

NATIONS' PEACE CLAIMS SHOWN

First Complete Summary of Powers' Aspirations in World's New Map.

CAN NOT ALL BE SATISFIED

Clashes Over Conflicting Demands Are Inevitable—Outline of What the Great and Small Countries Regard as Their Rights.

The representatives of the five great powers may now be said to be in a position to compare clearly their own aspirations and those of all their allied friends and to see the differences that must be reconciled. The desires of the several countries may be compressed thus:

FRENCH CLAIMS.

France wants, first of all, Alsace-Lorraine unconditionally, and the right to discuss and ultimately to fix the French frontiers in their relation to the Rhine, which may require the creation of buffer states. One of these would be the Palatinate and another Rhenish Prussia. France desires also to annex the basin of the Sarre river, which might be called a reannexation.

France will insist that so far as the left bank of the Rhine farther to the north is concerned, the conference should forbid military works of any kind—barracks, bridgeheads, forts and fortresses—in that zone. The feeling is that the people inhabiting that zone should be free to decide for themselves whether they wish to join France, form an independent state, or return to Germany.

The French bill for reparation is not complete, but it has been announced in the chamber of deputies that it will be about 66,000,000,000 francs (\$13,200,000,000).

The French government does not ask for a protectorate in Syria in the ordinary sense because it considers that the population there is too advanced to make a protectorate necessary, but France, on account of her traditional interests in that country, feels that she should be called upon to exercise some sort of guardianship or guidance until Syria should be fully able to govern herself.

BRITISH CLAIMS.

Great Britain's delegation believes that a society of nations is desirable and attainable and that it must be established by the present peace conference. She advocates no continental purposes other than those of a permanent and just peace under the principle of self-determination and that there shall be international freedom of transit by railroads and waterways, which is Great Britain's general definition of freedom of commerce in times of peace.

Great Britain will take mandatory power over the German islands south of the equator for Australia and over German Southwest Africa for the Union of South Africa. She will also have the mandate over German East Africa and some parts of Arabia, and she has particular claims in this respect over Mesopotamia.

Great Britain will enter a pool with the other allies in the matter of indemnities, especially reparation for air raid damages and shipping losses.

ITALY'S CLAIMS.

Italy asks for the Trentino as far as the Brenner pass, including the whole of the southern Tyrol; Trieste, Istria, Fiume, Zara, Sebenico, the larger part of the Dalmatian islands, Avlona and its hinterland, a protectorate over Albania, possession of the islands in the Aegean which were taken from Turkey during the Tripoli war, and the province of Adalia if France and England should take territory in Asia Minor.

The Italian contention is that the Dalmatian islands and such parts of the Dalmatian coast as are not assigned to Italy shall be neutralized. Should France and England extend their colonial possessions in Africa, Italy desires to enlarge her possessions in Eritrea and Tripoli. She also wants Djibouti, French Somaliland and British Somaliland, on the Red sea.

ROUMANIA.

Roumania wants that portion of Russian Bessarabia given her by the central powers under the canceled treaty of Bucharest; southern Dobruja as ceded to her by Bulgaria after the second war, thus commanding the Danube; the Hapsburg provinces of Bukovina and Transylvania and part of Banat, which Serbia claims.

Both Roumania and Serbia have

moved troops into Banat and French troops have established a neutral zone to prevent hostilities.

SERBIA.

Serbia's claims to take from the Hapsburg monarchy the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina are opposed by no one in the entente group. The plans for the incorporation into Jugo-Slavia of the Hapsburg province of Croatia, except as to the coastal region of Fiume, are also considered as subject to the internal decision of the southern Slavs.

Jugo-Slav and Italian aims are in sharp conflict in the settlement of the Adriatic problem, involving Fiume, the Croatian seaboard, Dalmatia and Albania.

The union of Montenegro and Serbia in a greater Jugo-Slav state has been voted by the Montenegrin Parliament. King Nicholas and his adherents protest against a union which shall not leave Montenegro self-government.

There is also a conflict between the Jugo-Slav statesmen and those of Czecho-Slovakia, who desire a wide corridor from Bohemia to the Adriatic.

GREECE.

Greece wishes northern Epirus and Thrace with Constantinople, the Bosphorus and Dardanelles under international control. Greece asks for the vilayet of Smyrna in Asia Minor and the former Turkish islands in the eastern Mediterranean, including the Dodecanesus, claimed by Italy.

BULGARIA.

Although Bulgaria capitulated without conditions, her government hopes to receive extensions of the Bulgarian frontiers in southern Macedonia along the Aegean coast and in Thrace.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

The new state of Czecho-Slovakia is carving out its territories almost entirely at the expense of the old Austria-Hungary. Bohemia, Moravia and the Slovak regions of northern Hungary have been incorporated into the proposed state, but there are conflicts with the Poles, Ruthenians, Roumanians, Germans, Austrians and Magyars, because the Czechs claim parts of Saxony and German Silesia belong ethnographically to the new state.

The Czecho-Slovaks and Poles clash in claims in Silesia and Galicia. The new state desires expansion southward on the Danube and to the Adriatic.

POLAND.

The Poles are endeavoring to seize disputed regions on three sides of Russian Poland and Galicia, including Lemberg, which is in the Ukraine; Cholm, in Little Russia, and Vilna. Both the Lithuanians and bolsheviks claim Vilna.

The Poles are contending against the Germans not only for German Silesia and Posen and West Prussia, but also for the port of Danzig.

Should the Poles have Danzig, East Prussia would be cut off from the rest of Germany.

BELGIUM.

Belgium wants her reparation claim to be the first lien upon German assets to the extent of at least \$3,000,000,000 and have Germany return her stolen machinery and materials.

Belgium, having reasserted her independence as against neutrality, desires from Holland the left bank of the Scheldt and Maastricht peninsula, and a plebiscite in Luxembourg to decide whether that country wishes to join Belgium or France.

Holland resists any infringement of the frontiers, but appears willing to revise the Scheldt navigation treaty so Belgium should enjoy equal rights.

JAPAN.

Japan offers to return Tsing-Tau to China, retaining certain former German concessions on the Shantung peninsula.

She desires to retain Germany's Pacific islands north of the equator.

CHINA.

China wants a guarantee against foreign imperialism or aggression, abolition of "consular rights" and for the return of Kiau-Chau.

SWITZERLAND.

Switzerland desires an outlet to the sea by making the Rhine a neutral stream. This is in accord with French desires.

SCANDINAVIA.

Denmark wishes to annex that part of northern Schleswig inhabited predominantly by Danes.

Norway has certain aspirations to Spitzbergen or a part of it, but is not pressing these claims.

Sweden wants the union with Sweden of the Aland islands held by Finland since the fall of the Russian imperial government.

MANDATORY PRINCIPLE NOT ACCEPTABLE TO FRANCE?

indications That That Country and Australia Are Dissatisfied With Proposed Colonial Arrangement.

Although France, in common cause with the other big powers, accepts provisionally the Wilson mandatory principle as to colonies, she does not like it. The conditions under which she induces it are such that a door is left open to her to repudiate it if she does

not approve the concrete application.

Le Matin this morning has a long article by Stephen Lausanne on the fight made by Premier Hughes of Australia against the Wilsonian idea, the printing of which is regarded as significant as a protest against the American attitude in this phase of peace-making.

"We have no objection in Australia to the mandate principle, but let the mandate define immediately what it gives and requires," Hughes is quoted as saying.



1—Representatives of the soldiers and workmen's council conducting their business in the reichstag building in Berlin. 2—Russian men and women being trained as rifle shots in a free class established by the soviet government. 3—Beautiful figure of Liberty in the salon of the French ministry of foreign affairs which was decorated for the meetings of the peace delegates.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Ebert, Opening German National Assembly, Protests Against Harshness of Allies.

DELEGATES SHOUT APPROVAL

Huns Adopt Unique Attitude for a Conquered People—Peace Conference Makes Progress With the League of Nations—America May Be Asked to Govern Constantinople.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Chancellor Ebert, in his speech at the opening of the German national assembly at Weimar, gave expression to the growing resentment of the Germans which has already been noted and commented on. Seemingly not recognizing that Germany is a conquered nation, he protested bitterly against the "unheard of and ruthless" terms of the armistice, and went so far as to warn the allies not to push the Huns too far. His hearers applauded his utterances, and shouted their indignation when he alluded to the 800,000 prisoners of war still held by the allied nations.

The reply of the allies was swift and decisive. The supreme council at Paris at once took up the discussion of the armistice terms with the apparent intention of putting on the clamps tighter and of compelling Germany to carry out certain of the terms that she has not been complied with yet.

History does not record another example of a thoroughly whipped people assuming toward their conquerors an attitude comparable with that the Huns are taking. Because their opponents announced they were fighting to wipe out German autocracy and militarism and because the German revolution, so called, says it has done away with these evils, the boches seem to think the issues of the war have been settled and that they are entitled to sit in with the victors on an equality in arranging the "peace of justice" of which they now prate. Prof. Hans Delbrueck predicts that the Germans will again plunge the world into war if their country is made the "wage slave" of its enemies.

Though the peace conference's commission on the league of nations is making very considerable progress with its task, the drafting of the plans for the organization is not without serious difficulties. These last week centered in the diversity between the desires of the great powers and the claims of the smaller nations as to representation in the league. Before the close of the week it was announced the commission had agreed provisionally on the preamble and two-thirds of the articles, but what these are was not revealed.

Two general plans were laid before the commission. The first, which was favored by the small nations, provided for a legislative branch on which the large and small nations would be equally represented, each as a unit; an executive branch consisting of two members from each of the five great powers and nine members chosen from the small powers; and arbitration of international disputes by three arbitrators. In the second plan the legislative branch was left unchanged, but the executive branch was made to consist chiefly of the great powers, and instead of arbitration, there was substituted an executive council of the great powers as a tribunal for judging international issues.

In a word, the great powers fear that if all nations are given equal representation in the league, they will find themselves in the minority though their interests might be much greater, and the small powers fear that, if not equally represented, they will be swamped. But the "big five" shows signs of yielding enough to satisfy them.

Concurrently with the work on the league, the conflicting territorial

claims of the various nations are being heard and studied but the establishment of a principle on which such claims shall be decided depends so much on the creation of the league of nations that action on the report of the territory commission is not expected before the other matter is settled.

Just where the United States is going to "get off" in all this is a question that is worrying many others besides our senators, who debate it frequently. If the orders of the league are to be backed by force, it might be necessary to land European troops in a South American country, and that is in direct violation of the Monroe doctrine. If the former German colonies and parts of the Turkish empire are to be governed by mandates of the league, the United States cannot well evade some of the responsibility and might be called on to administer the affairs of Constantinople and the Dardanelles, maintaining military as well as civil forces there. Conceivably, this would arouse the bitter opposition of a considerable portion of our population, but as we, through President Wilson, are taking a leading part in the reconstruction of the world by the nations that defeated Germany, we cannot avoid shouldering our share of the resultant labor.

Another interesting angle to the situation was disclosed by the statement by British Foreign Secretary Balfour that the establishment of the league of nations would not require the abrogation of international alliances hitherto entered into. Apparently Great Britain, France and Japan are not entirely sure of the full efficacy of the league and would have their offensive and defensive alliances to fall back upon in case of need. Mr. Balfour's statement also gave rise to the opinion that the allied nations might decline to abrogate the secret treaties they entered into for the division among them of certain territories of the central powers. France is perhaps especially interested in this, as the secret treaties not only gave her Alsace-Lorraine, but also the entire coal district of the Saar valley, and provided that the German territories on the left bank of the Rhine should be freed from all political and economic dependence on Germany.

Lenine's foreign minister, Tchitcherin, has sent out a wireless message saying the soviet government is willing to participate in the proposed conference on the Princes' islands. He also intimates that his government will cease its propaganda in other countries if the entente powers will undertake not to interfere with Russia's internal affairs. The other Russian factions, as represented at Paris, were rather surprised by Tchitcherin's action and were not at all pleased. They are strongly opposed to the conference and had hoped a refusal by the soviet government would relieve them of the necessity of rejecting the plan. The bolsheviks, or, to give them the more fitting appellation, the anarchists, in northern Russia, after a series of successes against the American and allied troops which were due to the difficulty the latter experienced in getting supplies, went a bit too far and were given a stinging defeat by the Yanks at Vistavka on the Vaga river. About the same time the Siberian troops under General Gaida practically annihilated two divisions of the anarchists at Kungur, 50 miles southeast of Perm, relieving the latter city from the danger of attack. General Gaida then advanced on Ufa, which the anarchists took some time ago. The central soviet of Moscow has called to the colors all men between the ages of twenty-nine and forty-five years, saying they will be thrown into the war if the conference on Prinkipo island is a failure.

In some directions the successes of the anarchists of Russia were continued. They were reported to have captured Windau, Courland's port, and to have gained control of virtually the whole of the Ukraine.

The Polish and Czecho-Slovak troops that had been fighting on the Silesian front signed an armistice which, it is presumed, will permit the emissaries of the peace conference to settle the quarrel between the two nations.

The authorities of the allied nations maintain their aloof attitude toward

the German "revolution," never permitting themselves to be quoted concerning it nor paying the slightest attention to the incursions of hypocrites such as Bernstorff. But they are watching with interest the international conferences of Socialists and trades unions that are in session in Berne, Switzerland. The former seems to be virtually dominated by the pro-Teuton elements. The Trades Union conference, in which are delegates from the United States and England, is discussing international labor legislation in conjunction with the Socialists.

Turkey let out a loud wail recently in protest against the proposition to put Constantinople, the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles under international control. This idea is being promulgated in Paris especially by the entente nations, and they assert that the controlling nation should be the United States as the one disinterested power that could handle the territory. The Ottoman liberal party, which has been anti-German throughout the war, asked President Wilson to save Constantinople to Turkey by giving it a chance at self-determination. Several days later the sultan himself sent a secret letter to the liberal Turks in France and Switzerland, appealing to them to return home and save their country from the starvation and lawlessness prevalent under the regime by which the nominal ruler is dominated. Many communities and municipalities under Ottoman rule have sent petitions to the American peace delegates asking that they be put under the protection of the United States.

The labor situation grew better in Great Britain and worse in the United States last week. The British public apparently awoke to the fact that the strikes there, unauthorized by the trades union authorities, were being stirred up by alien anarchist leaders and the men began returning to their work pending peaceful settlement of the disputes. The railway men and electrical workers resumed their labor in London and the city began to get relief from conditions that had nearly paralyzed it for days. In Belfast the strike leaders were arrested on conspiracy charges.

The United States was hit hardest last week at points widely separated—New York and Seattle. In the metropolis building operations were virtually tied up by a lockout declared by the Building Trades Employers' association which affected 25,000 workers and which threatened to spread throughout the country and Canada.

In Seattle the 30,000 shipbuilders who are on strike received the support of a general strike which was started on Thursday. Practically all union laborers quit work, though the engineers in the municipal lighting plants were exempt. The textile workers in Lawrence, Mass., struck for a 48-hour week with 54 hours' pay, and some of the big cotton mills in Fall River were closed owing to disputes with the employees.

One more "greatest war revenue bill in the country's history" was presented to the house last week by Chairman Kitchin of the ways and means committee. As fixed up by the conference it provides for the collection of about \$6,000,000,000 in taxes from the American citizen, and in addition it gives a bonus of \$60 to each soldier, sailor, marine and woman nurse in the American forces. Pretty nearly everything one possesses or does will be subject to tax. Even the president and all other federal officials must pay tax on their incomes, though state officials do not.

The normal income tax for 1918 is 6 per cent on incomes up to \$4,000 and 12 per cent on higher incomes. After 1918 the normal is 4 per cent on incomes up to \$4,000 and 8 per cent on those over \$4,000. The present normal is 4 per cent. The income surtax rates begin at 1 per cent on incomes of \$5,000 to \$6,000 and run to 65 per cent on incomes of over \$1,000,000.

PUNISH THE GUILTY

SEATTLE MAYOR CALLS ON U. S. TO TRY "CONSPIRATORS."

STRIKE CALLED REVOLUTION

Western City Defeated Attempt of Anarchists to Establish Soviet Government, Hanson Says.

Seattle, Feb. 11.—Mayor Ole Hanson and a citizens' committee representing 37 civic, patriotic and business organizations, have made formal statements declaring those guilty of bringing about the general strike in this city, which paralyzed industry for four days, should be punished for their crimes.

"Seattle, a loyal city, has responded nobly in this emergency," the mayor said. "The revolution has failed. The attempt to establish a soviet government and control and operate all enterprises and industries has collapsed. The government should now arrest, try and punish all leaders in this conspiracy. No skim milk policy should be adopted. The city authorities have quelled this rebellion. It is now the government's duty to punish. The whitewash brush must not be used."

The Citizens' committee statement, signed by A. J. Rhodes, chairman, said:

"Seattle has defeated an attempted bolshevik revolution. Mayor Hanson, Chief of Police Warron and the great majority of citizens who stood loyally back of them have thwarted a conspiracy to inaugurate a revolution and reign of terror in Seattle which the conspirators hoped would spread to every city in the United States and accomplish the overthrow of the government."

City officials declared Seattle would operate its industries without union men, and if necessary would advertise in the east and pay the fares of men to take the places of those who are out.

To Tighten Grip on Enemy.

Paris, Feb. 11.—The supreme war council is reported to have reached a decision that it was necessary to impose more severe conditions upon Germany for the renewal of the armistice, because of Germany's attitude toward the fulfillment of her obligations. Decisions are also said to have been reached for the control of German demobilization and of the production of plants formerly engaged in producing war material.

Premier Clemenceau of France made the assertion to newspaper men that the Germans still are a menace to the world. Although Germany had been beaten militarily and had been largely disarmed, there still remained, the premier pointed out, a chaotic but fruitful Russia from which great help may be drawn by the Teutons. There would be danger, he thought, of a "reopening of the military debate, if it were not for the assurance President Wilson had voiced recently that whenever France or any other free people was menaced the whole world would be ready to vindicate its liberty."

Demand \$6 for Six Hours.

Butte, Mont., Feb. 11.—Maj. A. M. Jones of the Forty-fourth infantry, arrived here Saturday from Fort George Wright, Spokane, to assume charge of all troops in the district who are on guard due to a resolution of the strike of copper miners affiliated with the I. W. W. The strike was called last Friday as a protest against a reduction in wages. Fred G. Clough, secretary of the Metal Mine Workers' union, (independent) said that his organization had formulated demands for a daily wage of \$6 and a six hour working day.

Trans-Atlantic Flight Soon.

Washington, Feb. 11.—An airplane flight across the Atlantic will be attempted soon by United States navy flyers. Commander John H. Towers, one of the foremost naval aviators, has been assigned to the project. The navy's monster flying boat, the NC-1, which recently carried fifty persons, will be used.

Burn Wilson in Effigy; Arrested.

Washington, Feb. 11.—Sixty-five members of the National Woman's party were arrested by civil and military police after they had burned President Wilson in effigy in front of the White House as a protest against the threatened defeat of the equal suffrage resolution.

Wilson's Return Delayed.

Paris, Feb. 11.—The date for President Wilson's return to the United States, previously set for February 14, probably will be postponed until February 16 or 17.

Miners Quit When Wages Cut.

Butte, Mont., Feb. 11.—The entire day shift of the Elmore mine, owned by former United States Senator Clark, numbering 250 men, walked out because of the reduction of \$1 a day in wages.

Move to Withdraw Yanks Fails.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 11.—Another effort by Senator Johnson of California to secure senate consideration of his resolution favoring immediate withdrawal of American troops from Russia ended in failure.