

Powers met to-day it met in reality as the Supreme War Council. Not only were there present President Wilson and the premiers and foreign ministers, but Marshal Foch, the French commander in chief; Field Marshal Haig, the British commander; General John J. Pershing, U. S. A., and General Diaz, the Italian generalissimo, representing the high military command on all fronts, and the generals of the Versailles War Council, including General Wilson for the British, General Belling for the French, Major General Tasker H. Bliss for the United States, and General Robilant for Italy.

French Newspapers Arraign Russian Parley Proposal

Allied Policy Is Regarded as Recognition of Bolshevik; Gustav Herve Sarcastic in His Comment; Impatience With Congress Is Growing

PARIS, Jan. 24.—The decision of the peace conference for a solution of the Russian problem has had an extremely bad reception by the Paris press. With the exception of the Socialist journals, the newspapers are united in disapproval of the conference proposal. The conservative "Echo de Paris" roundly characterizes the proposition as "insane"; the "Gaulois" speaks of it as "perilous"; "Le Journal," as "an annoying action"; the "Action Française," as "ridiculous"; "Oeuvre," as "somewhat strange"; and "Le Matin," as "a great and bold idea of which the practicability remains to be seen."

"Figaro," over the signature of its editor, Alfred Capus, an academician, declines to regard the decision as a solution of the problem. "Humanité," the official organ of the Socialist party, favors recognition without reserve of the Russian revolution and asserts: "Socialists and democrats of the whole world will read President Wilson's proposal with the profoundest joy."

Patriotic Socialists Approve

"La France Libre," organ of the Socialists, led by Albert Thomas, offers unreserved approval of the proposal, which it regards as marking a complete change in the Russian policy hitherto followed by the Allies, and emphasizes the fact that while Bolshevism is a grotesque caricature of socialism, there is a whole series of governments in Russia whose opinions should be gathered.

Occupational Force Discussed

The council conferred with Marshal Foch and the other military experts as to the strength of the Allied and associated powers on the Western front during the period of the armistice. "It was decided to set up a special committee, composed of Mr. Churchill, Mr. Loucheur, Marshal Foch, General Bliss and General Diaz, to examine the question. "The Supreme War Council also agreed to recommend for the approval of the governments concerned the issue of an identical medal and ribbon to all the forces of the Allied and associated powers who have taken part in the war. "The session will be resumed at 3 o'clock this afternoon."

Afternoon Session

The following official communication was issued this evening dealing with the afternoon session of the council: "The President of the United States of America, the Premiers and foreign secretaries of the United States, of the British Empire and France and Italy and the representatives of Japan met at the Quai d'Orsay this afternoon from 3 o'clock until 5:15 o'clock. "The mission of the Allies and associated great powers to Poland was first discussed, and it was agreed that M. Pichon should prepare draft instructions to the mission for the approval of the representatives of the powers. "It was agreed that one press representative for each of the five great powers should be permitted to accompany the mission. "Territory Question Heard "The question of territory readjustments in connection with the conquest of the German colonies was then taken up. Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister of Canada; Mr. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia; General Smuts, representative of General Botha, the Prime Minister of South Africa, and Mr. Massey, Prime Minister of New Zealand, were present and explained the particular interest of the respective dominions in regard to this question. "The next meeting of the Allied Ministers will take place on Monday morning at 10 o'clock. "The peace conference will hold a plenary sitting at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to-morrow, Saturday, at 3 o'clock. "Responsive to demands in the United States and Great Britain, which are echoed in Germany, for an immediate conclusion of the peace treaty, efforts are being made to hasten the adoption of a plan for a league of nations. "It is declared to be the conviction of the delegates that no permanent peace can be made until certain principles to govern the relations between the states have been accepted by the peace conference. "Such questions as the rearrangement of boundaries, the assumption of indemnities and reparations and the creation of constituted authorities are regarded as the very basis of the treaty negotiations, and not only the American delegates, but also the British and French delegates, are understood to be of the opinion that these things cannot be safely composed in special peace treaties, but must be founded upon the general principles forming the basis of a league of nations. "Another consideration is the likelihood that if the treaty of peace is signed first there will be little disposition among the delegates to linger in Paris to complete a league of nations.

London Papers Like and Dislike Wilson Plan for Meeting With Russians

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The President's invitation to Russia was well received by newspapers generally to-day, especially after the inspired statements which circulated yesterday. "The Times" says: "No policy proposed with regard to Russia could hope to escape criticism, but in this proposition, which though proposed by President Wilson evidently is the product of previous consultation and agreement, there is discernible a clear, consistent, humane principle." "The Daily News" warmly approves, saying: "There is happily no reason to suppose that this wise, high minded offer will be rejected by any Russian government. It is not only Russia that President Wilson probably has saved by this resolution, it is the hope of a league of nations. Clearly

Paris and Wilson to the Sea of Marmora. In a stinging rebuff, aiming at suppressing tyranny by consorting with it."

Miliukoff Denounces Parley With Bolsheviks; Asks Aid From Allies

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Paul N. Miliukoff, former Foreign Minister of Russia, who is in London, was surprised when told to-day that the Allies had invited the Bolsheviks of Russia to a conference. He said: "The Bolsheviks are in no wise representative of the Russian people. They are robbers and cutthroats; mad dogs who wish to bite others so that all may be mad." He said the only way to settle the Russian problem was to overthrow the Bolshevik rule there, which he declared is simply terrorism and "hateful to the majority of Russians." He also stated that if the Allies would supply guns and munitions patriotic Russians would overthrow "Bolshevik tyranny."

Wilson to Visit War-Torn Rhems Region To-morrow

PARIS, Jan. 24 (By The Associated Press).—President Wilson plans to make the first of a series of short trips to the devastated regions of France on Sunday. He will go by train to Rhems, where he will be met by an army motor car, in which he will make a tour of the surrounding district.

France Will Demand Russians Pay Debts

PARIS, Jan. 24 (By The Associated Press).—Recognition of Russia's pre-war national debt to France by the Lenin-Trotsky government will be one of the first subjects discussed at Princes' Islands should the Bolshevik leaders accept the invitation of the peace conference to meet there. While Russia is a debtor to all the Allies except Italy, there is a feeling in France's official circles that the French debt should receive priority, as it was contracted much earlier—during the time of peace—while the English and American claims only date back to the war period. Russian bonds are widely scattered throughout France and there are more than 2,000,000 holders, among them many workmen, small proprietors and tradesmen, whose savings of a whole lifetime are invested.

Peace Meeting To Guide Labor To Higher Goal

Barnes, British Commissioner, Foresees Elimination of Low Wage Competition

Evils Will Be Corrected

England Has Draft of Conditions Ready; Many Other Proposals To Be Added

By Frederick Moore

PARIS, Jan. 24.—The cause of labor, which the peace conference plans to take up immediately, was the subject of an interview given to-day by George Barnes, a member of the British commission here. "I can affirm," said Mr. Barnes, "that the cause of labor at this momentous conference will be pleaded before a deeply sympathetic audience. "Although I personally do not represent the Labor party, I think my claim will be admitted to represent labor." Mr. Barnes is one of the most conspicuous and influential British advocates of labor, holding the esteem of all classes. He is a member of the British War Cabinet and was elected recently to Parliament by an overwhelming majority in that centre of British radicalism, Glasgow. His statement may be taken substantially as the view of the British mission to the peace conference. He said: "The international character and importance of labor have been recognized as never before. A unique opportunity offers itself for the settlement of many aspects of the problem. The peace conference regards the labor question as one which must be dealt with along with the question of territorial adjustments and other matters arising directly from the war. "Better Order Aim of Conference. "Before the war unregulated, competitive industry had produced evils and many dangers to the peace of the world. Increased production had not brought increased comfort or content, but on the contrary had given increased power to wealth over men's lives. At the same time education everywhere produced sensitive men whose wants increased disproportionately to their means of satisfying them. "The peace conference hopes to lay the foundations of a better order under which more humane conditions will be maintained. The conference will concern itself in the main with the constitution of the necessary machinery for preparing international conventions regarding hours of labor, holidays, protection of women and children and the regulation of labor conditions generally. The future constitution of international organizations will include the representation of employers and employed, as well as of states desiring to obtain the cooperation and good will of all concerned. "Previous efforts to better the conditions of labor have been comparatively unfruitful owing to the lack of a central international organization, including a proper representation of employers and work people. It is hoped to obtain, under the mandate of the league of nations, a better place in the scheme of things for industry, while interfering little with the internal affairs of the nations. "Hope to Raise Standard. "There are proposals for the convening of a special international conference at the earliest possible moment. This conference would take up the work begun at Berne in 1906 and reconstitute the international regulations instituted in 1913, but interrupted by the war. These include regulations prohibiting night work for women and children, prescribing hours of labor, minimum wages, weekly half holiday and the protection of children from profiteering employers. "It is hoped to raise the standards of labor throughout the world by eliminating international competition by low wage countries. "Great Britain already has drafted a scheme of proposed labor conditions, and I believe the American and French delegations will present proposals. The French attitude toward these vital questions is, I think, significantly illustrated by Premier Clemenceau's reply the other day to a deputation from the French Confederation of Labor. Clemenceau spoke for himself rather than for the French government, favoring the eight-hour day. "Various schemes will be submitted in writing and committed to special commissions for harmonizing fundamentals. I am sanguine that all difficulties will be overcome by a spirit not only of mutual concession but of appreciation of the fact that the welfare of humanity is being sought. "World Standard Impossible. "I do not think there is a chance of attaining a standardization of wages throughout the world. This is impossible at this juncture, which depends upon the efficiency of labor. For example labor in India, where children of tender age and women are industrial workers they receive wages and work hours bearing no resemblance to the wages and hours in Great Britain, France and America. The difference is one of principle and not of degree. "The indicated solution, it seems to me, is first to raise the standard of efficiency in low wage countries, then the standard of wages and other conditions. Only in this way can progress be made toward a general standardiza-

Russian Faction Accepts Allied Parley Proposal

Continued from page 1.

ers in this attitude, but it is being universally recognized that there is only one remedy for overcoming Bolshevism and preventing its spread, out side Russia, namely, to crush it by force. We ask to be allowed to use force. "Would Recruit Army "We strongly urge an expedition of volunteers, but in order not to involve the responsibility of the powers, we do not insist on such expedition being organized by the powers themselves, asking only authorization to raise the volunteers ourselves and to be allowed to enlist them in different European countries, which is not a novelty, having been done in many wars." M. Sazonoff cited as examples of this the Peninsular war, the Garibaldi war, the Boer war, the war in the Balkans and other conflicts. "Why should we not also be allowed to raise a volunteer army," M. Sazonoff asked, "for one of the most sacred causes the world has ever known—that of freeing our country from a band of malefactors who in some unfortunate parts of Russia try force of arms are setting at naught all principles of right and personal freedom. "We do not even ask from the powers any financial assistance, as the governments already constituted, of which I represent two of over forty million people, will float a loan which undoubtedly will be well received, as every one knows the immense resources of Russia, which, with its huge population, soon will regain its position as one of the principal factors in the world's activity." It has been learned that the animating purpose of the council on the Princes' Islands is not to enforce upon the gathering any particular line of policy, but simply to encourage the participants to get together themselves on any basis that promises the restoration of internal order and proper relations with the world. This meets with the suggestion from certain quarters to-day that the Allied and American delegates to that conference should be charged not to insist upon Russia's recognition of her foreign debt, which was repudiated by the Bolsheviks, or to place any obligation upon the Russians that would threaten to negate efforts to secure harmony and peace. While some of the Allied powers would like to impose recognition of various obligations upon the Russians, it is made clear that, so far as the American and British views are concerned, present is not the case. President Wilson's plan for dealing with the Russian problem includes the "unconditional recognition of the revolution" by the representatives of the associated powers, according to the "Petit Parisien," which declares its information comes from "an especially authorized source." Of this recognition its informant says: "This must be construed as implying recognition of all the consequences of the Russian revolution as far as the former government of the Czar is concerned, but in no wise as approval of the Bolshevik policies." The press continues to display the keenest interest in the Russian problem. Although the former Foreign Minister Sazonoff and Prince Lvoff, the former Premier, declare they are firmly decided to have nothing whatever to do with the Bolsheviks, the "Matin" declares that numerous Russians at present in Paris, notably Basil Maklakoff, the Russian Ambassador at Paris, are of the opinion that the anti-Bolshevik government should not give up the advantage of a hearing before the Allies no matter how reluctant they may be to meet the Bolsheviks.

United States Will Solve Panama Problem, Lord Cecil Declares

PARIS, Jan. 23 (By The Associated Press).—The question of whether the Panama Canal should be internationalized under the league of nations would depend entirely upon the attitude of the United States government, according to the belief expressed to-night by Lord Robert Cecil, who has submitted to the peace conference a draft of the British view of the structure of the league. He spoke at a conference of journalists, in answer to a query based upon speculation by the press on features of the new government of nations. Lord Robert said he had not heard any formal or specific discussion of the Panama Canal among delegates, but he mentioned it incidentally in connection with other waterways. He held that the Panama Canal is not on the same basis as some other waterways, since it is property of the United States, and it must be for that reason to say how it shall be controlled.

Senate Passes European Food Relief Measure

Vote on \$100,000,000 Bill 53 to 18; 3 Democrats, 15 Republicans Oppose

German Clause Discussed

Lodge Explains Limitation Insures Feeding of Victims First; Scores Hoover

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—After a week of spirited debate, the Senate to-night, by a vote of 53 to 18, passed the Administration bill appropriating \$100,000,000 for food relief in Europe and the Near East. The fund was requested by President Wilson as a means of checking the westward spread of Bolshevism. The measure now goes to conference for adjustment of minor Senate amendments, but leaders believe final enactment will be accomplished next week. Senator Martin, of Virginia, the Democratic leader; Senator Overman, of North Carolina, and Senator Warren, of Ohio, were appointed Senate conferees. The most important Senate amendment changed the House section against feeding enemy peoples so that nationalities friendly to the United States and the Allies may be aided. All classes designed to limit the power of President Hoover in distribution of the fund were rejected recently by the Senate, and no final effort was made to-day for their reinsertion. Three "Nay" Voters Silent. Senators Cummins, of Iowa, Republican, and Thomas, of Colorado, Democrat, who were present, but paired, announced that they opposed the bill. It also was announced that Senator Vandaman, of Mississippi, who was absent, would have voted in the negative. Those supporting the bill were: Republicans—Ashurst, Bankhead, Beckham, Chamberlain, Fletcher, Gay, Gerry, Henderson, Hitchcock, Hollis, Johnson, of South Dakota; Kirby, Martin, of Kentucky; Martin, of Virginia; Nugent, Overman, Phelan, Pittman, Pollock, Pomeroy, Ransdell, Saulsbury, Shafer, Sheppard, Simmons, Smith, of Arizona; Smith, of Georgia; Swanson, Thompson, Trammell, Underwood, Walsh, Williams and Wolcott—34. Republicans—Colt, Curtis, Frelinghuysen, Hale, Jones, of Washington; Kellgren, Knox, Lenroot, Lodge, McLean, New, Page, Smith, of Michigan; Smoot, Spencer, Sterling, Wadsworth, Warren and Weeks—19. Opponents in Final Stand. Opponents of the bill made a final stand against it to-day, with Senators La Follette, of Wisconsin, Borah of Idaho, and Sherman of Michigan, Republicans, leading the fight. Senators Knox of Pennsylvania, Colt of Rhode Island, and Smith of Michigan, spoke in support of the appropriation. Senator La Follette vigorously insisted that the bill was neither a war, peace nor charitable measure and declared that the "horns and hoofs of the Boer Trust" could be seen through the bill's "mantle of charity." Declaring the unemployment situation in America was "grave and menacing," Senator La Follette said government resources may result, entirely apart from any purely labor Congress. "There is no information revealed of what is considered or discussed, of opinions expressed, conditions revealed or the situation there," said Senator Borah. "There is not a particle of information or evidence given that the world may be benefited." This attitude of the peace conferees, the Senator said, was in open violation of President Wilson's pledge. The peace conference also was criticized by Senators Myers of Montana, Democrat, and Sherman for what they said was recognition of the Bolshevik government in Russia. "No Information Revealed. "There is no information revealed of what is considered or discussed, of opinions expressed, conditions revealed or the situation there," said Senator Borah. "There is not a particle of information or evidence given that the world may be benefited." This attitude of the peace conferees, the Senator said, was in open violation of President Wilson's pledge. The peace conference also was criticized by Senators Myers of Montana, Democrat, and Sherman for what they said was recognition of the Bolshevik government in Russia. "No Information Revealed. "There is no information revealed of what is considered or discussed, of opinions expressed, conditions revealed or the situation there," said Senator Borah. "There is not a particle of information or evidence given that the world may be benefited." This attitude of the peace conferees, the Senator said, was in open violation of President Wilson's pledge. The peace conference also was criticized by Senators Myers of Montana, Democrat, and Sherman for what they said was recognition of the Bolshevik government in Russia.

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PARIS, Jan. 23.—"The Americans are not greedy. Their ships and soldiers did not come to France to fight for gain and I know that America does not want the cities and lands of other peoples," said Prince Emil Feisal, a direct descendant of Mahomet, a son of the Sherreef of Mecca, and the most picturesque figure at the peace conference. He stood in the centre of his gold and pink room in the Hotel Continental, where he received me. He is a tall, slender man of thirty-five, in European clothes, and was without the silk caftan and igal which he wears in public. Two Abyssinian negroes in Arabic headgear guarded his door. The words he spoke were in the softest Arabic and were translated by the youthful Colonel Edward Lawrence, a Britisher, Prince Feisal's chief of staff in the whirlwind campaign which began in Mecca and ended at Aleppo, 1,500 miles across the desert, and which has given this poet-fighter the name of being the greatest living leader of irregular troops. "France and England are countries of no sun," he said. "In England they do nothing but work. Even dogs work. I saw them in Edinburgh carrying boxes on their backs, collecting money for charity." But Prince Feisal has a programme to present at the peace conference that will keep him in unless Paris for weeks. He is here to plead the cause of a federated Arabia under the protection and guidance of a mandatory power authorized to act by the associated powers or a league of nations. He has been in conference with representatives of the Allies and thinks that he has won British support for his new Arab government of Syria. The French have been less inclined to listen to him, their own eyes being on Beyrut and Lebanon. This week the prince is laying his case before the American commissioners. He told me he was sure America would give a sympathetic ear to the Arabian cause. He wanted no more convincing evidence of America's altruistic motives than he had from knowing the work of the American college at Beyrut. This great Arabian has won friends for his cause here by the modesty of the claims he puts forth. He does not talk of an independent Arabia next year, but in a generation or two. He thinks that Morgan Shuster went too fast in Persia. Arabia, he explained, has not the men to build railroads and administer telegraphs, post and customs systems and Arabia needs these from the West. Arabia, he said, wants to be taught how to handle her own provincial and federal governments and does not want Western civilization nor does she want to be interfered with in the development of her own Arabic culture.

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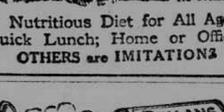
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It's Sir John J. Pershing

In British "Who's Who?"

The British "Who's Who," a copy of the 1919 issue of which has just been received here, lists the commander in chief of the American expeditionary forces in France as "General Sir John Joseph Pershing, G. C. B."

On July 17, 1918, King George awarded the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath to General Pershing, and in August King George, on a visit to France, personally gave the decoration to him. The award of the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath to a British subject automatically makes a knight of the recipient and gives him the right to prefix "Sir" to his name. The decoration given General Pershing, however, was an honorary one, and it was said at the time that the American commander would not receive the title of "Sir," as he was not a British subject.

Colonel Hodge Returns to U. S.

Colonel Henry Wilson Hodge, assistant chief engineer of the merican expeditionary forces and former Public Service Commissioner, has returned to this country, having been in France since 1917. He will return to the private practice of engineering.

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