

nomie life than the payment of an equivalent in money. The financial clauses concern the gold reserve of the Reichsbank and the issue of money by Germany. Marshal Foch, when he meets the German armistice delegates, will make suggestions regarding the security of government monetary deposits and the means of issuing bank notes. Guarantees will be required regarding any removal of the Reichsbank's gold from Berlin, in view of Bolshevik activities.

George was given a memorandum issued by the Associated Chambers of Commerce, embodying the views of chambers in all parts of the country regarding peace terms. The following points were urged in the memorandum: The payment by the enemy of all war expenses. Compensation for the loss of property and damage to property arising out of the war. Compensation for all personal injuries including a sum representing the cost of all pensions paid to disabled men, women and children. Compensation for the loss in national power caused by the death or disablement of potential producers and by the disorganization of means of production and transport. The payment of all enemy debts and interest on all charges from the date they are incurred until final payment.

Representation Question Up The representation of the various nations in the inter-Allied conference, although virtually arranged, as shown in the unofficial list that has been published, still is subject to revision. To avoid humiliation to any nation the representation of which it may be found advisable to reduce the supreme council has refrained from officially making public the tentative list.

Italy Is Indignant Over Peace Stand Taken by Bissolati

Annexation of Irredentist Lands and Domination of Adriatic Exclusively Are Demands of the People

ROME, Jan. 13 (By The Associated Press).—The recent speech of Leonardo Bissolati in Milan, in which the former cabinet minister expressed the opinion that Italy should not claim the Brenner Pass in the Tyrol, or Dalmatia, has caused an outburst of indignation by virtually the entire Italian press. The utterance has caused the publication of a document setting forth the claims Italy should make at the peace conference, which was drafted in April, 1917, by Senator Leopoldo Franchetti and signed by 3,000 persons, Senators and Deputies of all the parties, including followers of Signor Bissolati, Socialists, Clericals, Radicals and others, and which was presented to the Premier.

Only three copies of the document are in existence. In it the Italian claims are set forth as follows: In Europe—The annexation of the Irredentist lands—namely, the Upper Adige, the Trentino, Gorizia, Trieste, Istria, Fiume and Dalmatia; possession of the natural boundaries, with a strong strategic frontier on the Austro-Hungarian side. In the Adriatic—Exclusive Italian domination, with freedom of navigation for all for commercial purposes, and with the cession to the peoples east of the Adriatic of the outlets to the sea necessary to their commerce.

There was also stipulated the right of Italy to construct a railway which would cut the port of Avlona, with the Macedonian Railway. In Africa there was claimed renewal of the recognition by England of the protocols signed in 1891 and 1894; the cession by France of the small possessions of Djibouti (French Somaliland); in Libya, the rectification of the Italian boundary of East and West Libya; in the Red Sea, possession of the Farsan Islands; in Asia and the Eastern Mediterranean, the assignment to Italy of continental Asia Minor, with all its ports on the coast of the Aegean and Mediterranean seas, including Alexandria, with the Turkish Islands, which, owing to their nearness to the coast, form an integral part of the continent.

Three Million Tons of German Ships Demanded

Continued from page 1 that after giving priority of supply of foodstuffs to Allied and liberated peoples and neutrals a sufficient amount will remain for the above mentioned purpose.

This plan is admirably designed to carry out the purposes of the formation of the supreme council. There will be poetic justice in the employment of German ships first for the purpose of taking home American and colonial troops who came to Europe to complete the overthrow of the autocratic power of Germany, and next to feed the peoples whose necessities have resulted from the ambitious schemes of domination planned by the Hohenzollerns.

Forcible Suppression of Sinn Feiners Expected

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Intention to forcibly suppress the Sinn Fein organization is attributed to the British government in certain quarters in Ireland, according to a Dublin dispatch to "The Mail." Moderates, however, the correspondent says, are speculating anxiously as to developments of a meeting of the council which the Governor General called Monday night at Dublin Castle.

The correspondent adds: "Sober minded, responsible men take a very gloomy view of the situation. It is feared that the government is about to embark on a new campaign of repression, which may include the forcible suppression of the Sinn Fein, with all its ramifications, and the possibility when the government takes up arms in conflict with 75 per cent of the population."

British Empire A Miniature World League

French Imagination Kindled as Dominions' Delegates Enter Peace Conference

Previous Ideas Wrong Experts on Various Subjects Will Rotate as Envoys at the Sessions

PARIS, Jan. 14.—Nothing connected with the peace conference has struck the French imagination more than the manner in which the British Empire entered into the great council of the world. Not only is Britain represented by four directly appointed delegates, but each of her daughter states—Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India—is also present in the person of a directly appointed commissioner or spokesman.

For the first time the British Empire stands revealed as a veritable league of nations in itself. Just as that glittering assembly of the leaders of Germany in the Hall of Mirrors in Versailles in 1870 marked the climax of victory for the Prussians and the welding together of all their vassal states into one living menace to the peace of the world, so, as the average Frenchman sees it, this congress of Paris has already recorded the first definite and visible steps of the British Empire toward a real federation of its far-flung units, that, with the cooperation of America and of France, shall largely assure the peace of the world.

Exactly what the term British Empire means has always been a mystery to most Frenchmen. I have met many educated men here during the last few days who were fully convinced that Canada, Australia and India, for instance, were compelled to pay heavy annual tribute to England, and refused to believe that the fact was quite otherwise.

They preferred to predict that, before many years Canada and Australia both would declare their independence and "shake off the British yoke." The presence here of virtually separate and independent delegations from India, Australia, Canada and other "colonies," each a "daughter in her mother's house, but mistress in her own," dispelled many French illusions and has thrown a suggestive light upon the way in which the British translate the word which they use.

Historically speaking, this is the first time India and the British overseas dominions have been officially represented by their own delegates at a meeting in a foreign capital.

One of the first duties of the peace conference will be to decide the extent of the representation each nation shall have in the deliberations. I am betraying no secret in stating, on the best of authority, it is the view of the British government that the representatives of the great self-governing dependencies shall be admitted as full members of the conference to voice, through their own spokesmen, the opinions of the peoples they represent.

Australia's Interests Vital Thus Australia is directly and vitally interested in insuring that New Guinea, Samoa and other South Pacific islands shall under no circumstances be returned to Germany for use as coaling stations or bases for submarines to threaten the commonwealth.

Similarly South Africa is entitled to a preponderating voice regarding the disposition of what formerly was known as German West Africa, while India has strong claims to participate in all decisions affecting Persia, Mesopotamia and other regions whence her safety may be threatened.

As a general principle the predominating voices in the peace conference will be those of the five great powers—America, France, Great Britain, Italy and Japan—who will each have five delegates.

Curiously enough, the names of the five British delegates have not yet been announced officially. It is very probable, however, although the actual number of voting delegates present at any one session of the congress will always be the same, that the team will not always be composed of the same men. It is probable, for instance, when a purely commercial question arises for settlement that the delegates who are specialists, say, in ethnological or international and legal questions, will retire to give room for others who have made a study of trade questions.

Question of Rank in Doubt Just what representation will be given to the British daughter states has not yet been settled, but it is believed that they will rank much the same as Belgium. French public opinion generally indorses fully the action taken by Great Britain in this regard.

It is realized that the action of the overseas dominions in coming to the aid of civilization in the great war was inspired by the highest and most idealistic motives, and no action the British have taken could have given the French more pleasure than that which provided representation for these dominions.

The appointment of Sir P. Sinha, the first native Indian to hold a post in the British Cabinet, as Under Secretary for India, with a seat in that most sacred of racial strongholds, the House of Lords, is regarded here as one of the most revolutionary things the British rulers have done for many years, and it is hailed as a guarantee of great things in the future.

Baker Submits Bill for U. S. Cemetery in France WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Secretary Baker to-day submitted to Chairman Dent of the House Military Committee a bill to authorize purchase of land in France for a military cemetery, to be designated "The American Field of Honor."

Soldiers, sailors and marines would be buried there unless their relatives otherwise request.

More Guns, Higher Tax, Seen by Borah In a World League

Only 12 Senators Remain for Debate When Peace Plan Is Attacked; Shafroth Defends Proposal

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Increased armaments, higher taxes and militarism of which only Prussia ever has dreamed are necessities of the League to Enforce Peace, Senator Borah told the Senate today. The doctrine of "kill them off" will be applied rigorously to any revolutionaries, he declared, no matter how just their cause and no matter what they may be fighting for.

The Idaho Senator said two forms of the league had been proposed, one advocated by President Wilson in his Rome speech, based on the idea of organizing the moral forces of the world in support of permanent peace and the other based on the organization of the military forces of the world.

As to the possibility of a league based on the organization of moral forces, Mr. Borah waved his hands in despair of being able to accomplish anything. The military force idea, he said, threatens the "most menacing consequences to the people of the world."

"Depends Upon Force" "It is now conceded," he said, "that the distinguishing feature of this league over all others is that it depends upon force; the fundamental principle upon which it rests is that of repression."

"Naturally, the first question that a man would ask would be, 'How are you going to raise your armies to sustain this vast military programme of this league based upon force?' Would the citizens of the United States volunteer to enter the army for the purpose of settling difficulties in the Balkans, for instance? In other words, we would have conscription in time of peace."

"We yielded to the principle of conscription in the great emergency through which we have just passed, but it is certainly of extraordinary moment to the people of this country to be presented to them the question of conscription in time of peace in order to secure a force with which to sustain the league which is proposed."

He said that beside conscription to enter the army for the purpose of settling difficulties in the Balkans, the construction of the largest navy in the world. Senator Borah attacked the appropriation of \$500,000,000 for the enlarged naval programme.

Where is Enemy? He Asks "I want, if I can," he said, "to convey to the people the fact that the league to enforce peace does not mean disarmament. It does not mean relieving them from taxes; or from the great burdens of war, but of adding to them permanently and for all time to come."

During the debate, Senator France, of Maryland, Republican, introduced a resolution proposing early withdrawal of American troops from Europe and postponement of the formation of a league of nations until after the peace treaty is concluded.

Senator Shafroth declared a league of nations should be formed at once and vigorously opposed the resolution of Senator Knox, of Pennsylvania, Republican, proposing postponement of consideration of this question by the peace conference.

Retention of American troops in Russia was advocated by Senator Thomas, who said this was necessary to protect military stores and to aid the Czecho-Slovak forces. He denied that war is being waged against the Bolsheviks, but said some policy to combat Bolshevism should be adopted.

Shafroth Speaks for League Senator Shafroth particularly attacked the resolution of Senator Knox. "There are two ways of defeating the plan for a league of nations," he said, "first, by openly opposing and voting against it; and, second, by postponing its consideration."

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Henderson Leaves for Paris to Begin Labor Conferences

Will Act Upon Proposal of Belgian Party; Hold Up International Socialist Congress for Decision

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Arthur Henderson left for Paris today to confer with Belgian and French Socialists regarding the proposed Socialist Labor Conference. It was stated at Labor party headquarters that any international congress before February 1 was out of the question. A proposal just made by the Belgian Labor party and Trade Union Committee will be the basis of Henderson's conference in Paris, and until a decision is reached there the whole congress project will remain a standstill.

The Belgians resolved unanimously "to request the executive committee of the Internationale to convene at Brussels at the earliest possible date to meet members of the International Socialist Bureau, representing the proletariat of the Allied powers, in order to discuss under what conditions they propose to set to work to reestablish the Socialist Internationale." Thus there is almost certain to be a meeting of the International Socialist Bureau, or such part of it as may be found among the Allied powers, before anything is done to bring the international congress idea to a head.

It has been believed here for some time that the Belgians were hesitant about meeting Germans at an international congress. This aversion may be back of their present action. If the Belgian proposal is adopted in the conference with Mr. Henderson at Paris, it will mean that the congress, if held, will be a meeting of the International Socialist organization virtually as it stood before the war, possibly excepting the Germans, and not an international Socialist labor conference along new lines.

It appears now to be certain that no congress of the type which Henderson has in mind will convene at Lausanne, owing to the strenuous objection of the central officials at Lausanne. It may be held at Bern or Geneva.

British Officer Accused of Murder of Comrade

LONDON, Jan. 14.—A sensation was caused in military circles today when it was learned that Lieutenant Colonel Norman Cecil Rutherford had been arrested charged with the wilful murder of Major Miles Charles Seton, of Melbourne. The murder occurred at the residence of Major Seton's cousin, Malcolm Cotter Seton, secretary of the Judicial and Public Department of the Indian Office, last night.

Colonel Rutherford, according to the police, was seen to enter the Seton house. The police were sent for a few minutes later, and when they arrived they found Major Seton dead with three bullet wounds in his body. The reasons for the shooting have not been disclosed.

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Troops Disperse Mob Attacking Lima Arsenal

Attempt Made to Burn Callao Railway Station; Hotel Workers Strike

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to a time when other subjects are engrossing the attention of the world, and when there may exist divisions and disputes among nations which might destroy any chance of effecting an agreement in my judgment to vote for the Knox resolution proposing postponement of the formation of any league of nations for the purpose of avoiding wars.

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French Forces Reported to Have Restored Order in Grand Duchy

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