integral part of the League of Nations, but the American viewpoint, which prevailed, was that including such a commission would give the league the appearance of a sort of collecting agency in the settlement of the war. It is President Wilson's idea that the league should be a peaceward looking instead of a backward looking

Harbor Workers at Work

GERMAN PAYMENTS

By Paul Scott Mowrer Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News, (Copyright, 1919, by Chicago Dally News Co.) The Daily News Peace Conference greatly augmented by the reports that the peace treaty will be a provision for the formation of an allied financial commission which in its operation and effect will be one of the most powerful bodies in the world. It will be second in authority only to the governments concerned. Its purpose will be to regu-late all questions relating to the payment of indemnities by the enemy and to financial differences between the allies, such as involve priority in the distribution of indemnities and the reduc-

The commission will consist of five

New York, April 21 .- (U. P.)-Striking harbor workers returned to their jobs of the secret alliance between Germany ment reached between union officials

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