

ocratic aspect, the heads of the leading nations of the world...

RULES OF PROCEDURE ADOPTED BY COUNCIL

Minor Nations to Be Heard Upon Call.

By the Associated Press. PARIS, Jan. 19.—The machinery prepared for the first session of the Peace Conference Saturday functioned so perfectly and smoothly that few persons acquainted with the secretarial methods in conducting such international gatherings realized just what was being done and what had been accomplished when Clemenceau, permanent chairman of the conference, abruptly announced the adjournment of the session.

In fact the conference not only effected its organization but it actually embodied the section of the most ambitious programme in the adoption of what officially is designated as the agenda, which in English means "order of business."

It was the section of the agenda which expressed surprise at the precedence given on the programme to such subjects as responsibility for the war, and particularly to the question of international labor problems, which such important subjects as the league of nations and freedom of the seas did not appear on the agenda.

Will Not Delay Consideration.

It was pointed out today that the absence of these subjects from the programme was not due either to oversight or a desire to delay their consideration and that no delay would result. Topics on the order of business have been almost automatically referred to various delegations, which will report on them as soon as they are ready.

Meantime the Peace Conference itself means a concentration of all international questions, especially a league of nations, which M. Clemenceau in his address said would be first in order.

The method thus adopted is expected to advance rather than to delay action on the most important questions.

The nations composing the supreme council, according to the regulations, are to take part in all the sittings, while the other nations are to be represented only when questions in which they are especially interested are discussed.

The conference has selected the delicate question of etiquette in selecting four vice-presidents, who are to preside in turn in the absence of M. Clemenceau. Secretary of State Lansing has been chosen as the American vice-president.

The United States delegation, which will leave President Wilson free to come and go at will on the floor of the conference, and it was said that the American Council will meet to-morrow to continue work on the programme, and, in execution of the promise of M. Clemenceau that the question of a league of nations would take first place it will endeavor to weld together some of the projects which have been under separate consideration by the present delegates.

The American delegation will take the initiative in this work, and to-morrow will lay what may be called the American plan before the council if the council is ready to take it up.

Following are the Peace Conference regulations, which were made public officially today:

Section 1.—The conference assembled to fix the conditions of peace, first in the preliminaries of peace and then in the terms of the treaty of peace, shall include the representatives of the belligerent allied and associated Powers.

The belligerent Powers with general interests—the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan—shall take part in all meetings and commissions.

The belligerent Powers with particular interests—Belgium, Brazil, the British dominions, India, China, Cuba, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Serbia, Siam and the Czechoslovak republic—shall take part in the sittings at which questions concerning them are discussed.

The Powers in a state of diplomatic rupture with the enemy Powers—Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru and Uruguay—shall take part in the sittings at which questions concerning them are discussed.

The neutral Powers and States in process of formation may be heard either orally or in writing, as determined by the Powers with general interests at sittings devoted especially to the examination of questions directly concerning them, but only so far as these questions are concerned.

Basis of Representation. Section 2.—The Powers shall be represented by plenipotentiary delegates to the number of five for the United States, of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, three for Belgium, Brazil and Serbia, two for China, Greece, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Portugal, Rumania, and the Czechoslovak Republic, one for Cuba, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Liberia, Nicaragua and Panama, one for Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru and Uruguay.

The British dominions and India shall be represented as follows: Two delegates each for Australia, Canada, South Africa and India, including the native States; one delegate from New Zealand.

Although the number of delegates does not exceed the above mentioned, each delegation has the right to avail itself of the panel system. The representation of the dominions, including Newfoundland, and the president may be included in the representation of the British Empire by the panel system.

Russian Representation Unsettled. Montenegro shall be represented by one delegate, but the conditions of his designation of this delegate shall not be fixed until the moment when the political situation of this country shall have been cleared up.

The conditions of the representation of Russia shall be fixed by the matters concerning Russia are examined.

Section 3.—Each delegation of plenipotentiaries may be accompanied by technical delegates properly accredited to the conference.

The technical delegates may be present at the sittings for the purpose of furnishing information which may be asked of them. They shall be allowed to speak for the purpose of giving any desired explanations.

Section 4.—The delegates take precedence according to the alphabetical order, in French, of the Powers.

Section 5.—The conference will be de-

clared open by the President of the French Republic. The president of the council of French Ministers will be invested temporarily with the chairmanship immediately after this. M. Clemenceau since has been elected permanent chairman of the conference. A committee composed of one plenipotentiary of each of the great allied or associated Powers shall proceed at once to the authentication of the credentials of all the members present.

Section 6.—In the course of the first meeting the conference will proceed to appoint a permanent president and four vice-presidents chosen from the plenipotentiaries of the great Powers in alphabetical order.

Duties of Secretariat. Section 7.—A secretariat, appointed from outside the plenipotentiaries, composed of one representative of the United States of America, one of the British Empire, one of France, one of Italy and one of Japan, will be appointed by the President, who will be the controlling authority responsible for the work of the secretariat.

This secretariat will be entrusted with the care of drafting the protocols of the meeting, of classifying the articles, and of classifying the administrative and organizational work of the conference and generally of insuring the regular and punctual working of the conference.

Section 8.—The publicity of the proceedings shall be insured by official communications, classified by the secretariat, and by the publication of the communications, the matter shall be referred to the principal plenipotentiaries of the representatives.

Section 9.—Reserved. Section 10.—All documents intended for inclusion in the protocols must be handed in to the plenipotentiaries presenting them. No document of a proposition may be submitted save by one of the plenipotentiaries or in his name.

Disposal of Petitions. Section 11.—Plenipotentiaries wishing to make a proposal not connected with the questions on the agenda, or not arising from the discussion shall give notice of the same twenty-four hours in advance, in order to facilitate the preparation of the agenda. Exceptions can be made to this rule in the case of amendments or secondary questions, but not in the case of substantial proposals.

Section 12.—Petitions, memoranda, observations or documents forwarded to the conference by any persons other than plenipotentiaries must be received by the secretariat. Such of these communications as are political will be briefly summarized in a line to be distributed to the plenipotentiaries. All such documents will be deposited in the archives of the conference.

Section 13.—The discussion of the question to be decided will comprise a first and second reading. The first reading will be held on the day following the object of obtaining an agreement on matters of importance. Subsequently there will be a second reading for a more detailed examination.

Technical Advice Provided For. Section 14.—The plenipotentiaries shall have the right, subject to the approval of the conference, to authorize their technical delegates to submit technical explanations on such points as may be deemed lawful.

The conference thinks advisable the technical delegates to be entrusted to a committee of technical delegates, whose duty will be to report and suggest.

Section 15.—The protocols drawn up by the secretariat shall be printed and distributed in proof to the delegates in the shortest possible time. To expedite the work by the conference the communications thus made in advance shall take the place of the reading of the protocols at the beginning of each meeting. If no alteration is proposed by the plenipotentiaries the text shall be deemed approved and entered in the archives.

If any alteration is proposed its text shall be read by the President at the beginning of the following meeting. In any case the protocol must be read out in full at the request of any plenipotentiary.

Section 16.—A committee shall be formed for drafting the resolutions adopted. This committee shall concern itself only with questions which have been decided. Its sole duty shall be to draw up the text of the decision adopted and to present it for the approval of the conference.

It shall be composed of five plenipotentiary delegates and composed of one delegate from each of the United States of America, one of the British Empire, one of France, one of Italy and one of Japan.

FRENCH "DEMOCRATS" JOIN PUBLICITY PLEA

Journalists Also Ask Removal of Censorship.

By the Associated Press. PARIS, Jan. 19.—Representatives of the American and British press met in the Chamber of Deputies today to discuss the removal of the censorship of French democratic press, which is composed mostly of Socialists and other opposition newspapers. The French newspapermen have expressed their indignation for their attitude on the question of publicity at the proceedings of the Peace Conference and announced that they would not be unaccepting to them.

The French journalists also said they favored complete abolition of the censorship for France, as well as for the United States and Great Britain, and freedom to confer with the delegates to the Peace Conference, and also that they desired open sessions of the conference and the American soldiers had arrived representative for each newspaper.

An effort will be made to call a fuller conference of the representatives of the press of all nations. The Socialist newspapermen disapproved the expressions of other French journalists against open sessions of the conference. They said they were not present at the present conference of the journalists, because they had not been invited or informed that such a meeting was to be held.

GEN. DU PONT TALKS ON GREAT Errors Were Excusable.

Gen. T. Coleman du Pont, recently returned from the Swedish front, sat tonight at the Swedborgian Church, 11th Street and Park Avenue, and related some of his experiences in the war zone. He said that the feeling of the French that the American soldiers had arrived too late was turned into enthusiasm after Chateau Thierry.

The war has three houses and people from in the identical regions of France, he said, but the soil has not suffered in fertility through disturbance by shell fire. Gen. du Pont paid high tribute to the Swedish front.

The Knights of Columbus, who expressed belief that errors made by the Y. M. C. A., if any, were due to the derangement of administration caused by the confusion of war.

British Cruiser in U-Boat Net.

NOVEMBER, Va., Jan. 19.—The British cruiser Warrior, which ran aground in Chesapeake Bay yesterday, was towed to Hampton Roads by naval tugs. Divers have as yet been unable to move the wire from the ship's propellers. It may be necessary to dock the vessel.

LEAGUE PLAN SOON TO BE ANNOUNCED

Wilson, Cecil, Smuts and Bourgeois Hold Long Conference.

NO SUPER-SOVEREIGNTY Scheme to Be Adopted in Principle First, With Changes Later.

By the Associated Press. PARIS, Jan. 19.—Callers at the Paris White House today were Senator Louis Bourgeois, chief of the League of Nations special list on the French peace delegation; Lord Robert Cecil, who occupies a similar post for the British; and Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, the South African leader, who also has plan for a society of nations.

President Wilson thus had an opportunity to discuss the French and British viewpoints on this question and to get further ahead with the work of reconciling the different points with his own ideas.

The plans for a league have been reduced to definite form. The general indications are that the statement of the principal nations are steadily drawing together on a structure of nations which the support all the informal discussions have brought the community of ideas to a point where it may reasonably be expected to appear as a formal instrument of the league.

It is understood that the general plan which is now most approved in substance by all the parties concerned rejects the theory of the super-sovereignty of an actual settlement by the Peace Conference, which would not contemplate the working out, as the development of the league progresses, of the most delicate question of all—disarmament.

The same principle, it is proposed, shall apply to the other nations associated in the war against Germany.

The two French jurists prove that the extradition of the former German ruler would be a political act, not a political act.

It is anti-judicial to assimilate war crimes of public law, international law, not political crimes.

The authors of the report begin their argument by establishing that no sentence is possible against a nation any more than against a company, but that the manager or director of a company can be punished.

The Emperor, in the first place, says the report, "as King of Prussia is President of the confederation by virtue of a special law in which human will does not prevail over the sovereignty which depends only on God and the world. With such a conception of power it would be unjust to the highest degree to allow the Emperor to escape responsibility for his actions. The decision belonged to him alone, his responsibility for violation of the Heirland treaties was his alone, his responsibility for acts of terrorism, his troops, which he willed and ordered."

The report quotes a letter from the former Emperor to the Emperor of Austria in the early days of the war in which the German Emperor wrote:

"My soul is torn asunder, but every day I am put to the test. The threats of men and women, children and the aged must be met and not a tear nor a house left standing."

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Germans Mobilizing 2 Corps Against Poles

VIENNA, via Basel, Jan. 19.—It is announced in diplomatic circles here that the number of troops the Germans are mobilizing under Field Marshal Woyrsch for countering a Polish invasion of Germany will aggregate two army corps (between 75,000 and 100,000 men).

URGE SPECIAL COURT TO TRY WILHELM

Continued from First Page.

Lessor of rights of nations in the same locality.

The object of the inquiry was to investigate from a purely judicial point of view if the crime committed by the German Government and army involved the penal responsibility of the former German Emperor, what tribunal should judge him and whether his extradition could be demanded.

The authors of the report give a long account against the bringing of the Emperor before a tribunal of common law, because his will commanded but his hand did not execute. They say that it is not the principal offender and that therefore he could only be punished as an accomplice. An international tribunal consequently must be found.

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ALL POLAND UNITES IN A NEW NATION

Padewski as Premier Brings Factions Together for Common Cause.

GRATEFUL TO AMERICA Young Country Already Shows First Fruits of Freedom in Reduced Costs.

By the Associated Press. WARSAW, Jan. 19 (delayed).—United Poland appears to-day a new country, with every mind turned to the future and trying to forget the past. It is as if the people had come out of a nightmare. Now their faces are smiling and the business men are beginning to make plans for the boom they are sure is ahead. They realize that Poland has had the priceless boon of liberty handed to her by the allied victory and that they will soon be able to enjoy the benefits of it, despite the many difficulties yet to be faced this winter.

One of the most significant facts is that the prices of commodities in the markets and stores are beginning to drop, just as they did in Prague last November with the inauguration of the Czechoslovak Government. Subscriptions to the new loan amounted to 7,000,000 marks the first day of the canvass and are mounting hourly.

United by Padewski. Even those parties which have not been entirely united by the efforts of Ignace Jan Padewski, Premier and Foreign Minister in the new coalition Cabinet, who has appealed to his countrymen to be Poles first and party men afterwards, are now united to his old differences. As an instance, the Conservative parties of the three Poland to-day and agreed to pull together in the future. The Socialists, who had united their differences in order to fight M. Padewski, are now divided, with some sections declaring for the Padewski Government.

Conservative circles here have been given to former Premier Moraczewski, who from the arrival of M. Padewski stated that he was willing to retire, as he felt that M. Padewski was able to present a common front to the Bolsheviks within and without the country, and also to get help from the Allies and to fight M. Padewski, are now divided, with some sections declaring for the Padewski Government.

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