

Temp. "The project involves the nations members of the league making a definite engagement to take up arms for the maintenance of their territories and the safeguarding of international treaties. It would seem that the conception has been discarded, whereby the league becomes a superstate in favor of insistence on the necessity of close mutual obligations furnishing guarantees for the independence of each nation more of itself than the old systems of alliances."

May Meet on an Island. The plan for a League of Nations, which now may be considered as virtually approved by all the members of the special commission, provides for a small body of representatives of the great and small powers, which will govern the Society of Nations, meeting every two or three months in a place that will be internationalized. The meeting place was not indicated in the plan, but during the discussion members of the commission spoke of Constantinople or some island.

Each country will provide a list of experts in international law, from which body will be chosen arbitrators when disputes between nations are submitted for settlement. The country which the decision of the arbitrators is against, does not accept the ruling of the arbitrators and has recourse in arms, not only the forces of the other contending party to the dispute, but the forces of all the other members of the Society of Nations in a position to help will take up arms to assist.

The covenant establishing the rules of the Society of Nations does not make it compulsory, however, for all the contracting parties to go to war to help one of its associates. This was declared by M. Bourgeois in the name of France asked that there should be a naval and land force of the society of nations ready to repulse an enemy attack whenever necessary, and in the present case to keep such forces in France until all the danger of attack from Germany was over.

This was opposed by the United States and Great Britain and other countries, and after a long discussion it was agreed that no permanent international military force should be kept, but if a country should be attacked in violation of the rules of the Society of Nations the attacked country would employ her forces as "covering troops," waiting assistance from other members of the society which could more easily help her.

No country would be obliged to go to the rescue of another country unjustly attacked, but all the signatories to the Society of Nations would be compelled to join in an economic boycott against a country which violates its rules, and also to maintain friendly neutrality in favor of the attacked country.

Thus far during the discussion the British and American tendency has been to reach an agreement on general principles, while the continental European and Latin Powers have been inclined to go into details which rendered unattainable the agreement difficult, if not impossible.

President Wilson succeeded in bringing about a compromise between the two tendencies, thus insuring an adoption of the plan and covenant. French Plan as Presented. The French Government formally presented to the League of Nations Committee last night an article creating an international force. This action closely follows the disclosure by Premier Clemenceau in his recent interview with the Associated Press of his conviction that the League of Nations must be supported "by the determination of each nation entering into the agreement to contribute to its maintenance and to employ the national strength outside its own country in time of peace as well as under the pressure of war."

The content of M. Bourgeois' proposal is that the international force proposed must be of sufficient proportions to prevent Germany or any other country from breaking the peace, or if the peace were broken to restore it promptly again by the collective power. M. Bourgeois likewise stressed the tension existing in France as regards Germany, insisted that there was grave danger confronting France if an international force were not established, and organized for instant action.

The French view, he indicated, was that a society of nations which did not include a permanent collective force might be a beautiful dream, but not an experiment too great for a nation to risk unless it had in addition defensive frontiers sufficient to meet a sudden shock.

Still in Fear of Germany. It was easy for the British, on the other side of the Channel and with an enormous navy, to regard calmly the working of a league which did not provide for an international force. France, however, being separated from Germany only by a geographical line, must receive the first shock if Germany should decide to pass beyond her frontiers, and the German shock, even with greatly limited armaments, might be so destructive, according to the French view, that France would never be able to recover.

France with her vast resources in the good faith of Great Britain and the United States, nevertheless, it was pointed out, would have to wait many months before she could receive the aid that could be created, transported and placed in action.

M. Bourgeois is understood to have compressed in his proposition the deeply considered convictions of the French Cabinet and its military and legal advisers. The contention of those who do not believe in a permanently organized international army, those including the American delegates, is that to create such an army would be to create the constitutions of several countries which may become members of the society, and that the difficulties in the way of creating such a force are insurmountable. They argue that the society could be maintained effectively by its members being absolutely bound, the moment a hostile movement was made by any nation, to cooperate with their forces against the aggressor.

Assault Wilson's Theories. The Paris newspapers to-day in their discussion of the Society of Nations question make frequent reference to President Wilson's theories. "Mr. Wilson is decidedly a lucky man," writes Arthur Meyer, editor of the *Gasette*. "He had in his brain of philosopher and statesman certain plan, which was in 1915. He was of the opinion that the war, into which his conscience had not yet drawn him, would produce no complete victor and no wholly vanquished. In consequence of this he had built up a whole series of propositions which he now wishes to abandon."

"But there has been victors, among whom the United States, Germany had taken part in an armistice. It is regrettable for the very conception of Mr. Wilson, but it is very fortunate for us. Had there been no victor or no vanquished the solution of the actual difficulties would have been much easier. Nothing would have prevented the formation of the League of Nations of which Mr. Wilson dreams, as all the belligerents would have been included."

But Mr. Wilson persists in his original plan, of which no thinking being can deny the generosity, we desire that he should have the necessity of certain guarantees, which were not excluded from his original plan, and we doubt if the creation of an international police force would be sufficient to guarantee us the security which we are entitled to."

M. Meyer's contention is that France should have a defensive frontier as well as a membership in the League of Nations. The plan for a League of Nations, which now may be considered as virtually approved by all the members of the special commission, provides for a small body of representatives of the great and small powers, which will govern the Society of Nations, meeting every two or three months in a place that will be internationalized. The meeting place was not indicated in the plan, but during the discussion members of the commission spoke of Constantinople or some island.

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PRESIDENT CROWDS LAST HOURS IN PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE

Wilson Has Five Separate Conferences After Return to Hotel.

Paris, Feb. 12.—President Wilson returned to the United States are crowded to the last hour so that the President may give a hearing to individuals and committees who desire to see him. Tonight, after the conclusion of the day's work, the President had five appointments to see individuals and committees. First the President received a Swiss delegation headed by Dr. Rappard, a leading authority on the League of Nations. The text came in Armenian delegation, headed by M. Courie of Constantinople and Prof. Hognobian of Robert College. In the third place came a delegation from the French Association for a Society of Nations, with Leon Bourgeois at its head.

APPLAUDED AT OPERA Party Attends Gala Performance of French Version of "Faust."

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AGREEMENT NEAR ON DAMAGE CLAIMS Allies Will Assess on Germany's Whole Liabilities.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times Service. Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved. Paris, Feb. 12.—In dealing with the subject of damage claims the international commission has been successful in reaching a preliminary agreement on the whole question should be approached.

Paris, Feb. 12.—In dealing with the subject of damage claims the international commission has been successful in reaching a preliminary agreement on the whole question should be approached. The second item set forth by Premier Hughes of Australia is that the Allies should assess the whole extent of Germany's liability, whether due to destruction or compensation, for all the damage done as her resources are limited. It insures more complete compensation for the countries whose territory was ravaged during the war. The international commission has taken the second theory as a basis on which to work.

LABOR CONFERENCE ADOPTS TWO PLANKS Both Are From Draft Drawn by British.

Paris, Feb. 12.—The Peace Conference Commission on International Labor Legislation reported at its meeting today the adoption of Articles IV and V of the proposed international labor organization. The official statement outlining the progress on this commission says:

The seventh meeting of the commission on international labor legislation took place this morning. Article IV of the British draft was carried, providing that at the proposed international labor conference the representatives of the Government, the employers and work people should be entitled to speak and vote independently without regard to their nationalities. The other representative of their nation, with power to draw up conventions binding on the States represented.

Hitherto the delegates present at such a conference have represented the Governments only and the voting was done by the Governments. It is felt, however, that in dealing with labor legislation the employers and work people should be entitled to speak and vote independently without regard to their nationalities. The other representative of their nation, with power to draw up conventions binding on the States represented.

PARIS PRESS SPLIT OVER CLEMENCEAU Comment Divided on Interview He Gave 'A. P.'

Paris, Feb. 12.—The newspapers to-day comment at length on the recent interview given by Premier Clemenceau to the Associated Press. "In the same way as President Wilson was speaking directly to the people about their Government," says *La Presse*, "it is dangerous in the extreme to be swayed in his opinion."

The Temps points out, there was a regular plan, the object of which was to drive out the friends of France from French markets in order to make Germany equipped for industry an auxiliary of the German war effort. It is not because Germany was defeated that it should be said she is abandoned to her fate. The falling of the curtain on the economic clauses of the last armistice convention. She is observing the same attitude toward Poland a communication received in Paris shows Germany intends to give her military preparations against Poland in the Poles abandon their.

Hopes for Break in Allies.

It is quite clear that Germany, as in the past, is carrying on a propaganda campaign as ever, is looking for every sign of a crack in the alliance in the hope of profit, and all her efforts are directed toward this end. The German press is full of propaganda, and it is essential that they be complete and public.

The people of France will be astonished to learn that the chief of their Government has used language such as "I do not know what to do about the situation." It is well known that an alarmist campaign has been decided upon and is being carried out to warm up Anglo-American sentiment, which is getting cooler. But it is possible that a Premier's very day after a victorious speech in the House of Lords, discussed in the House last night, the mandatory system of ruling former colonies, and Turkish possessions as adopted in principle by the Peace Conference.

CURZON TELLS POLICY IN SEIZED COLONIES Says System Will Eliminate International Jealousies.

London, Feb. 12.—Earl Curzon, former Viceroy of India and Government leader in the House of Lords, discussed in the House last night the mandatory system of ruling former colonies, and Turkish possessions as adopted in principle by the Peace Conference. The principle was merely recognition by the world of the principles of colonial administration which had been consistently followed by Great Britain for the best part of half a century and by the most advanced of the other great nations of the world. The difference was that, whereas in the past there had been no body with authority to insist upon proper observation of conditions other than the self-interest, self-interest of the great powers was concerned, there would now be in the Society of Nations an organization which would be to supervise the arrangements and to see that they were faithfully carried out.

"It must be apparent," Lord Curzon continued, "that the conditions of the mandate would vary in different cases. One of the first results of the mandatory system would be a distinct raising of the standard of colonial administration throughout the world."

It was by the acceptance of the mandatory system, he declared, that the world would be brought into a much more quickly than it anticipated in the direction of a Society of Nations, which had become essential. If there was no mandatory system, the world would be a falling back into old international jealousies, rivalries and competitions. All these dangers might have been avoided, Lord Curzon admitted, but the world would have, at any rate, a guarantee of peace infinitely greater than any which had previously existed.

AIR SERVICE TO BE URGED Conference Will Take Up International Project.

Paris, Feb. 12.—An international aviation conference will be held in Paris within a few weeks to outline recommendations to the Society of Nations regarding possible international air service between the nations. The United States will be represented by H. G. Hensley, Major Patrick, Dr. DuRoi, and the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics and a naval officer from Danzig.

U. S. LOSS IN SIBERIA IS 324. Total Represents All Casualties Up to February 9.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—A cable to-day from the Department of the American Expeditionary Forces in Siberia gave the total casualties in American forces in Siberia up to February 9 as ten officers and 314 men killed, died of wounds and disease, wounded and missing in action.

The total was divided as follows: Killed in action, 6 officers, 60 men; died of wounds, 1 officer, 14 men; died of disease, 54 men; died of accident, 5 men; wounded severely, 2 officers, 67 men; wounded slightly, 8 officers, 131 men; wounded, dead, undetermined, 2 officers, 53 men; missing in action, 31 men. These casualties are being published individually in regular casualty lists. War Department announced.

BRYCE THANKS U. S. FOR PART IN WAR

Help in Reconstructing Better World, He Urges.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Viscount Bryce, former British Ambassador to the United States, speaking to-day at the Lincoln Birthday luncheon of the English Speaking Union and the Atlantic Union, two Anglo-American societies which recently consolidated, expressed the hearty gratitude of Great Britain to America, both for aid in winning the war and for the moral support given the cause of the Allies.

VIENNESE BANKERS SEE PANIC COMING

Finances Thrown Into Chaos by New Republics Restamping Imperial Money.

KRONER IS DEPRECIATING Experts Say Liberated Nations Are Digging Financial Pit for Selves.

By the Associated Press. VIENNA, Feb. 12 (delayed). Bankers here fear a panic throughout the former Empire because of the efforts of the new republics to discard the old paper kronen of the Empire by restamping them so that in effect they become new money. It is not a question of partitioning the exact share of each republic in the money of the old Empire. At the present time there are about 36,000,000,000 kronen (\$7,200,000,000) of this old paper money in circulation, while the new Austrian krona has only about 10,000,000,000 kronen (\$2,000,000,000) in circulation.

The question has an international phase since much of the old money is held in the Ukraine, the Russian provinces, Galicia, Poland and in French, English and Swiss banks. If the money held abroad is not stamped, it has no circulating value in any of the new republics.

RUSSIA REAL RIDDLE SAYS LLOYD GEORGE

Continued from First Page.

It was the first to appoint a committee to deal with the matter. He declared that there had never been any proposal advanced at the Peace Conference to recognize the Bolsheviks as the legitimate government of Russia. It was useless to blind their eyes to the real facts.

Must Have Peace.

Russia represented in area over half of Europe and nearly half of Asia, and he pointed out if peace were not made the whole of this immense territory would be in the hands of the Bolsheviks. There would be no peace in the world.

The Bolsheviks, the Premier declared, were not to be recognized as the legitimate government of Russia until they had renounced their alliance with Germany. It was France who will be the first to suffer from the mistakes which now are being piled up. It is possible idealism should be kept in mind. It is the organization of the victory so dearly bought.

"France has no doubt what response her appeal would meet among the vast majority of the people of Russia. It must without further delay act as though once more it were our task to crush the enemy. The more resolute we look upon the matter, the more we must build up a system of all alliances guaranteeing the future. All the rest is nothing but astronomer's litanies."

The paper represents the extreme view, but in varying tones of vehemence the press as a whole implored Mr. Wilson to look upon the matter as a matter of life and death. It is the organization of the victory so dearly bought.

Polish Army Strong.

The Bolshevik military power had grown while both England and Germany were too occupied to attack it, and it was strong.

Referring to the alternative of allowing the fire in Russia to burn itself out, the Premier characterized this as "a very foolish idea." It would be useless to send food to Petrograd when the only distributing organization was Bolshevik.

Supporting the Frinklin proposal the Premier said that it was by no means unknown on the northern frontier of India to parley with brigands and even to make a deal with them. The Bolshevik system could not last forever, and in the meantime, he was informed, the threat of intervention was driving the moderate elements into Bolshevik hands. He urged that the Allies should not be misled by the interest not only of Russia but also of Great Britain and of the world to restore order and good government in a shattered country.

Mr. Lloyd George was sorry to hear members talking in rather slighting tone about the League of Nations. Any one who had seen the League of Nations must realize how much the little nations were relying on the league. They were not only ungrateful, but eager.

"It was suggested that the President Wilson only represented one party regarding the league, but former President Wilson had said much further on the mandatory question, and Mr. Lloyd George himself, and much further than Britain could follow him.

KUEHLMANN SEES EX-KAISER.

Former German Foreign Minister in Holland for Some Days.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times Service. Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved. THE HAGUE, Feb. 12.—Dr. von Kuehlmann, former German Foreign Minister, has been in Holland for some days and stopping in The Hague. The correspondent here has visited the ex-Kaiser. He is now in Amsterdam.

BAKER TO REPORT ON BREST.

Senate Orders Inquiry Into Conditions in Camp.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Senate Military Committee asked Secretary Baker to-day for a report on conditions in the camp of embarkation at Brest. This camp was severely criticized recently in the Senate, and complaints as to conditions were referred to the committee for inquiry.

REDS OUT OF ESTONIA.

Finns Aid in Clearing Country of Bolsheviks.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 12.—A Libau despatch says the entire territory of the Estonian republic has been cleared of the Bolsheviks through the Estonian and Finnish advance movements.

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Policy of Self-Destruction.

The bankers say the situation is bound to have great influence on the commercial future of the several republics, which, they assert, are pursuing a policy of self-destruction in changing the value of the money now in circulation.

The fashion of stamping the old Austro-Hungarian kronen began in Jugoslavia. A rubber stamp was used and each city used a different form of stamp. A law was passed that no paper kronen would have a circulating value unless stamped.

The Czechoslovak Government then declared that no more kronen should be imported into its territory and also prohibited outside banks from transferring into Czechoslovakia the Austro-Hungarian banknotes, which correspond here to the Bank of England notes in England. The Czechs also began to stamp the notes under the same system as the Jugoslavs.

Presumably the Austrian republic also will begin to stamp the notes, to protect herself against an influx of unstamped notes. Dr. Alfred Redl, director of the Anglo-Austrian Bank, declared to-day that if the Allies did not want Austria to be driven financially to join the Bolsheviks, they must keep the money must be found, as the kronen is depreciating rapidly in value in foreign countries.

The Czechoslovak Government is reported to be preparing to issue new money in the form of the French franc. Up to this time the Hungarian Government has taken no action in the matter.

Professor Couillard, the head of the American Economic Mission to the former Austro-Hungarian Empire, is preparing a report on the monetary situation of the Peace Conference on all aspects of the financial situation. Local bankers and business men have been in consultation with him.

Labor Scarce, With Many Idle.

The situation is being given profound attention by the bankers, while the newspapers are printing long articles concerning money. The chief contention is that the only way to solve the currency depreciation in currency is to open industry and put the people to work through the importation of raw material.

Labor is scarce, though Idleness abounds. Recently an advertisement in the Government of the Japanese colonies as to be controlled by mandatory powers Japan will insist on having the administration of the Marshall and Cook Islands.

In an editorial note the Journal says that in any event the Japanese administration of the islands should be maintained until the establishment of the League of Nations. The Japanese of Kiao-Chow should be excluded from the general discussion and left for settlement between Japan and China.

By the Associated Press. TOKYO, Feb. 12 (delayed).—Kijuro Shidehara, Vice-Foreign Minister of Japan, speaking to-day regarding the publication of Chinese treaties with Japan, said that the latter had "simply called to China's attention the established procedure according to which the Government has a right to publish treaties with other nations without previously consulting the other."

There is much uneasiness over the raising of tariff walls within the former empire. The Czechs are unwilling to give up their goods and accept payment in the old Austrian money.

Walter Federer, editor of a labor journal, told to-day that the question of credits in the new republics was most important. "As for the debts of the former empire, amounting to 120,000,000,000 kronen (\$24,000,000,000)," said Federer, "the new republics must take over share, and if the Poles, Czechs and others try to disown the debts so much worse for them and their citizens, who are large holders of their loans."

Must Sink or Swim Together.

"It seems to me in the currency questions, with the Czechs and Jugoslavs stamping money, and refusing our currency, it is a case for all of us to sink or swim together. If all adopt new money and refuse to accept the money of other republics it will result in a monetary chaos. If all adopt the same money, it will result in a monetary chaos. It is a case for all of us to sink or swim together. If all adopt new money and refuse to accept the money of other republics it will result in a monetary chaos. If all adopt the same money, it will result in a monetary chaos."

Italian troops and bankers to-day have been removing from a bank here bank notes, bonds and securities valued at 1,500,000,000 kronen (\$300,000,000), which had originally belonged to the city of Trieste. The money was moved here for safe keeping during the war. Military trucks were backed up in front of the bank, the entrances of which were guarded by squads of Italian soldiers. Crowds watched the treasure being removed.

The Italians are seeking to recover several million dollars in gold and securities removed from Venice. One of them is said to be the best work of Tiepolo entitled the "Madonna della Pieta," which was taken to the city of Udine, and now is in Udine. A picture of St. Peter, now taken from a small town along the Piave also is being sought. The picture is the only thing left of or from the church, which was destroyed in the fighting along the Piave.

Vermont Honors Roosevelt's Memory.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 12.—The memory of Theodore Roosevelt was honored at a joint session of the Legislature to-night. Addresses were delivered by Gov. Gerald W. Holmes and the Rev. Frank Metzger of Rutland.

CHINESE TO REVEAL SECRET TREATIES

Delegation Will Submit Agreements With Japan to Peace Conference.

TOKIO TAKES SAME STEP

By the Associated Press. PARIS, Feb. 12.—The Chinese delegation to the Peace Conference has been advised that there have been many interpellations in the Chinese Parliament from members representing both the northern and southern provinces, demanding fuller information concerning Japanese and Chinese relations as laid before the conference.

The Chinese delegates say that they are ready to submit all secret agreements with Japan to the council of the great Powers, which probably will consider the matter at the end of the present week.

The Chinese delegation is receiving many messages from societies and individuals in Japan stating the reasons for their activities in Paris. A message from American and European returned Chinese students signed by Henry Chang, secretary of the organization, says:

"We American and European returned students of China declare that we fully support the views and attitude taken by the Chinese delegates at the Paris Peace Conference and further demand that freedom of action and of speech of the delegates shall not be impaired."

Council Asks for Agreements.

In addition to the secret agreement between Japan and China relating to the restoration of the Japanese railway secret agreements between Japan and other Powers made since the beginning of the war and before China became a belligerent have been asked for by the big five council.

Great Britain, Italy and France are reported to have entered into an agreement with Japan relating to the restoration of the Japanese railway secret agreement published by the United States. The American agreement was made public in 1917, immediately after the restoration of the Japanese railway secret agreement published by the United States, but then on a mission to the United States, then on a mission to the United States, then on a mission to the United States.

JAPAN TO RETAIN GRIP ON ISLANDS Will Insist on Administration for Present at Least.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times Service. Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved. TOKYO, Feb. 12.—The *Yomiuri* publishes this purpose to be the instructions of the Government to the Japanese delegates to the Peace Conference, if the Powers support the internationalization of the German colonies Japan is to accept the terms of the League of Nations. The colonies are to be controlled by mandatory powers Japan will insist on having the administration of the Marshall and Cook Islands.

In an editorial note the Journal says that in any event the Japanese administration of the islands should be maintained until the establishment of the League of Nations. The Japanese of Kiao-Chow should be excluded from the general discussion and left for settlement between Japan and China.

By the Associated Press. TOKYO, Feb. 12 (delayed).—Kijuro Shidehara, Vice-Foreign Minister of Japan, speaking to-day regarding the publication of Chinese treaties with Japan, said that the latter had "simply called to China's attention the established procedure according to which the Government has a right to publish treaties with other nations without previously consulting the other."

There is much uneasiness over the raising of tariff walls within the former empire. The Czechs are unwilling to give up their goods and accept payment in the old Austrian money.

Walter Federer, editor of a labor journal, told to-day that the question of credits in the new republics was most important. "As for the debts of the former empire, amounting to 120,000,000,000 kronen (\$24,000,000,000)," said Federer, "the new republics must take over share, and if the Poles, Czechs and others try to disown the debts so much worse for them and their citizens, who are large holders of their loans."

Must Sink or Swim Together.

"It seems to me in the currency questions, with the Czechs and Jugoslavs stamping money, and refusing our currency, it is a case for all of us to sink or swim together. If all adopt new money and refuse to accept the money of other republics it will result in a monetary chaos. If all adopt the same money, it will result in a monetary chaos."

Italian troops