

THE ALLIES FURNISHING THE ANTI-BOLSHEVIK WITH BOTH FINANCIAL AND MATERIAL HELP

Lloyd George Defends the Proceedings of the Peace Conference and Says They Have Been Devoting Its Time to Speeding up Peace Agreements—Complete Agreement Will be Reached on Western Boundary—East Boundary A Different Matter.

London, Feb. 12.—(By the Associated Press) — Premier Lloyd George spoke again today on the general peace situation. The Premier, defending the proceedings of the Peace Conference, said the Government had been devoting its time to speeding up agreements. He was sanguine that a complete agreement would be reached concerning the German western boundary, but the eastern boundary was a different matter. Until the commission sent to examine the matter reported, the Allies would be in no position to make demands upon Germany. The conference was unanimous, he said, that Germany had forfeited all right to her colonies.

Mr. Lloyd George contended that with regard to indemnities the British government was in advance of any government, as it was the first to appoint a committee to deal with this matter.

He declared there never had been any proposition advanced at the Peace Conference to recognize the Bolshevik Russia as a legitimate government but difficult to deal with. He admitted that the horrors of Bolshevism were so great that there was a sense of disgust when they came to deal with its leaders, but it was useless to blind their eyes to the real facts.

Russia had an area of 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 seething in anarchy, disorder and bloodshed. There would be no peace in the world. The Bolshevik Premier declared, were assassins, guilty of the crimes laid to their charge. The Allies had given the anti-Bolshevik governments financial support and assistance. Much of their equipment had been supplied by the Allies, who were anxious to keep the rich territories of Russia out of German hands.

Of troops to be sent to Russia, who should send them, he said, he would send neither men, money nor material, and the work would fall upon the British and French.

The Bolsheviks were ruthless and brutal, but there was no doubt about its efficiency, and it was the only machinery there every day in the past had interfered in Russia, had come to grief. There was no idea of recognizing the Bolsheviks. It was quite impossible to do so as long as they were pursuing their present methods.

It might be argued, he said, that the Bolsheviks should be governed by terror. The same could be said of the French revolution. He was unable to disclose the figures that intervention would involve, but, after seeing them, no sane man, he declared, would advise the Allies, after five years of war, to undertake the expenses.

The Bolshevik military power had

NATIONS' ARMY PROPOSED BY THE FRENCH

Such a Force Believed Necessary to Prevent Germany, or Any Other Nation, from Breaking Peace Terms.

FRANCE OPENLY FEARS GERMANY

Insistent That There is Grave Danger Facing the Country if Such a Force is Not Organized for Instant Action.

Paris, Feb. 12.—The French Government formally presented to the League of Nations Commission, last night, an article creating an International Military Force. The introduction of this article for inclusion in the Society of Nations plan 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 be willing to renounce its traditional animosity from other peoples, and willing to employ the national strength outside its own country in both time of peace as well as under the pressure of war."

The contention of Leon Bourgeois, who presented the article in question, 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 of the nations.

M. Bourgeois, alluding to the apprehension existing in France as regards Germany, insisted that there was grave danger confronting France if an International Force were not constantly in being 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 experiment, perhaps, but an experiment too great for a nation to risk in its own life.

Anyone "attending the peace conference must realize how much the little nations were relying on the league. They were not only unanimous, but eager."

It was suggested that President Wilson only represented one party regarding the league, but former President Taft, he said, went much further on the mandatory question than President Wilson himself, and much further than Britain could follow him.

"I have been assured by a prominent republican," he continued, "that so far as the league is concerned the republican working men of America are just as keen as the democratic working men, and that American public opinion is not divided on the league although there may be differences of opinion on details. I agree that a nation ought not to be committed to war by any league without having the responsibility considered by itself."

France, with every trust and reliance in the good faith of Great Britain and the United States would, nevertheless, it was pointed out, have to wait many months before the forces of these nations could be created, transported and placed in action.

M. Bourgeois is understood to have compressed into his proposition the deeply considered convictions of the French Cabinet and its military and legal advisers.

The idea is advanced by some of the delegates to the Society of Nations Commission that, should Germany, for example, send a single military unit across the French frontier, that should automatically be a declaration of war against the other members of the Society, who would thus be bound, automatically, to set in motion their collective military and naval forces.

GERMANY TO BE SHORN OF POWER

Must Be Placed in a Military Situation Where it Would be Impossible to Recommend Hostilities.

Paris, Feb. 12.—Although no official communiqué of the meeting of the Supreme War Council was issued this morning, the Havas Agency understands that the Council decided to place Germany in a military situation where it would be impossible to recommend hostilities. It is pointed out that the enemy countries are preserving war material, permitting them to equip very rapidly an army of at least three million men.

The Council decided secondly, according to Havas, to make Germany realize that she was the conqueror and that it is not a "white peace" that she is seeking to impose on her.

In case Germany submits with good grace, continues Havas, it is possible that the Entente would facilitate the resumption of the Entente's work of peace for the benefit of Germany. The Council also had to examine the demand by the Poles, that a clause be introduced into the armistice that the agricultural machinery, stolen by the enemy, should be restored.

The Council's programme, also, contained questions of effects and the raising of the blockade concerning Turkey and Bulgaria.

Labor Conference Accepts Two Very Important Drafts

Paris, Feb. 12.—The Peace Conference Commission on Labor Legislation, at its meeting today, adopted articles IV and V of the British draft of a plan for an international labor organization.

Article IV provides that representatives of the governments, employers and working people should be entitled to speak as voters, independently, at the proposed International Labor Conference, without regard to the views expressed by other representatives of their nations.

Article V provides that the International Labor Conference shall meet in the capital of the Society of Nations. It is decided by a two-thirds majority to meet also there.

MUCH CONCERN OVER DELAY OF ARMISTICE

There is Disatisfaction Bordering on Alarm Over German Policy to Delay Fulfillment of Conditions.

Paris, Feb. 12.—(Cable from John W. Dufco) —That the policy of concentrating the responsibility for important decisions in a small committee of great power representatives has been carried to a point where it regards the progress of the conference is pretty well established by the events of the past few days. After five days pre-occupation with the thorny question of the new armistice terms, to be imposed upon Germany, a decision has not yet been reached.

There is dissatisfaction bordering almost on alarm, over the new policy of delay the fulfillment of the armistice conditions, and the best course to follow in the subject of the Allied discussion. French opinion generally favors the imposition of terms that will reduce Germany to a state of military impotence, thus enabling the Allies to retain the most strongly during the period of peace negotiations without running the risk that Germany will refuse the terms of peace imposed upon her, and defy the powers to enforce them.

The American view is that Germany should be called upon, prematurely, to fulfill, with no further delays, all the conditions of the armistice under threat of economic or even military pressure, and that she should also be forced to supply authentic information as to her available war stores, armament and armed forces.

The American view, it is much less alarm than the French, as to the possibility of a revival of armed resistance by Germany. They consider that, in the present view, it is a point where military action would be very difficult.

GOV'T CAN'T MEET MINERS' DEMANDS

Proposes New Terms Which Are Not Acceptable to the Miners' Federation of Great Britain.

London, Feb. 12, (Canadian Press Despatch from Reuters, Limited) —The reply of the government to the miners' demands has been issued. With regard to the demand for a six day week the government states that, while the government sympathizes with the desire of the workers for an improved standard of life, it must, in consideration of the increase in the cost of production in trades whose products form a staple of other occupations, think, also, of the consequences upon the general trade situation. It, therefore, proposes a strong representative committee, wherein the miners would be represented, should enquire into this matter and also into the following other matters, namely, the cost of production and distribution of coal, the selling prices and profits, the question whether coal mining should be continued on its present basis or under joint control of the nationalized miners.

In regard to the demand for increased wages, the government is willing to add to the present war bonus a shilling a day, which is equal to the rise in prices since January of last year and refer other demands in connection with wages to the aforesaid committee. The government asks the miners to regard this reply as a clear indication of its intention to meet them in every possible way. In connection with the demands regarding demobilized miners, the government states that these must be obviously considered in relation to the general question of demobilization. It is the considered view of the government that it is impossible to give demobilized miners different terms from those of other demobilized workers.

The decision of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain to reject the government's terms was taken at the conference at Southport from which the press was excluded.

Subsequently a communication was handed to the press that the conference had adopted a resolution to the effect that "the government's terms are not a reply to our demands," ratifying the executive's decision to reject them and calling upon the executive to submit a proposal regarding the next step with the object of pressing these demands.

PREMIER HAS BEEN OFFERED HIGH POSITION

That Sir Robert Borden Has Not Denied Being Offered Ambassadorship to U. S. Regarded as Highly Significant.

REPORT COMES FROM BEAVERBROOK'S PAPER

Considered a Most Likely Appointment Because of Sir Robert's Knowledge of American Affairs.

Ottawa, Feb. 12.—While the government here is completely ignorant in regard to the London Daily Express report that Sir Robert Borden has been offered the post of British ambassador at Washington, the source of the story, coupled with the refusal of the premier and of Downing Street to deny it, is regarded as highly significant.

It is considered as highly important that the story should have emanated from the office of the Daily Express, which is controlled by Lord Beaverbrook, who, as is well known, is a sort of Canadian Colonel House in London, completely in touch with every kind of Anglo-Canadian relations in the United Kingdom, and a power behind the throne of British politics, and it is not considered likely that he would permit such a report to appear in his newspaper, unless it had some basis in fact. Nor is it considered likely that the Express would publish such a report without Beaverbrook's knowledge and consent.

Indeed, the semi-official view here is that it would not be surprising if it were found that the man who, in the greatest crisis of the war, brought together Lloyd George and Bonar Law, thereby overthrowing the Asquith coalition and bringing to the ministry which brought the Empire to triumph, is the author of the proposal to send the Canadian Premier to Washington.

At the present time there is no British ambassador to Washington. Upon the retirement of the late Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, Lord Reading, Lord Chief Justice, came to the United States as a sort of envoy extraordinary, combining trade and business duties with diplomatic offices, but it appears that his appointment was simply for the duration of war. At all events Lord Reading has been back in England for some months, and is at present assisting Lloyd George upon financial questions, being dealt with by the peace conference, and a number of prominent Britishers, including Lord Robert Cecil, have, at various times, been mentioned for the Washington post.

As to Sir Robert Borden's own wishes, or in regard to the attitude of his colleagues here, it is at present impossible to speak with authority. The Prime Minister's less than cordial attitude is a severe blow to Union government, but it is extremely doubtful whether any of his colleagues would try to influence him against accepting a position of such great honor and importance.

The Ottawa Journal, which frequently reflects inside Cabinet opinion, probably speaks for most members of the government when it says that, much as Sir Robert's clear-sighted counsel will be needed in Canada in the trying days ahead, no Canadian can justly object, if he should be offered, and decides to accept the vastly higher post of ambassador as Ambassador at Washington, the great object of closest unity between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race.

It is pointed out that the growing belief on the part of British and American statesmen that Canada is bound to play a predominant part in promoting a much-needed permanent Anglo-American entente, is altogether likely to have influenced the offer of such an unprecedented honor to a Canadian statesman.

Sir Robert, it is pointed out, probably understands American aims, policies and ideals better than any living British statesman, and, moreover, is personally known to most leading Americans, and would be extremely popular at Washington. Moreover, his presence in Washington would be a guarantee of continued good relations between the United States and Canada, something regarded as essential to the promotion of the well-known rapprochement between Britain and the United States.

Another suggestion, also from inside circles, is that while Sir Robert might not feel inclined to accept the Washington post, it would not be surprising if he accepted some high post in connection with the League of Nations. The Canadian Premier, it is believed, has created a notable impression at the Paris conference, winning the confidence of the world statesmen assembled there as completely as he is known to possess the confidence of Lloyd George, and, in this connection, a great deal of significance is being attached to his sudden decision to return to Canada on a flying visit.

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TEXT OF PROJECT FOR LEAGUE OF NATIONS WILL BE BEFORE THE POWERS THIS WEEK

In Its Present Form Embodies International Army—Feeling in London That Peace With Germany Should be Settled Before Organization of Society of Nations—China Insistent That Secret Agreements Between China and Japan be Published.

Paris, Feb. 12.—The League of Nations Commission, says the Temps, will probably be able to submit to the Council of the Powers the definite text of its project before President Wilson's departure.

"In its present form," continues the paper, "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 super-state in favor of insistence of the close mutual relations, furnishing guarantees for the independence of each nation more efficient than the old system of alliances."

Terms of Peace First.

London, Feb. 12.—The view that the terms of peace with Germany should be settled before the organization of a Society of Nations is dealt with was expressed in the House of Commons this afternoon by Horatio W. Bottomley.

The speaker declared that the government would lose a large part of its majority if it brought to the House the draft of a peace treaty which had to be accepted or rejected without alteration. The preliminary treaty, he said, should be initiated and then submitted to the peoples of each country.

Mr. Bottomley said he was not sure that if that were done President Wilson would find that he spoke with such absolute authority for the United States. He said he supposed that in any case President Wilson on his return to America would find American idealism making every practical form in securing food contracts throughout the world and "scooping the pool while we are talking about a League of Nations."

It there has been no disagreement at the peace conference, as had been said in the King's speech, Mr. Bottomley added, "then the question of the freedoms of the seas had gone to the Dominions were to be supreme regarding the German colonies and the premier's wish as to indemnities were to be carried out."

The Mandatory Plan.

Earl Curzon, former vice-roy of India and government leader in the House of Lords, discussed in the House last night the mandatory system of ruling former German and Turkish possessions as adopted in principle by the Peace Conference.

In substance, he said, the adoption of the principle was merely recognition by the world of the principles of colonial administration which had been consistently acted on 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 would be that, whereas in the past there has been nobody with authority to insist upon proper obser-

vation of conditions, other than the self-interest, self-respect or conscience of the great power concerned, there would now be in the Society of Nations an organization whose duty it would be to supervise the arrangements, and 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 conference found itself moving much more quickly than it anticipated in the direction of a Society of Nations which had become essential. If there was no society behind the mandatory system, there would be a fall-back into old international jealousies, rivalries and competitions. All these dangers might not be avoided, Lord Curzon admitted, but the world would be infinitely greater than any which had previously existed.

PARIS EDITOR THINKS WILSON A DECIDEDLY LUCKY MAN

Had Built up Many Pet Opinions in 1915 Which the Present Situation Can't Seem to Dissipate — Thinks the President Quite Versatile.

Paris, Feb. 12.—The Paris newspapers today, in their discussion of the Society of Nations question, make frequent reference to President Wilson. "Mr. Wilson is decidedly a lucky man," writes Arthur Meyer, editor of the "Revue," "for the prior conceptions of Mr. Wilson, but it is very fortunate for us. Had there been no victor or 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 dreamt as all the benefactors could have been included."

Prospects Brighter for Gathering of Factions at Princes Islands.

At Least Four of the Russian Factions Have Indicated Their Willingness to Attend—Believed a Sufficient Number of Other Factions Will be in Evidence for the Conference.

Paris, Feb. 12.—Prospects are brightening for the assembling of at least four of the Russian factions at the conference to be held on the Princes' Islands.

Word has come from the Ukraine that the Government of that former part of Russia will participate in the conference, and it is reported that the decision of the government of General Denikin has given way to a desire to join the conference. The government of the Crimea already has accepted the invitation, as has the Russian Bolshevik Government.

PROPRIETORS OF SWELL SOCIETY GAMBLING JOINT IN COURT

Had Most Luxurious Apartments in New York and a Calling List of the High Flyers in the Gaming World—House Contained Costly Furniture, and Paintings Ranging in Value from \$1,000 to \$10,000.

New York, Feb. 12.—Two alleged gamblers, who maintained luxurious quarters on the upper West Side, who were said to have required their "guests" to wear evening dress, and whose records, according to the police showed evening's winnings as high as \$15,000 and maximum losses of \$200, were arraigned in the police court here today by detectives who seized their paraphernalia, including roulette wheels and loaded dice, and a set of gilded books listing socially prominent persons in various sections of the country, and their occasional movements toward New York.

The prisoners who said they were Frank Jones and Grant Fisher, apparently were of middle age. They were held as keepers of a gambling house, after Magistrate Corrigan had inspected their gaming apparatus, and equipment of tools and materiel, which the police declared were used for loading and falsely marking dice.

The house, the detectives told the court, contained costly furniture and paintings, ranging in value from \$1,000 to \$10,000, and a buffet well stocked with liquors and choice cuts of cold fowl and other delicacies.

A notice in a bedroom, it was stated, required guests to appear in evening clothes, and to wear rubber heels. In this chamber, the police asserted, were forty dress suits, and patrons who came in business clothes were fitted out from this stock.

CHINESE DELEGATES URGED TO TELL ALL TO THE CONFERENCE

Members of Parliament and Returned Students Congratulate Delegates on the Position They Have Taken, and Promise Their Undivided Support.

Paris, Feb. 10.—The Chinese delegation to the Peace Conference had 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 five 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 China in support of 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 you and appreciate the services rendered by the Chinese delegates at the Paris Peace Conference, and further demand that freedom of action and speech of the delegates shall not be impaired."