

port of the league, with which his name has been identified. Premier Lloyd George followed President Wilson in a brief speech supporting the general principle of the league. His speech was chiefly notable for the vivid picture of the ruins of France and the need of setting up some system to take the place of this "organized savagery".

The Italian Premier, Vittorio Orlando, also briefly supported the resolution for the league, speaking of the high ideals it represented. The former French Premier, Leon Bourgeois, made the most extended speech of the day in support of the resolution. "I should like to ask," said Premier Hughes of Australia, "if we are to have an opportunity to discuss this scheme when it is finished?"

"Without any doubt," responded M. Clemenceau. The Chinese delegates added their support to the resolution, saying that China associated herself in the lofty ideas expressed. The Polish delegates and Camille Hussamann, added their strong approval. "Is there any objection to the resolution?" asked M. Clemenceau. There was no response and the resolution was unanimously adopted.

M. Clemenceau then announced the committee, and the order of the names as announced makes President Wilson chairman. M. Clemenceau's assurance that the council would consider the questions raised finally prevailed, and Belgium on behalf of the other Powers withdrew the protest, saying that the position having been cleared they trusted to the fairness of the council. All the resolutions were declared carried without dissent.

Working for Speed. The British and American delegations in Paris are working to hasten the proceedings of the Peace Conference and to procure early decisions which would enable the peace terms to be presented to Germany. Following is the draft of the labor resolution as made public to-day: That a commission composed of two representatives apiece from the five great Powers and five representatives to be elected by the other Powers represented at the Peace Conference be appointed to inquire into the conditions of employment in the international aspect and to consider the international means necessary to secure common action on matters affecting conditions of employment and to recommend the form of a permanent agency to continue such inquiry and consideration, in cooperation with and under the direction of the League of Nations.

The draft of another resolution to go before the conference regarding international control of ports, waterways and railways reads: That a commission composed of two representatives apiece from the five great Powers and five representatives to be appointed to inquire and report upon the international regime for ports, waterways and railways.

Wilson Plan Like British. Although President Wilson's detailed plan for a league of nations has not been announced it may be said on the authority of those in a position to know what is in the President's mind that the British outline very generally accords with the principles toward which the American group has been working. The outstanding principle advanced in the British outline is that a distinction must be realized between justiciable disputes and non-justiciable disputes and that such states as the final judge whether or not a dispute is justiciable is taken in American circles to be quite in line with the developing opinion among all delegates. It has been reported previously that the point has been passed where the creation of a super-sovereignty had been considered feasible.

The general opinion of the British plan also are taken in American quarters to be in consonance with the generally crystallizing idea here that the league probably would be presented as a sort of a guardianship for smaller nations, extending international assistance for the development and preservation of economic and financial as well as military sovereignty.

Is Still Studying Plan. It is pointed out in American circles, however, that a full measure of comparison cannot be made until President Wilson makes a statement on his own ideas and that he is considering some phase which is not expressed in the British outline. President Wilson has been giving the proposition almost continuous study even though engaged in the study of the Russian question and other issues before the Supreme War Council and has it is said, his ideas definitely reduced to a form in which they can be placed before the Peace Conference. To have an outline laid down by Premier Lloyd George, which is recognized on all sides as a most agreeable starting point from which the American delegates hope to develop a definite foundation of general principles which may be completed before the President leaves for the United States. The warning issued yesterday by the Supreme Council that territorial claims must come before the conference unmarked by attempts at possession by force is very widely discussed here.

Covert Use of U. S. Troops. It seems to be generally acknowledged that President Wilson was the author of the warning and that he has a deep feeling in the matter because in at least one instance where small bodies of American troops were under other command they were used to push forward into a territory where the native population would not have tolerated the forces of any European power but halted the coming of the Americans with joy. In some of these cases, when the welcome had died down, the population awoke to find that the American troops had departed and that their towns were in the possession of troops of another nationality. The President, it is known, took summary action to prevent the use of American forces for such purposes. He now

has obtained an agreement in the Peace Conference to warn all nations against such steps. Some rapid and substantial strides toward the real objects of the Peace Conference are expected as a result of today's session. With the league of nations question normally before them for discussion the delegates are expected to work continuously at the task, possibly ten hours a day. President Wilson, it is said, has told the delegates he would be willing to work ten hours a day until tangible results are ready for announcement to the world. While much of the ensuing discussion will be in secret according to the rule of procedure now in force, there is reason to believe that more sessions may be public than had been expected, especially while a league of nations is being discussed.

LEAGUE WILL BE EYE OF NATIONS

Continued from First Page.

speculating as to what extent he would apply force, which will be the great question here.

TEXT OF WILSON'S ADDRESS ON LEAGUE

Paris, Jan. 25.—When the second session of the full Peace Conference met this afternoon it was addressed by President Wilson on the subject of a league of nations. The President spoke as follows: "Mr. Chairman, I consider it a distinguished privilege to be permitted to open the discussion in this Conference on the league of nations. We have assembled for two purposes. To make the present settlements which have been rendered necessary by this war and also to secure the peace of the world, not only by the present settlements but by the arrangements we shall make at this Conference for its maintenance. The league of nations seems to me to be necessary for both of these purposes. There are many complicated questions connected with the present settlements which perhaps cannot be successfully worked out to an ultimate issue by the decisions we shall arrive at here. I can easily conceive that many of these settlements will need subsequent reconsideration, that many of the decisions we make shall need subsequent alteration in some degree, for if I may judge by my own study of some of those questions there are not susceptible for confident judgments at present. It is therefore necessary that we should set up some machinery by which the work of this conference should be rendered complete.

Representatives of Peoples. "We have assembled here for the purpose of doing very much more than making the present settlements that are necessary. We are assembled under very peculiar conditions of world opinion. I may say, without straining the point, that we are not the representatives of Governments, but representatives of the peoples. "It will not suffice to satisfy Governmental circles anywhere. It is necessary that we should satisfy the opinion of the peoples. "The burdens of this war have fallen in an unusual degree upon the whole population of the countries involved. It is not need to draw for you the picture of how the burden has been thrown back from the front upon the older men, upon the women, upon the children, upon the homes of the civilized world, and how the real strain of the war has come where the eyes of the Government could not reach, but where the heart of humanity beats. "We are hidden by these people to make a peace which will make them secure. We are hidden by these people to see it that this strain does not come upon them again. And I venture to say that it has been possible for them to bear this strain because they hoped that those who represented them could get together after this war and make such another sacrifice unnecessary. "It is a solemn obligation on our part therefore to make permanent arrangements that justice shall be rendered and peace maintained.

Central Object of Meeting. "This is the central object of our meeting. Scientists may be temporary, but the action of the nations in the interests of peace and justice must be permanent. We can set up permanent processes. We may not be able to set up a permanent decision. "Therefore it seems to me that we must take as far as we can a picture of the whole world as it is, and a startling circumstance for one thing that the great discoveries of science, that the quiet studies of men in laboratories, that the thoughtful developments which have taken place in quiet lecture rooms have now been turned to the destruction of civilization. The powers of destruction have not so much multiplied as they have multiplied in the hands of the enemy, whom we have just overcame, had at his seats of learning some of the principal centers of scientific study in the world, and he used them in order to make destruction sudden and complete. And only the watchful and continuous cooperation of men can see to it that such powers, such weapons, are kept within the harness of civilization. "In a sense, the United States is less interested in this subject than the other nations here assembled. With her great territory and her extensive sea borders it is less likely that the United States should suffer from the attack of enemies than that other nations should suffer. And the ardor of the United States—for it is a very deep and genuine ardor—for the society of nations is not an ardor springing out of fear or apprehension, but an ardor springing out of the ideals which have come in the consciousness of this war. "In coming into this war the United States never for a moment thought that she was intervening in the politics of Europe, or the politics of Asia, or the politics of any part of the world. Her thought was that all the world had become conscious that there was a single cause of justice and of liberty for men of every kind and place, as well as armed forces. Those foundations were the power of small bodies of men to wield their will and use mankind as pawns in a game.

Emanation of World. "And nothing less than the emancipation of the world from these things will accomplish peace. "You can see that the representatives of the United States are therefore necessary to the embarrassment of choosing a way of expediency, because they have laid down before them the unalterable lines of principle. And, I think, that these lines have been accepted as the lines of settlements by all the high minded men who have had to do with the beginning of this great business. "I hope, Mr. Chairman, when it is known, as I feel confident it will be known, that we have adopted the principles of the league of nations and mean to work out that principle in effective action, we shall by that single thing have lifted a great part of the load of anxiety from the hearts of men everywhere. "We stand in a peculiar cause. As I go about the streets here I see everywhere the American uniform. These men come into the war after we had uttered our purpose. They came as crusaders. Not merely to win a war, but to win a cause. And I am responsible to them, for it falls to me to formulate the purpose for which I asked them to fight and I, like them, must be a crusader for these things, whatever it costs and whatever it may be necessary to do in honor to accomplish the object for which they fought. "I have been glad to find from day to day that there is no question of our standing alone in this matter, for there are champions of this cause upon every hand. I am merely avowing this in order that you may understand why, perhaps, it fell to us who are disengaged to reach me, through any representative, at the front of the plea stood the hope of the league of nations. "Scientists, the select classes of man kind of the civilized world, and how the real strain of the war has come where the eyes of the Government could not reach, but where the heart of humanity beats. "We are hidden by these people to make a peace which will make them secure. We are hidden by these people to see it that this strain does not come upon them again. And I venture to say that it has been possible for them to bear this strain because they hoped that those who represented them could get together after this war and make such another sacrifice unnecessary. "It is a solemn obligation on our part therefore to make permanent arrangements that justice shall be rendered and peace maintained.

Keynote of the Arch. "You can imagine, I dare say, the sentiments and the purpose with which the representatives of the United States support this great project for a league of nations. We regard it as the keynote of the arch, which expressed our purposes and ideals in this war and which the associated nations have accepted as the basis of a settlement. "If we return to the United States without having made every effort in our power to realize this programme we should return to meet the merited scorn of our fellow citizens, for they have pledged our every purpose to it, as we have to every item of the fabric. We would not dare abate a single item of the programme which constitutes our instructions, we would not dare to compromise upon any matter as the completion of this thing—this peace of the world, this attitude, for this principle that we are the masters of no peoples, but are here to see that every people in the world shall choose its own masters and live by its own destinies, not as we wish, but as they wish. "We are here to see, in short, that the very foundations of this war are swept away. Those foundations were the private choice of a small collection of civil Powers upon the small, those foundations were the aggression of great powers upon the small. Those foundations were the holding together of peoples of unwilling subjects by the dross of arms. Those foundations were the power of small bodies of men to wield their will and use mankind as pawns in a game.

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TO DECIDE ON ALLIED FORCES. British General Will Look Into Conditions on Western Front. London, Jan. 25.—Major-General Sir Henry H. Wilson, chief of the Imperial Staff, has been appointed to attend the committee named by the allied and associated Governments to consider the strength of the forces to be maintained along the western front during the armistice.

whole world. Satisfy them and you have justified this confidence not only but have established peace. Fail to satisfy them and no arrangement that you can make will either set up or steady the peace of the world.

Discontent Grows Over Slowness of Peace Congress and Bolshevik Invitation. "I have only tried in what I have said to give you the fountain of the enthusiasm which is within us for this thing, for those of you who are not so fortunate, from all the ancient wrongs and sympathies of mankind, and the very pulse of the world seems to beat to the fullest in this enterprise. "Lloyd George's Remarks. At the conclusion of the reading of a translation of President Wilson's speech, Premier Lloyd George said: "I rise to second the resolution. After the noble speech of the American President I feel that no observations are needed in order to commend this resolution to the conference and I should not have intervened at all had it not been that I wished to state how emphatically the people of the British Empire are behind this proposal. "And if the national leaders have not been able during the last five years to devote as much time as they would like to its advocacy, it is because their time and their energy have been absorbed in the exigencies of a terrible struggle. "Had there been the slightest doubt in my mind as to the wisdom of this scheme it would have vanished before an irresistible appeal made to me by the spectacle I witnessed last Sunday. I visited a region which but a few years ago was one of the fairest in an exceptionally fair land. I found it a ruin and a desolation. I drift for hours through a country which did not appear like the habitation of living men and women and children, but like the excavation of a buried province, abandoned and torn. I went to one city where I witnessed a scene of devastation that no indemnity can ever repair—one of the beautiful things of the world, disfigured and defaced beyond repair. "And one of the cruellest features to my mind was what I could see had happened—that Frenchmen who were peace makers beyond any nation in power to establish the justice of their cause had to assist the cruel enemy in demolishing their homes, and in bringing down the results—only part of the results. "Had I been there three months ago I would have witnessed something that I dare not describe. But I saw acres of graves of the fallen. And these were the results of the only method, the only organized method, that civilized nations have ever attempted or established to settle disputes amongst each other. And my feeling was: Surely it is time that a wiser plan for settling disputes between peoples ought to be established than this organized savagery. "I don't know whether this will succeed. But if we attempt it the attempt will be a success, and for that reason I second the proposal. "The Italian Premier, Vittorio Orlando, followed Mr. Lloyd George. He declared that no people were readier to accept the league of nations in its entirety than the Italian people. Leon Bourgeois, the veteran French supporter of the league of nations, spoke next, pledging the French to do everything "that can help to put us on the road which has been pointed out by President Wilson."

The Chinese and Polish delegates declared that they supported the plan.

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erted by this Italian officer, because all of Italy's annexation claims, if granted, would give her only 3.3 per cent. of foreigners, a smaller proportion than that of any allied nation with territorial claims to present. Signor Celere does not believe that the internationalization of the Dalmatian coast and islands will settle the difficulty.

French Deny Imperialism. Stephen Pichon, the French Foreign Minister, announced yesterday that he would meet the American newspaper correspondents here after several times each week. This action is the outgrowth of the uneasiness of the French Government over the tone of some despatches that have been sent to the United States since President Wilson's arrival, criticizing French officials and charging some of them with reactionary and imperialistic views and ambitions. The French maintain vigorously in a semi-official way that this is unjust and untrue. They declare they are loyal upholders of the new order and that some American correspondents get their ideas from the French socialist press. It is realized now that this may be partly because the French Government has heretofore made any effective arrangements for setting its views before the Americans newly arrived in France, who therefore have been confined mainly to French newspapers and the public utterances of Premier Clemenceau, Marshal Foch and President Poincaré. Not alone the French but the other Allies are awakening to the desirability of setting their views before the American people through the American press. The Celere interview is the first step made by the French, while today Leon Sominin, the Foreign Minister of France, is expected to make a similar message to the Hotel Lott, and a similar message and others will follow in the near future. It arises mainly from the desire of all Europe to have peace restored to the world and to the people of France and of all Europe still suffering deeply from the effects of the war. They want their armies demobilized, prices of food and commodities brought down and normal industry resumed without any loss of time, but France and Italy refuse to demobilize until a peace treaty actually has been signed by the Germans.

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EUROPE DEMANDS PEACE IN A HURRY

Discontent Grows Over Slowness of Peace Congress and Bolshevik Invitation.

WAR CLOUD IN DALMATIA

Dissatisfaction Over Wilson's Plan to Spend Only One Day on Battlefields.

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Paris, Jan. 25.—It is impossible to escape the fact that the slow progress toward an actual peace treaty is causing much discontent in Europe, and to which is disappointment over the Russian plan, which is certain to increase if, as is now feared, the Allies' representatives find none but Bolsheviks at the Princes' Island meeting on February 15. Doubt that the meeting ever will be held was expressed today in circles close to the President, and Russian representatives here show no sign of adopting a more favorable attitude. The reaction against the Wilson policy has been hit by the developments today and others that are to follow in the near future. It arises mainly from the desire of all Europe to have peace restored to the world and to the people of France and of all Europe still suffering deeply from the effects of the war. They want their armies demobilized, prices of food and commodities brought down and normal industry resumed without any loss of time, but France and Italy refuse to demobilize until a peace treaty actually has been signed by the Germans.

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