

of world reorganization without a mandate from the American people or the American Congress.

Instead of the natural association of nations with common interests, we have the United States, through its President, dominating the peace council, the war-exhausted nations, and doubt, fear, suspicion and discord are only partly concealed behind the veil of privacy with which the work of the conference has been enveloped.

Doubts League's Success
Fine words better no parsnips, and while Mr. Wilson may present to the conference a beautiful paper, the fact that the League of Nations, it is questionable whether or not his influence has contributed to laying the essential foundations of a successful League.

An unregenerate and insolent Germany upon which is not yet imposed the burden of reparation for willful destruction of industrial France and Belgium must be dominated in the spirit of austere justice before the foundations of any enduring association of powers can be laid. If France, Belgium, Italy and Russia are to be associated with the justice of America's attitude, they may bow to her power but cannot aid in the accomplishment of her purposes. We will have no balance of power, but a dominance of American power, to produce that result.

Doubtful if League Draft Will Be Ready Before Wilson Sails

PARIS, Feb. 11.—The Commission of the League of Nations this morning considered numerous amendments to and added two new articles to the draft, according to an official announcement to-night. Several of the amendments were referred to a drafting committee.

The official communication says: "The eighth meeting of the commission on the league of nations was held at 10:30 o'clock this morning at the Hotel de Crillon. The meeting was devoted to the consideration of a number of amendments to the draft, which had been submitted. After a discussion had developed the sense of the meeting, the several amendments were referred to a drafting committee, composed of M. Larnaude, Lord Robert Cecil, M. Venizelos and M. Venetich, who will meet at the Hotel Majestic to-morrow morning.

"Two articles were added to the draft. "The commission will meet again at 10:30 Thursday morning at the Hotel de Crillon, when the draft will be subjected to its second reading."

As a result of to-day's meeting of the peace conference commission on the society of nations doubts were expressed for the first time that the project for the organization of the society would be completed before President Wilson's departure for the United States.

Questions have arisen within the commission which are of such a nature that they may prolong the discussions, and this has given rise to serious apprehension that the perfected draft of the plan will not be completed by February 15, which is the date provisionally set for the President's departure. The session of the commission to-day was a protracted one, which lasted until 11:45 o'clock this afternoon. It is understood that among other projects considered was the project for an international military force, urged by Leon Bourgeois, of the French delegation. The project, which is being discussed, is that a force should be stationed in France, as France was the strategic center of Europe and the nation most immediately threatened.

The commission adjourned for two days, during which time the committee will make every effort to have the draft perfected for presentation at the next meeting of the commission. There is a wide difference of views regarding some of these new proposals and this causing apprehension of failure to complete the plan as expected.

Wilson Plans Second Trip
Evidence of President Wilson's intention not to abandon the peace conference upon the ratification of the society of nations plan is found in the disclosure yesterday that he plans to return from Washington by March 15. This involves so brief a stay at Washington as to permit only the signing of bills during the closing hours of Congress. It is understood that Mr. Wilson intends to give personal attention in Paris to the work of the Supreme Executive Council, which promises to be the most important body of the peace conference after the dissolution of the society of nations.

The Supreme War Council, although hearing the claims of Belgium, delegates in support of the French view that their country should be protected until on the same footing as Germany, is expected to refer this matter to an economic committee.

Propose Occupation of Essen
The Supreme Economic Council, which is about to be organized, is expected to consider French and Belgian proposals that Essen and other German industrial towns should be occupied to prevent the manufacture of munitions and arms. This is a question which bears on the ability of Germany to pay heavy reparations through the production of industry, and it is the American view that the suppression of German munition production can be as well assured by a system of authorized inspection by Entente agents. This would permit German industries to continue with safety to the Allies.

A statement issued by the official bureau explains that the Supreme Economic Council is not to be confused with the Economic Commission of the peace conference. The Supreme Economic Council will decide economic questions during the armistice. The Economic Commission will advise the peace conference on economic questions in connection with the peace terms.

The French and Belgian plea that they should be permitted to recoup their enormous losses by the destruction of their industrial plants through the stoppage of German industries until France and Belgium have been reestablished is met by the American view, which is shared by the British, that such losses should be reimbursed by cash indemnities from Germany within a reasonable time. The Supreme Economic Council will regulate the distribution of raw materials between countries so as to insure France and Belgium of a proper advantage over Germany and prevent the latter from gaining the world's markets.

May Shorten Americans' Stay
Once divested of its economic features, arrangements for an extension of the military armistice can be quickly completed, it is believed, so that American troops will not be employed as permanent garrisons in the Rhine country longer than is necessary for military purposes, or by insuring the carrying out of the commercial conditions of the armistice.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the United States Navy, has virtually completed the work of establishing American shore stations in France. He will return to

Wilson at Peace Table Wields Greatest Power In History of World

Continued from page 1

which we fought and fail to receive financial relief from war costs." "Twice a month our people get meat to eat," said one Italian, "and the government fears to demobilize the army because the high cost of living and the destruction of industries will cause distress among the disbanded men."

Mr. Wilson dominates the situation, only the Japanese and the British colonials being able to defy him. The premiers of the three great European Allies fear him and the delegates of the smaller states constantly seek his favor. He is the overwhelming figure of the conference, being alone free from fear for the welfare of the country he represents and not doubting that his judgment is safer and better in determining the solutions of the problems of the world than those of the European statesmen.

The real business of the conference is conducted in the five-power council of ten, and because of the personal and private method indicated above there is somewhat of an inquisitorial method about this council, which decides in advance what smaller states shall be heard and summons the representatives thereof before it. Sometimes these minor representatives find themselves in Mr. Wilson's favor, whereupon they are more delighted than if all the other premiers favored them.

The five-power council also determines when plenary sessions shall be held, and it is significant that only one has been held since the original assembly. At that meeting Mr. Wilson, speaking, said that not the statesmen but the peoples of the nations were going to make the peace, and half an hour later, at the same plenary session, Premier Clemenceau, in a dispute with representatives of the small nations, announced, in effect, that the council of ten was going to make it.

Mr. Wilson dominates the council, whose constant fear is that he will resume his speeches to the people—their people—particularly the French and Italians.

When the President returns to America this week he will take with him the power of veto over the Paris conference and only details will be agreed upon without his approval. Many matters will be held up until his return because of this condition. Mr. Lloyd George has gone back to London and Premier Orlando will soon return to Rome.

We can summarize the three important factors that give Mr. Wilson the greatest power on earth thus: 1. His ability to appeal to the people. 2. His ability to refuse sanction of heavy payments of reparation by Germany. 3. His power to appeal to the people.

America on the George Washington with President Wilson.

Irritation Over "League Army" Is Somewhat Abated

PARIS, Feb. 11.—The personal irritation which developed between President Wilson and Premier Clemenceau over the League of Nations project caused the report yesterday that Mr. Wilson intended to insist upon the transfer of the peace conference to another capital.

Continued criticism of the President in the French press, coupled with references by M. Clemenceau in the Five-Power Council to the unsatisfactory character of President Wilson's proposals, caused what yesterday was made to appear a crisis, but to-day tempers already have abated.

France desires a provision in the league of nations constitution for the establishment of an international force for the defense of her borders against Germany, but the Americans declare they are unable to give up the restrictions of the American constitution.

The alternative is offered of limiting of German armaments, and a similar solution is offered to Italy in giving her naval domination of the Adriatic, but not Fiume or the Dalmatian coast below that city. The Jugo-Slavs will not be permitted to possess a navy.

The Allies have been given to understand clearly that Mr. Wilson will agree to imposing the fullest reparation Germany is able to pay, but many of the Allied delegates fear the President will contend she is unable to pay much. The American commission desires to open immediately free commercial communication with neutrals, but the French and Italians particularly point out their own serious distress should be first relieved.

The Bolsheviks have expressed their inability of reaching Frinkipo and have suggested that the conference between the Allies and themselves take place on the Aland Islands, off Stockholm.

Wilson to Sail From Paris on Feb. 16, Says Paris Correspondent

LONDON, Feb. 11.—President Wilson will sail from Paris for New York on February 16, according to Reuters' Paris correspondent.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—In the interval between the meeting of the peace conference commission on a society of nations and the session of the Supreme Council to-day, President Wilson received the Prince of Wales, the Marquis of Blandford and the Marquis of Cambridge in company with his staff.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 10.—Herbert C. Hoover, head of the Allied Relief Organization, has arrived here, having come principally because President Wilson is unable to visit Brussels. Mr. Hoover will represent the President in conferences with Belgian officials.

Allies May Shorten Armistice Periods To Ten Days Each
PARIS, Feb. 11.—(By The Associated Press).—A proposal to change the Allied armistice policy and greatly shorten the armistice periods is understood to be before the Supreme War Council.

This proposal calls for the limiting of the armistice periods to about ten days, at the end of which new terms would be imposed on Germany. The sentiment is expressed by many in attendance at the peace conference that this would give the Allies a better hold on the situation and enable them to meet the constantly changing conditions. No intimation is made as to the attitude of the Supreme War Council in the matter.

Socialists at Berne Oppose Bolshevism

PARIS, Feb. 11.—(By The Associated Press).—Two important features of the American and British labor programme were accepted by the commission on international labor legislation, and will form a part of the whole project of international regulation of labor which will be submitted to the full peace conference.

These are the prohibition of child labor under sixteen years, and the uniformity of seamen's wages.

Union Congress, who claimed the right to send delegates on behalf of all those countries which do not possess governmental functions. The congress accorded them this right. Another Irish delegate, Cathal O'Shannon, said that Egypt and India have asked the Irish delegation to represent them on the Berne International Bureau.

Blockade Question Up
BERNE, Feb. 10.—The International Trades Union Congress, which has been meeting here simultaneously with the International Socialist Conference, adjourned to-day, after deciding to meet again in May at a place to be selected later.

The last question discussed was a demand by Herr Schlenker, a German delegate, whether the French and English delegates were prepared to condemn the employment of German prisoners on forced labor and the maintenance of the blockade. Leon Jouhaux, a French delegate and president of the French Labor Federation, in reply, said that it was impossible to admit the principle of forced labor or forced famine. However, he added, the deportations by the Germans from Belgium and Northern France and the treatment of Russian prisoners after the treaty of Brest-Litovsk made it difficult for his party to intervene with the French government.

Karolyi Wants Full Blame for War Fixed
PARIS, Feb. 11.—(By The Associated Press).—The report prepared in 1916 by Germany which would benefit from the destruction of certain industries in France contained 482 pages, according to the statement made to the Supreme Council at its meeting Monday afternoon by Louis Klotz, the French Minister of Finance. Material for the report was collected by two hundred experts who were released from military duties for the purpose.

A full review is made of every French industry, including spinning, dyeing, pottery, chemicals, sugar, brewing, mining, wool, millinery, clothing and rope making. The report says that all these industries "offer excellent openings for German traders in spite of a somewhat hostile feeling."

The first meeting of the newly elected permanent International Socialist Bureau was held yesterday morning at the People's House here. Two members from each nation have been nominated to sit in this international parliament, one representing the majority and the other the minority Socialists of each country. The invitation extends to all bodies at present represented at the congress.

It will again be necessary for the American workers to decide whether they wish to remain outside the international parliament. No special invitation has been issued to America, but technically the United States is represented at Berne, although the American labor delegation now in Europe has denounced the congress and all its works.

The question of the representation of small nations has been raised by Thomas Johnson, treasurer of the Irish Labor party and the Irish Trade Union Congress.

Suffragists to Ask Conference Delegates To Back Resolution
PARIS, Feb. 11.—(By The Associated Press).—The International Suffrage Conference to-day appointed delegates to call on each plenipotentiary to the peace conference and ask his support for a resolution adopted at the suggestion of President Wilson. President Wilson said he would by the resolution before the peace conference and ask that it be submitted to the committee to be associated with the women representatives appointed by the International Suffrage Conference to discuss and report upon international questions affecting women and children.

A call was made to-night on Premier Venizelos, of Greece, by the American delegation, headed by Mrs. Juliet Barrett Rublee.

President Is Averse to Ovation on Return Home
WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—President Wilson to-day cabled the White House to discourage any ovation for him which might be planned for his return to Washington. The President declared, however, that he would march at the head of any parade for returning soldiers, provided the ovation be in honor of the fighting men and not for himself.

The President's cable stated no date of actual sailing from France, although the George Washington will be available at Brest the last of this week. As all executive business is being held awaiting his disposition, it is believed the President will spend practically all the time before adjournment of Congress in the executive offices that he may sign such bills as are rushed through prior to March 4 to make the measures valid.

Allies Defeat Bolshevik Forces Near Archangel
LONDON, Feb. 10.—The Bolsheviks launched an infantry attack on Saturday against the Allied positions near Sredmakrenza, southeast of Archangel, and were repulsed, according to an official statement on activities in northern Russia, issued by the War Office to-night.

In the operations on Friday, in which American, British and Russian troops improved their position on the Petrograd road south of Kadish, the Bolsheviks suffered heavy losses.

Peace Conference Is Against Child Labor

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High Time Allies "Get Together," Is Paris Press Plea

PARIS, Feb. 11.—Through the closed doors of the Supreme War Council comes the murmur of disputes whose echo has been caught up by the French and American press. The "Matin" says:

"The cry of alarm which M. Clemenceau has uttered in his interview has profoundly moved public opinion."

"The 'Petit Parisien' says: 'It is high time to make Germany see that our compliance is not weakness and our patience has limits. Let us not forget that Germany must expiate her crimes before we can make the society of nations a reality—crimes which she seems ready to recommence. Failing in that, we shall have made something so sentimental and fragile that the mildest breeze blowing from the East will overturn like a paper house.'"

"The 'Figaro' comments: 'It is high time for the Allies to pull themselves together. They have slumbered, or something like it, for three months, lulled by the unending sweeteners. Now Germany brutally shakes them out of their torpor, dissipating their illusions and chimeras. Happily for us, her clumsiness is greater than her knavery. She is unable long to contain herself, and flings aside her mask a little too soon, showing her real nature while yet we have plentiful material means to bring her to reason. Once for all, we must put an end to this mania for peace.'"

"L'Ouvre" wants Action
"L'Ouvre," Socialist and pro-Wilson, says:

"Certain indiscretions (for which this time the censor has shown discretion) have given us an inkling into the divergencies of opinion between the members of the Supreme War Council. Mr. Clemenceau, it is necessary to say, for the use of energetic means, and has made known not only at the Quai d'Orsay, but also in the press the necessity of energetic action."

"The change in the German attitude is neither new nor sudden, but it has been reached progressively. It was the duty of the Allied governments to know it and vigilantly to study it. It is certainly not of good effect that they have become aware of it precipitately, at the last hour of the armistice."

"Action Francaise," a royalist paper and a tireless opponent of Mr. Wilson, says: "Victory has not destroyed the German peril. M. Clemenceau thinks that by means of appropriate measures of coercion applied without weakness the peril may be exercised so as to guarantee universal peace for a long time. This is also our opinion, but Clemenceau, as every one knows, is no longer the deciding voice on this subject. It is not our people who have been given into Mr. Wilson's charge. We are not the flock he must pasture and protect. The results of our re-

loyalty of members of Congress, Judge Parker said: "I will say that such a statement ought not to have been put in the papers issued in connection with the chart."

Civic League to Meet
Members of the Knickerbocker Club League will meet in the Rose Room of the Hotel Majestic at 8 o'clock Friday evening. Royal S. Copeland, Health Commissioner, will speak on "Shield Women Serve as Jurors." Other speakers will be Robert S. Luce, Inc. Walter Timme, Charles F. Moore and Miss Mary Wood.

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Elsewhere—Just Call the Chief Operator.

verses—unhappiness and insecurity—these troubles, these perils, are still so remote from him that he can postpone their study and subordinate them to dreams which no doubt represent to his American view advantages and benefits which must not be lost sight of.

Terms Wilson Naive
The "Echo de Paris," always contemptuous of Mr. Wilson's ideas, prints an article in which the censorship of certain words and passages only makes clearer these passages as a direct attack on Mr. Wilson. The paper says "the naivete" of his ideology is seen in his exchange of wireless messages with Germany regarding the request for an armistice.

"Le Libre" says: "During part of the war 'the good old God' regulated the march of affairs, but since it has become a question of peace we have the will of Woodrow Wilson."

"Le Temps" describes Germany as an eternal danger, adding: "The new Germany intends not only to emerge untouched from the war, but she intends emerging greater, and preparing new annexations. For it is understood particularly by the Socialists gathered at Berne that France and the Allies must rigorously abstain from all rectifications of frontiers and even the correction of old injustices. But when Germany proposes to add to her former territory 10,000,000 of subjects, of course, the matter cannot be considered as a simple question of annexation. That is only the application of Mr. Wilson's principles."

"Le Temps" significantly refers to Mr. Wilson's declarations before the French Parliament.

"L'Humanite" Hits Clemenceau
Among all the papers only "L'Humanite," the official socialist organ, takes the other side in a violent attack on M. Clemenceau, calling him "the valet of the bourgeois press." Recalling M. Clemenceau's famous "I make war," "L'Humanite" affirms that it is becoming clearer and clearer "he does not intend to make peace," and says:

"It is he who is, directly or by agents, provoking serious conflicts in the bosom of the conference. It is he who is organizing the resistance to Mr. Wilson's proposals, is compromising France in imperialist intrigues and creates the uneasiness from which we suffer at the hour when the work should have been nearly terminated."

"It is he who by means of newspapers, at his own expense, and through troubled public opinion, preaches the crushing of the German people and a holy war of capitalism against revolutionary Russia, thus preparing for the future the most serious and terrible trials. Already the Allied governments have given him severe lessons. Will not French opinion soon awake with a start?"

Parker Apologizes For Security League

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Judge Alton B. Parker, testifying before the House committee investigating the activities of the National Security League, of which he is honorary vice-president, to-day apologized for rather than defended his organization. While declaring he believed its officials were not animated by partisan politics in their part in the fall campaign, he admitted their activities were not in the public interest.

"If the chart and the other literature sent out by the league had been brought to my attention before they were put in circulation, I should have objected to them going out," said Judge Parker.

Asked for his opinion regarding the propriety of bringing into question the

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loyalty of members of Congress, Judge Parker said: "I will say that such a statement ought not to have been put in the papers issued in connection with the chart."

Bidding 5th Ave at 46th St, New York. THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA. Will place on sale today---for prompt close-out---the following Rich Furs— About ten short coats in plain and combination effects of Hudson Seal, Nutria and Leopard Formerly to \$450. at \$295 Fine Quality Mink Coat Formerly \$2,000. at \$895 Luxurious Kolinsky Wrap Coat Formerly \$1,500. at \$795 Mole and Seal Coat Formerly \$875. at \$485 Fine Quality Caracul Coat Formerly \$850. at \$450 Smart Taupe Nutria Coat Formerly \$650. at \$395 Mole Coat, taupe wolf border and trimming Formerly \$875. at \$485 Leopard Motor Coat Formerly \$495. at \$300 Hudson Seal Coat, Kolinsky collar Formerly \$450. at \$295 Genuine Silver Fox Set Formerly \$1,000. at \$675 Genuine Silver Fox Scarf Formerly \$900. at \$475 Genuine Silver Fox Scarf Formerly \$500. at \$300 3 Short Coats of Taupe Muskrat and Marmot Formerly to \$250. at \$125