

BRITISH OPENING DOORS OF PRISON TO SINN FEINERS

Treating Political Prisoners as
Ordinary Criminals Causes
Eruption; Hunger Strike On.

By William H. Brayden
Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago
Daily News.
(Copyright, 1919, by the International News
Service.)
Dublin, Ireland, Jan. 2.—The
Sinn Feiners are to be treated as
ordinary criminals. Even those of
them not sentenced to imprisonment
and who have gone to jail in default
of bail for their good behavior are
to be treated like the rest.
The regulation is made to apply to
breaches of the new motor car law.
Unless a police permit has been applied
for and granted on the presentation of
the applicant's photograph the user of
a car is to get the same treatment in
prison as a thief or wifebeater. Even
if a car owner looks up his car in a
garage and waits for quieter times be-
fore using it he may be sent to jail.

The Motor Drivers' union has decided
that none of its members shall apply
for a police permit. So owners, anxious
to fall in with the orders of the govern-
ment, will have to drive their own cars.
Business firms which use motor trucks
for the delivery of goods are placed
in great difficulty. An order that
hunger strikers are to be allowed to die
if they choose to keep it up has caused
consternation. It is not doubted that
hunger strikers will continue, and, in-
deed, become general. The death of
Thomas Ashe in prison a couple of years
ago raised a storm in the country,
and he had a public funeral bigger
than Parnell's. The Sinn Fein leaders
are encouraging this spirit.
"No man convicted of a political of-
fense in Ireland will accept the status
of a criminal," says Arthur Griffith.
"If his life is forfeited in the attempt
to make him accept that status then
those who cause him to lose his life
will be guilty of murder."
There is certain within the next few
days to be an epidemic of hunger strikes
in Irish jails. There must be an inquest
in the case of each man who dies, and
juries are pretty sure to return verdicts
of murder against the lord lieutenant
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strikers die are guilty of murder it is
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The atmosphere could not be more un-
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We are sure in for a very lively
winter in Ireland.

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Exiled Lady Views Paris Fading Glory Is Seen Again

By Henry J. Smith
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Paris, France, Dec. 31.—In a hotel
window overlooking the Tuilleries sits
an aged woman peering with half blind
eyes over the fading glories of the gar-
dens where she once triumphed as a
young empress.
It is Eugenie, who has come to Paris
for the first time since the war. The
hotel has a suite carefully chosen for
its outlook upon the Louvre, the Rue de
Rivoli and the Tuilleries.
The place is overcrowded with Ameri-
can tourists, British business men and
vigorous types of many democracies, but
even in this bustle of seasons the hotel
gives the "Comtesse de Pierrefond" the
four corner rooms.
Paris is GENEROUS
Paris extends this much hospitality to
the exiled lady of Grenada.
Within her part of the hotel there is
no greater luxury than is afforded to
wealthy tourists.
In the corridor no line of potentates
is waiting for presentation. There is
only a small table and a white haired
servitor. In this silent corridor the card
of an American correspondent had an
effect like that of a message dropped
from an airplane. The servitor turned

It over and over with apparent distress.
Finding on it a sentence intended to
express the remembrance of America for
a once historic figure, he summoned a
lone secretary, who, after disappearing
into the shades for half an hour, re-
turned with the words:
"Your majesty expresses thanks for
this first word she has received from
America for some time. She is greatly
touched, and desires to send her greet-
ings through the American press to the
great nation."

RECEIVES NO ONE
The young secretary smiled and apolo-
gized. "Her majesty sees no one. No
one," he repeated. "She is here to con-
sult an oculist, and will continue to
consult Martin to her country estate for a
visit. She still has many friends in
Paris, but cannot receive."
"She is reported to be keenly inter-
ested in modern affairs," it was sug-
gested.
"Ah, her majesty is far removed from
all that," was the pensive reply.
Some time later the little figure of the
82-year-old ex-empress supported by a
cane passed along the lonely corridor and
entered a limousine. A scattered crowd
saw her depart. There are still Parisi-
ans who will wait in the rain to see
the royalty, even of an extinct empire.

Japanese Blamed
For Attack Upon
Unarmed Chinese

By William R. Giles
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Peking, China, Jan. 2.—Although Chi-
na presented the strongest protests to
Japan against the killing and wounding
of Chinese students in Foochow and also
against the landing of marines from
Japanese warships, the Japanese took no
notice of it and landed the marines.
Despite the efforts of the Chinese gov-
ernor to prevent their entry into the city
of Foochow, the Japanese forced ships are
unable to obtain cargoes. The Japanese
are endeavoring to force the government to
take action to restrict the boycott, but
the government is helpless. The Jap-
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boycott is unsuccessful, are becoming
desperate at the loss of trade.

It is learned from Tokyo that two
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Foochow chamber urges breaking off
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FRANCE TURNS TO EAST FOR HER OIL

Commission Accuses American
Organization of Raising Price
When War Opportunity Offers.

By William E. Nash
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(Copyright, 1919, by Chicago Daily News Co.)
Paris, France, Jan. 2.—France
has broken with the foreign oil com-
panies, according to a high official
on the French fuel commission.
"Your American company tried to
strangle us," he said today, "and we

simply would not stand for it. Only
40 per cent of the world's crude oil
is under its control. We can and
will import oil from Galicia, Rou-
mania, Mesopotamia and Sumatra
and already large quantities are ar-
riving at Marseilles from Asia.
Moreover, France is going to dis-
cover new sources for herself. For
years she has produced small quan-
tities of oil by means of pumping
plants in the eastern provinces and
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"Now comes news that a gusher giv-
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"The war first taught France the ne-
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She used immense quantities of it be-
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pendent for almost all of it upon Amer-
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raise or lower the price at will as
France's need was so great that she
had to buy it at any cost. But this de-
pendency on a foreign country hurt the
national pride and immediately after
the armistice soundings were begin-
ning throughout the country. Oil companies
were formed and some of them were
subsidized by the government. Dis-
agreement over shipments last month
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to stimulate the movement. Now the
actual discovery of a gushing well in
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