

GREENWOOD GOOD GUIDE IN IRISH PORTFOLIO PLACE

By William H. Brayden
Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.
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Dublin, April 12.—Sir Hamar Greenwood's appointment as chief secretary for Ireland looks to me like a very healthy change in the Irish administration, and may herald other changes calculated to relieve us from the present nightmare. While Viscount French with his barrack yard ideas of policy and his rooted belief in military force as a valuable weapon for disciplining an unruly population remains in the viceroyalty, it is hopeless to expect any great improvement. But the appointment of Sir Hamar to replace Ian MacPherson seems to be a step in the right direction.

MIXES WITH ARISTOCRATS

MacPherson, a small man, was given a big office because he would be content to take his orders without question from the viceroy. If the titled people in Ireland approved of him, he did not care what the common people thought.

The first place he visited on arriving in Dublin was the Kildare Street club, the chief aristocratic club in Ireland and the home of the landlords, peers and reactionaries, and all his subsequent career was in keeping with the disposition which that visit revealed.

He made no attempt to gain the good will of any other section, and some of the sharpest criticisms I have heard of him have come from moderate business men, many of them Unionists who were disagreeably impressed by his manner of receiving them when they went on deputations to the castle on public business.

SEVERED PERSONAL AIMS

Calling himself a home ruler, he really cared nothing about Ireland, and entered upon his office as merely a step toward his personal career. When I called on him at the chief secretary's lodge nearly a year ago he was much irritated by some newspaper comments criticizing his policy. These comments were comparatively mild and such as all chief secretaries attempting to govern Ireland against its will must expect.

I told him that once he got going on the lines on which he appeared to have

entered he would find comment of a much disturbing kind.

This turned out a truer prophecy than thought; and as he grew more petulant and irritating in his handling of Irish questions public hostility to him increased until he became one of the most hated of Irish secretaries.

FEARED FOR HIS LIFE

He thought his life was in danger and perhaps it was. He came to Ireland as rarely as possible, and then with every precaution against attack. His absences were attributed to the state of his health, and unkind people said that there was no doubt about his feeling very cold.

Yet all the time his influence on the Irish administration was very slight. So far as what he did having any initiative apart from Viscount French's orders, it was really the action of the reactionary officials among his subordinates who, during his regime, lost no opportunity of exacerbating Irish feeling and muddling the Irish administration by the methods of 30 or 40 years ago.

HAMAR STRONG CHARACTER

Sir Hamar is fortunate at least in succeeding MacPherson. He brings many personal advantages. First and foremost, he is a Canadian, and a Canadian reared in the atmosphere of transatlantic freedom will be an agreeable novelty to us. He has brains and a strong personality and while it is not expected that he will be tolerant or tender toward real breaches of public order, it is unlikely, if he has his way, that he will indulge in the policy of plunkers or put people in jail for singing songs or selling flags.

MUST LAY DOWN LAW

Like every chief secretary, he will have to defend in parliament actions of his subordinates of which he disapproves, but while he defends them in public he will be capable and ready to tell them in private what he thinks of their blunders and insist on their avoiding a repetition of them.

Much will depend upon his advisers, for he now has no personal knowledge of the country. But a Canadian is not likely to be influenced in estimating the worthlessness of men who tender him advice by any consideration of social snobbery.

Imperial Honors Given Hello Girls For War Services

London, April 12.—Britain has begun to confer imperial honors upon stenographers and telephone operators for performing distinguished services during the war.

A recent list of honors contains the names of eight women typists elevated to the dignity of "Members of the British Empire." Among them is Alice Allison, Premier Lloyd George's confidential secretary, who was the only woman

EGYPTIAN LEADER APPEALS TO ITALY

By Edgar Ansel Mowrer.

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Rome, Italy, April 12.—The Egyptian, Abdul Hamid Said, has made an appeal to the Italian people which is published in the newspapers. After accusing the English people of hypocrisy in weeping crocodile tears over the Armenians while not a voice is raised over the Amritsar incident, the Egyptian accuses Great Britain of playing a game for the total domination of the Mussulman world. British officers are accused of brutal and unjustified massacres of Egyptian patriots guilty of demanding independence.

According to the appeal Egypt had 1,500,000 soldiers in the war and suffered a loss of 800,000 dead. This sacrifice, it is declared, has been answered by British violence, suffocating in blood the Egyptian appeal for liberty. British soldiers are accused of burning villages with their inhabitants and livestock, of mistreating women, stealing personal property and destroying the harvests. The inhabitants, says Abdul Hamid, were massacred by airplanes, armored cars and guns. Twenty thousand Egyptians are said to have been killed and 40,000 wounded.

Great Britain, according to Abdul Hamid, has succeeded in inducing France to follow its policy of trying to subdue the entire Mussulman world and now seeks to induce Italy to follow the same policy, but Egypt invokes Italian aid, confident that in the future the two countries will be united in purpose.

witness to the delivery of the peace terms to Germany at Versailles.

The other girls honored are employees of the foreign, war and air ministries, including a war office phone operator, Daisy Finch, and Lily Nash, superintendent of the girl messengers of the air ministry.

"We did a lot of heavy work during the war and at Paris during the peace conference," said a girl clerk at the foreign office to Universal Service.

"I don't see why girls working for a living should not be entitled to the rank of 'Lady' as much as wealthy Red Cross workers."

An envelope moistener patented by a Seattle inventor consists of a piece of sponge inserted in a spiral metal coil that is held by two rings from the back of a user's fingers.

FINE TEUTONS FOR BEATING UP FRENCHMAN

Paris, April 12.—The city of Frankfurt has been fined 10,000 marks in gold (normally \$2500) by the French, it is reported, to be paid as compensation for the attack by a civilian mob last week on a French cyclist who was beaten up and deprived of his bicycle and rifle.

The city also must furnish 10 bicycles and 10 revolvers.

Plebiscite to Be Held to Determine Area's Sovereignty

By A. R. Decker

Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.

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Vienna, April 12.—(Via Paris, France, April 7.)—Each of the Austrian provinces of which there are seven, has a local government and political committee. The government of the Province of Carinthia has sent me a memorandum regarding conditions in the district comprising the disputed area of Klagenfurt. A future plebiscite is to decide whether Klagenfurt shall belong to Carinthia or Jugoslavia. While the fate of this city and its surroundings is in abeyance, the demarcation line is being jealously guarded, and any excuse is good enough to seal hermetically the frontier between the two states.

RUSSIANS JAILED FOR CIRCULATING FALSE REPORTS

By Junius B. Wood

Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.

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Vladivostok, April 12.—Tovarish (Comrade) Travnikoff, commander of the Vladivostok fortress, which includes the military district and the local zemstvo (council), after consultation with Tovarish Kravovethsky, commander in chief of all the military forces in the region, issued a proclamation that persons circulating false reports shall be imprisoned for nine months. This is expected to put a stop to all kinds of wild stories of battle deeds and conspiracies.

The latest false reports that the Japanese had ordered their civilian nationals in Vladivostok to leave the city and return home and that the 80,000 Japanese troops now in Siberia were about to evacuate the country caused a panic in the financial market. The Chinese money changers became alarmed and the price of the Siberian ruble fell to 550 to the dollar. The action of the local finance department in offering to buy Romanoff or czar rubles also aided in reducing the value of the Siberian ruble. When the evacuation report was discovered to be false the exchange rate started to climb and today the figure is 400 rubles for \$1.

The basis of the report was the con-

ference of the Japanese military authorities here with the Russian authorities coming from Nikolai, 70 miles distant, which is the real center of the military establishment in Eastern Siberia. The Japanese requested 1600 cars for the purpose of transporting two divisions from the Amur river district from which their civilians had also been ordered. Some of the latter had crossed the river into Manchuria, where they are protected by companies of Japanese troops. It is expected the Japanese soldiers will eventually be returned home when they have been purged of their soviet sentiments. The Fourteenth division will pass through Vladivostok and the Eleventh through Changchun.

The soviet army plan in European Russia seems to be to continue the eastern advance until Chita is reached and then to halt. A new army is being drilled and organized in accordance with the purpose of controlling Eastern Siberia. Thousands of Cossacks have already assembled there while recruits made up of peasants, partisans and deserters from the former reactionary forces are coming in at the rate of 400 a day. Though Vladivostok, Nikolai and other cities in Eastern Siberia nominally retain the local zemstvo governments established by the revolution of January 31, they are actually operating in accordance with the wishes of the central soviet government in Moscow and it is expected that they will soon be merged with the latter.

STATION VITAL POINT

M. Vilenky, representative of the central soviet in Vladivostok, is advising the local leaders. A meeting is scheduled for Sunday at Nikolai, where the formal merger will be effected. Nikolai is of importance as it is a military center. It is at the junction of the Chinese and the Siberian railroads and both sides want the station.

Serious clashes between the Russians and the Japanese and other troops have been prevented by the cool counsel of leaders on both sides, but the "sniping" of individual soldiers is of frequent oc-

currence, while occasionally groups of men are wiped out. In most instances of this kind of guerrilla warfare the fighting has been stopped before it became serious. Retaliation is taken in some of the country districts by the burning of homes and the punishing of families. The nagging from lawless individuals which the American troops endured for months is now centered on the Japanese who have borne it with self control. The country, however, is like a loaded bomb and a spark is liable to cause an explosion any day.

LAMONT'S JAPANESE COUP WINS SANER NIPPONESE FACTION

By Ernest W. Clement

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Tokio, Japan, April 12.—Thomas W. Lamont's success in arranging for the participation of Japanese bankers in the Chinese consortium acts was a distinct setback for the chauvinistic elements in Japan, which insist on extreme alienation from America. It is also regarded as tending to strengthen the links binding Japanese, English, American and French interests.

The Herald of Asia recognizes the difficulty of uncovering the American policy, whether it is peaceful according to fair speeches or warlike according to the plans for an enormous army and navy, apparently intended for use in the Far East. The paper expresses the belief that one tenet of the American policy is to block Japan when militarily aggressive, but to help Japan in case the expansion is merely commercial and industrial. It adds that American opin-

ion is obviously in favor of discouraging Japan's military and political expansion on the continent of Asia.

The paper urges Japan to pursue the most cautious policy, especially in China and Siberia, and affirms that Japan's safety depends upon allaying the suspicions of the Anglo-Saxon peoples who have always been Japan's staunchest friends.

It claims that Japan must renew the Anglo-Japanese alliance and hold equal close to America. It insists that any attempt to play England and America against each other would be a fatal policy.

The editorial represents the saner elements of the Japanese nation, and is regarded as a significant statement.

The cork from hundreds of thousands of discarded life preservers in England is being removed to be manufactured into linoleum.

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"The world needs a genuine religious revival," cabled the London financial editor of the New York Evening Post recently. And he added: "This is the view of hard-headed business men."

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For the hope of America is Democracy and the Founder of Democracy was the Founder of the Church. It was He who first called men sons of God, and so made all men brothers.

Not as employers and employees, not as members of parties or sects, but as sons of God and brothers all let us work out our problems together.

To strengthen the Church is our first great task; out of the Church flows Faith.

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To bring man back to the spiritual standard, to make Christ's principles an impelling force in the reconstruction of society, and to teach men to think true and live true, is the mighty task to which the church is called.



The only real and permanent solution of the vexing problems which seem more acute than ever since the end of the World War is the application of the Golden Rule.



The spiritual side of man's nature has been too much neglected, and we need a new birth of righteousness that will restore the true relation between spiritual and material things.



For our own sake, for our children's sake, for the nation's sake, let us business men get behind the churches and their preachers. Let us from this very day give them more time, money and thought, for upon them the value of all we own ultimately depends.