

BRITAIN WILLING TO KEEP NAVY AT "LOWEST POINT"

English Would, However, Speed Up, If America Became Too Formidable in Sea Power, Says Lord Long.

By Edward Price Bell
Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.
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London, March 25.—Sensitive as are British statesmen, and the British people concerning their navy, they now undoubtedly desire to see it reduced to the lowest point compatible with what they deem to be the essential safety and prosperity of the empire. Britain has never built ships against America. The naval calculations never have contemplated war with America. Britain has maintained the so-called two-power standard with reference to a coalition including America.

BRITISH VIEWPOINT
Now the desire, as the first lord of the admiralty, Walter Long, expressed it this week on introducing the naval estimates in the house of commons, is that "if there is to be any emulation between the United States of America and ourselves it should be in the direction of reducing that ample margin of naval strength which we alike possess over all other nations."

Leading Britons, one readily finds in discussing naval matters, want a sufficiently strong navy to fight successfully for the preservation of international peace and justice. They do not like to think of America building warships against them or of themselves building warships against America. Such a thing, Long declared, "is quite repugnant to us all, to put it mildly."

ENGLAND WOULD BUILD
Nevertheless, if America should embark upon a policy of extraordinary naval expansion the British naval policy would react competitively. People of all classes here would say:

"Why are the Americans doing this? They have the second navy in the world. Whom do they fear? Obviously they can be building against no nation but the British, though knowing that the British navy never has been an instrument of aggression and always has stood for America against the menace of foreign attack. Have our enemies really become so strong in the United States that they can dictate a formidable naval expansion aimed at the integrity of our empire?"

However unreasonable such apprehensions may seem to Americans, they come naturally to Britons with their highly developed sense of the necessity of defending themselves successfully at sea or not at all.

BRITAIN GETTING "WISE"
Moreover, as I have stated previously, more than ever before of the extent and intensity of the anti-British agitation in America. I suspect that considerably more is known here of the details of this agitation than is known to many of the Americans themselves. And any group of peoples depending upon preponderant sea power for its communications and existence hardly could witness undisturbed the building of a vast navy by a nation among whose citizens are great numbers of citizens—how many Britons do not know—who applaud Eamon de Valera when he says:

"So far as Britain is concerned, the Irish people wished and hoped that Germany might win the war. They would have been glad to see her victorious."

That America will maintain adequate naval forces for the safety and furtherance of her prestige is recognized as inevitable and right. Britons know that warships have been built against them—that they can benefit a nation's trade and promote its influence by showing its flag in the harbors of the world.

It is not a reasonable American navy that Britons would fear, but they would fear and would build against to the limit of their power an avowed policy to make the American navy an unequalled and overwhelming fighting machine.

Britain's navy for the coming year will cost \$4,000,000 pounds (\$420,000,000 at the normal rate of exchange), nominally almost double what it cost before the war, but it must be remembered that the pound has less than half of its former purchasing power. Besides, 19,000,000 pounds (\$380,000,000) of the \$4,000,000,000 represents non-recurrent war liabilities. The personnel has been reduced since the armistice from nearly 500,000 men to 125,000. This will be reduced next year to 127,500 officers and men, whereas the pre-war strength was 151,000. There is no new shipbuilding program at all.

Representative British opinion presses without ceasing for the League of Nations, and an earnest pursuit of the ideal of comparative disarmament.

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Million in Stolen Gold Shipped From Siberia Into Japan

By Julius B. Wood
Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.
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Yokohama, Japan, March 25.—The Cossack hetman, General Semenov, fleeing from Siberia after several months of an extremely bloody dictatorship, is reported to have shipped many millions of dollars in stolen gold to Japan.
The Reds vainly attempted to stop the last treasure train with \$1,250,000 in bullion said to belong to the Siberian government.
Officers say that tungsten ores valued at \$300,000 were sold to the Japanese and that many thousands of dollars in addition were received from the sale of stolen furs. When the Chita bank was looted the Cossack chief is alleged to have made another big haul, though he caused a rupture with the Japanese. All that General Semenov needs in order to enjoy this wealth is to reach Japan alive. Thousands of Russians despoiled in the revolution are eking out a bare existence in this country.

TARDIEU OPPOSES TREATY REVISION TO HELP GERMANY

By Paul Scott Mowrer
Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.
(Copyright, 1920, by Chicago Daily News Co.)
Paris, France, March 25.—Andre Tardieu, who was Premier Clemenceau's right hand man throughout the peace negotiations, writes vigorously in Le Petit Parisien against the British idea of revising the treaty to help Germany and particularly against the proposed economic memorandum of the supreme council.

IGNORANCE DISPLAYED
His argument essentially is this: The proposals to revise the treaty display a singular ignorance of the peace conference debates, for every argument now brought forward against the treaty was thoroughly discussed last year. Many of the people who want a revision are unfamiliar with the treaty and apparently have not even read it.

If amendments are made now even before the enforcement of the treaty's terms is fairly begun, Germany will finally succeed in evading the conditions entirely. It is perfectly true, says M. Tardieu, that before Germany can pay she must have warships and credit, but in this matter of economic reconstruction France's rights take precedence of Germany's. The debate on this subject began at Treves in January, 1919, when certain allied representatives wanted to help Germany economically before any real economic aid had been accorded to France. This attempt was frequently rebuffed but was always successfully combated by Clemenceau.

GET REAL STATUS
Germany, says M. Tardieu, under a provision of the treaty, can within four months of ratification assist the reparations commission to fix the total reparations due by presenting documentary information regarding Germany's real condition. Germany has failed to take advantage of this privilege. The reparations commission must do its duty the best it can.

"In reading the proposed economic memorandum," writes M. Tardieu, "I seemed to be reading a note by John Maynard Keynes. He was the technical aid to the British delegation. He tirelessly supported all the financial arguments which the treaty finally condemned and which the memorandum now revives. Mr. Keynes finally left the secondary position which he occupied and consecrated his leisure to publishing a libel against the peace conference."

It is believed that M. Tardieu's arguments will find an echo throughout France. The protection of the treaty from influences which desire to modify it in ways considered injurious to French interests has become a rallying point for all shades of French opinion. Liberals and conservative alike are standing behind Premier Millerand in the fight against revision.

American Officers Accuse Soldiers of Denikin of Crimes

By Constantine Brown
Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.
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Bucharest (via Paris), March 25.—American officers throw a most unfavorable light on General Denikin's troops before the arrival of the Bolsheviks in Odessa. Already six days before the coming of the enemy troops uncontrolled by officers formed bands and started looting the town, especially the rich quarters. Other bands began a pogrom in the Jewish quarters. The allies were unable to give the required protection. It is said that more than 100 families were exterminated by drunken soldiers who used the heads of the decapitated victims as footballs.

Pars Rubin of Milwaukee, Wis., who appealed to the American legation, was saved from prison by a military attaché especially dispatched from Bukharest by Minister Vopicka. After being freed he refused to return, saying that he would be a hero among the Bolsheviks, who were approaching. Other Americans who were rescued are proceeding home.

Danish Authorities Plan to Open Trade With Soviet Russia

By Christian Huum
Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.
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Copenhagen, March 25.—The Russian question has become a live topic in Denmark. After discussing the situation the Danish authorities have decided to appoint a commission to investigate trade conditions in Soviet Russia. Danish trade organizations are interested in the plan and will insist that it be carried out. Professor Birch, a member of parliament, declares that the government should allow the Russian co-operative firms to establish a store in Copenhagen. He says that every time Danish business men receive goods from Russia, Russia should be allowed by the Danish firms to sell an equal quantity of goods at a Russian co-operative store in Copenhagen. The government is not likely to accept the suggestion.

SINN FEINERS SEE GREAT ROUNDUP IN IRELAND COMING

By William H. Brayden
Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.
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Dublin, March 25.—Sinn Feiners in Dublin believe that a swoop on their members throughout Ireland has been decided on by the government. Hitherto the arrests have been spasmodic but this attack is to be on a grand scale. Sinn Feiners say that a list of 1500 suspects has been made ready by the authorities and some of them even claim to have seen it.

That the government contemplates a more general appliance of coercive pressure is evident from the fact that it has decided to divide the country between five commissioners. The names of the five are unofficially known in Dublin. Three of them are ordinary inspectors of police, but the other two will excite great bitterness and will be made the subject of discussion in parliament. Colonel Price, who is to be given charge of a great part of Munster with headquarters in Limerick, was the most conspicuous figure in suppression of the Dublin rebellion of 1916. At the beginning of the war he was made respon-

sible for the intelligence department. Hewas a sort of liaison officer between the civil and the military authorities. **SEES SINN FEIN DANGER**

Colonel Price was insistent all along of the danger to be apprehended from the Sinn Feiners. He was the chief adviser to General Maxwell in the suppression of the rebellion and was re-exactly as the chief agent in deterring the persons who were deported to internment camps in England. For his services he was decorated with the distinguished service order and was made a colonel with appointment as chief inspector of Fermanagh. His promotion now to control over some of the hottest spots in Ireland certainly seems to point to a policy of vigor and gives credence to the story of a general roundup.

Another of these divisional commissioners is to be General Hackett Pain. He was one of Sir Henry Carson's military chiefs and a leader in the Ulster reorganization. When it became a question of the surrender of all the arms to the government—and the Ulstermen did not wish to part with their rifles—they had less reluctance in handing them over to a government which appointed General Pain to command in Belfast. Later, however, he has felt it to be his duty to suppress some Nationalist meetings in Tyrone. This raised a storm in the house of commons, where War Minister Churchill found it difficult to defend the placing in authority over a divided province of a man who had taken so prominent a part on one side of a political dispute. The protest will be renewed in relation to the appointment just given him.

IRISH CAMPAIGN OLD
It seems difficult to invent anything new in the way of Irish government. Even if the roundup of the 1500 comes off a precedent can be found in the arrest and imprisonment without trial by Liberal chief secretary in the early '80s

of at least that number of suspects, including Parnell, Dillon and all the principal Irish leaders. Any attempt to suppress popular expressions of hostility to the government always provokes more demonstrations than it prevents.

The latest display of vigor is reported from the city of Killarney. The local Gaelic league wanted to produce a play called "The Parnellite," but a major general from Cork prohibited it by proclamation. The people assembled outside the theatre, which was in possession of the military and police. The police charged the crowd and the military fired three volleys over their heads. When the assize judges entered the city in state with their trumpeters the local brass band, returning from a St. Patrick's day celebration, greeted them with "Wrap the Green Flag Around Me, Boys." The crowd cheered the band and booed the judges.

Taxicabs Boycotted By Parisian Jockey Club to Cut Costs

Paris, March 25.—Members of the Jockey club, most exclusive of its kind in Europe, resolved today to boycott taxicabs, owing to the extraordinary increases in taxi rates.

Any member infringing on this "covenant" will be fined \$20. This is but one of innumerable instances showing what France means to do to beat down the prices. The long-suffering middle class especially is rising in its wrath and is resolved to forego every unnecessary expense rather than "play the gouger's game."

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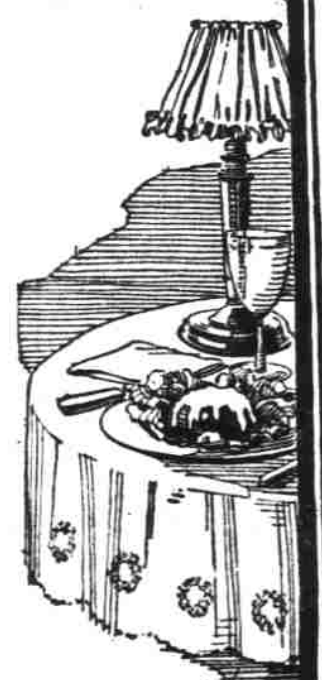
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