

# POWERS ARE IN FAVOR OF WILSON PLAN

### Recognize Slav Revolution and Seek Conference; Decide to Dispatch Mission to Poland.

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foreign ministers of the allied and associated powers and the Japanese representatives met at the Quai d'Orsay between 3 and 5:30 this afternoon and approved the proposal of President Wilson, which read as follows:  
"The single object of the representatives of the associated powers has been in mind since their discussions of the course they should pursue with regard to Russia has been to help the Russian people, not to hinder them or interfere in any manner with their right to settle their own affairs in their own way."  
"Regard Russians as Friends."  
"They regard the Russian people as their friends, not their enemies, and are willing to help them in any way they are willing to be helped. It is clear to them that the troubles and distrust of the Russian people will steadily increase, hunger and privation of every kind become more and more acute, more and more widespread and more and more impossible to relieve, unless order is restored and normal conditions of labor, trade and transportation once more is created and they are seeking some way in which to assist the Russian people to establish order."  
"They recognize the absolute right of the Russian people to direct their own affairs without dictation or direction of any kind from outside. They do not wish to exploit or make use of Russia in any way."  
"Support No Faction."  
"They recognize the revolution without reservation and will in no way and in no circumstance aid or give countenance to any attempt at a counter-revolution."  
"It is not their wish or purpose to favor or assist any one of the organized groups now contending for the leadership and guidance of Russia, as against the others. Their sole and sincere purpose is to do what they can to bring Russia peace and an opportunity to find its way out of her present troubles."  
"The associated powers are now engaged in the solemn and responsible work of establishing the peace of Europe and of the world and they are keenly alive to the fact that Europe and the world cannot be at peace if Russia is not. They recognize and accept it as a duty to serve Russia as generously, as unselfishly, as thoughtfully, as ungrudgingly as they would serve any other friend and ally, and they are ready to render this service in the way that is most acceptable to the Russian people."  
"Invite Delegates to Conference."  
"In this spirit and with this purpose they have taken the following action:  
"They invite every organized group that is now exercising or attempting political authority or military control anywhere in Siberia,

or within the boundaries of European Russia as they stood before the war just concluded, except in Finland, to send representatives, not exceeding three representatives for each group to the island of Marmoros, where they will be met by representatives of the associated powers; provided in the meantime there is a truce of arms amongst the parties invited and that all armed forces anywhere sent or directed against any people or territory inside the boundaries of European Russia as they stood before the war or against Finland, or against any people or territory or whose autonomous action is in contemplation in the 14 articles upon which the present negotiations are based, shall be meanwhile withdrawn and aggressive military actions cease.  
"Offer Co-operation."  
These representatives are invited to confer with representatives of the associated powers in the freest and frankest way with a view to the attainment of all sections of the Russian people and bringing about, if possible, some understanding and agreement by which Russia may work out her own purpose and happy, co-operative relations be established between her people and the other peoples of the world.  
"A prompt reply to the invitation is required. Every facility for the journey of the representatives, including transportation across the Black sea, will be given by the allies, and all the parties concerned are expected to give the same facilities. The representatives will be expected at the place appointed by the 15 of February, 1919."

## WICKERSHAM SAYS WORLD'S EYES OPENING

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ing what their agents are proposing do before it is too late to pass effective judgment upon their decisions.  
Mr. Wilson stated to congress in his address on December 2, that it was his paramount duty to go to Paris in order that the allied governments which had accepted the basis of peace outlined to congress on January 8, 1918, "in fourteen points," might have the benefit of his personal counsel in their interpretation and application.  
It is an amazing circumstance that the very first act of the conference was to violate, with Mr. Wilson's consent, the first article of those points, and to propose to reach "covenants" of peace by secret conference.  
Mr. Wilson, in his speech of September 27, after emphasizing his views as to a basis of lasting peace, and analyzing the international situation, stated that he did so "not because I doubted whether leaders of the great nations and the peoples with whom we are associated were of the same mind and entertained a like purpose, but because the air every now and then gets darkened by mists and groundless doubting and mischievous perversions of counsel, and it is necessary once and again to sweep away all irresponsible talk about peace intrigues and warlike maneuvers and the doubtful purposes on the part of those in authority and say things in the plainest words that can be found even when it is only to say over again what has been said before quite as plainly, if in less 'unvarnished' terms."  
People Should Know.  
Such a time is now here. The air is full of rumors of international jealousies and conflicting ambitions. It is stated on what appears to be good authority that President Wilson proposed to urge upon the conference the neutralization of all international waterways, including the Panama canal; that France is putting forward claims to suzerainty over Syria that are most unwelcome to some of the inhabitants of that region; that there are more secret treaties among the allies which support Italy's claim to the Dalmatian coast; that Mr. Wilson proposes to compel an agreement for general disarmament by using the threat of building a great American navy.  
The people of the world have a right to know the facts about all of these matters. As a preliminary, every so-called secret treaty made during the war ought to be laid upon the conference table and submitted to the impartial judgment of the world, so that public sentiment may determine whether or not such bargains should be carried out or rescinded by mutual consent, compelled by the same public sentiment. However, it is being found extremely difficult to get to an impartial world a full statement of the facts of what is happening in Paris.  
Some Press Experiences.  
President Wilson, in his address to congress on December 2, last, stated that at his request "the French and English governments have absolutely removed censorship on cabled news, which until within a fortnight they have maintained; there is now no censorship whatever exercised at this end, except upon attempted trade communication with enemy countries."  
This condition no longer prevails, as recent experiences with a cable dispatch of the New York Tribune correspondent has revealed. Dispatches sent by the press, I am told, are censored by the French press censor. The dispatch referred to was taken by M. Clemenceau to the chamber of deputies, and made the subject of a statement by him to the effect that he had shown it to President Wilson, who had authorized him to deny the truth of the statement in it, which statement by the way, did not refer to France, and it was not until two days later that, perceiving the absurdity of denying the truth of a dispatch which had not been forwarded and not published, the French government permitted the cable to go forward.  
These hampering conditions surrounding the obtaining and transmission of information inevitably must complicate the work of those who are charged with making known to the world the facts concerning the deliberations of the conference and of interpreting its action in order that an informed public sentiment may be created respecting it. If this present system be a method of open arriving at open covenants of peace, it would be interesting as a definition.

# MANY COLLEGE TEACHERS HOLD RADICAL VIEWS

### Government Official to Give Their Names to Committee Investigating Propaganda.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Archibald Stevenson of New York, a representative of the military intelligence service, testifying today before the senate propaganda investigating committee, declared a large number of professors in American colleges and universities subscribed to radical and pacifist views. This, he said, was particularly true of professors and instructors in sociology, economics and history.  
The witness said he would give the names of such professors to the committee.  
Senator King of Utah remarked that it was time to "weed out and drive out of our university these pernicious teachings."  
The committee decided to discuss in executive session whether the names of the professors should be made public.  
Referring to the Ford peace party, Mr. Stevenson said Kosika Schwimmer, who aided in the movement, and accompanied the peace ship to Europe, undoubtedly was a German agent.  
The Nonpartisan league was characterized as a pacifist movement. Mr. Stevenson said the organization was financed by the dues of its members, some of which were paid in cash and others in notes, which money was advanced by Rudolph Fagenstacher, a New York banker.

## Another Peace Envoy For United States May Be Appointed

Paris, Jan. 22.—While the peace congress is getting into action the question of President Wilson naming a fifth delegate to act on the American mission when he, himself, departs for home has again arisen and the names of William H. Taft and Elihu Root have been mentioned. Mr. Wilson's decision as to the appointment of another delegate depends wholly upon whether he will consider it necessary to return to Europe after the adjournment of the American congress in March. There is absolutely no question that he feels he must return to America in time to sign bills that have been passed at Washington. He has no thought of signing them here, on the theory that the embassy is American territory.  
Want Marine Recruits.  
Lincoln, Jan. 22.—(Special.)—Two thousand recruits are wanted at beginning wages of \$55 to \$80 a month to train for America's future merchant marine. Henry Howard, director of the recruiting service, United States shipping board, has telegraphed Governor McKelvie. The telegram says there is good opportunity for advancement to rank of officers.

# BOYS OF 127TH RETURN HOME TO JOYOUS WELCOME

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of "canned willie," "corn willie" canned beans, bread and jam, eaten in Clarmont-Ferrand in the north of France.  
"Beaucoup cochon" (much sleep) for me" C. W. Roberts chose. "No more bugle calls for mine."  
Roberts told of the sinking of the Orontio, one of the ships in the same convoy as the "City of York," on which the Omaha boys sailed for France, September 25. The wreck took place off the coast of the Isle of Ilay and the wreckage was strewn about the waters.  
Spirit of Wounded Men.  
The firsts light which greeted the boys on their arrival at Le Havre was the boatloads and trainloads of wounded men.  
"I made our blood boil. We could hardly wait to get into the fight," said James Gaffney, 812 North Forty-eighth street. Gaffney's brother, M. L. Gaffney, was in Belgium but the brothers were unable to meet while in overseas service.  
George A. Santord of Fort Crook, Elwood, Peters, Odell C. Demoor 3628 P street, South Side and Julius Vanderbrouse, 806 South Twenty-ninth street, told of the pathetic instances of wounded men, and of the superb spirit they evidenced despite their afflictions.

## Hoof and Mouth Disease Breaks Out in England

Washington, Jan. 22.—Upon notification from British authorities that hoof and mouth disease has broken out again in England, the bureau of animal industry has canceled all permits for importation of cattle, sheep and swine from that country and is taking special precautions for the inspection and quarantining of such animals now en route to the United States. British veterinarians are said to have the outbreak under control.

## New York Produce Exchange Wants Price Fixing Stopped

New York, Jan. 22.—The New York Produce exchange went on record today as favoring retention of the prices and regulations controlling the 1918 wheat harvest as applied to hogs, coarse grain and other foodstuffs. The exchange directed its board of managers to appeal directly to the president to lift the wartime restrictions upon hogs and the grains.  
Red Flag Taboo.  
Salem, Ore., Jan. 22.—Display of red flags or other emblems symbolizing an order of government opposed to the present one is made a felony in a bill introduced in the Oregon legislature yesterday. A companion measure makes it a felony to utter or publish any disloyal or abusive matter concerning the government.  
Former Korean Ruler Dead.  
Tokio, Jan. 22.—Former Emperor Yi Heui of Korea is dead following a stroke of apoplexy.

# "TIN HATS" OF SOLDIERS PROVE BIG CURIOSITY

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together since the day they enlisted in Omaha almost two years ago.  
"I was in 'sunny France,' for more than three months and never saw the sun once," said Leroy Baker, 2813 North Fifteenth ave. They don't believe water was made to drink in France. The French only drink cognac and vine blanc (white wine) which tastes like sour vinegar. I never want to see grapes grow again," he continued.  
A vivid description of "pullman de box car," traveling a la mode in France was given by Julius Drollick, 2206 North Twenty-first. "Forty Hommes or eight chevrons," 40 men or eight horses, each box car was marked. We scarcely had room in which to stand up," he said.  
"The average doughboy thinks it his duty to teach some French girl English," said Levere Goodin, 6523 Mapple street, Benson.  
"Chante, Oh, Johnny! Bon Chante!" the French girls entreat the Yankee soldiers, according to Harvey Young, 1820 North Thirty-second street.  
The Yankees don't waste much time waiting to learn to speak French to greet the French girls.  
"Ou la la la!"  
"Ou la la!" we exclaim and that's enough!" the boys say.  
The boys won't easily forget the exorbitant prices asked by some French merchants for their wares. Twenty francs for a ten-cent bar of sweet chocolate was the price asked of James Gaffney. One franc was the normal charge.  
"France is 1,000 years behind the times in the manner of living especially," the boys say.  
Rabbit with garlic dressing is one of the dainties with which French housewives tempted the American boys' appetites.  
"It was awful," they voted.  
When the boys were arrived at Clarmont-Ferrand, most of them were billeted in the stables of Napoleon.

## Monarchists Take Town in Second Portuguese Revolt

Paris, Jan. 22.—(Havas.)—Valencia, a small town on the Minho river in northern Portugal surrendered to the monarchists this morning.  
Washington, Jan. 22.—The present revolution in Portugal seeking to restore the monarchy is the second movement of its kind within two weeks, it was learned today at the State department. Information reaching the department shows that the first outbreak, about ten days ago, was suppressed by the government and that several of the leaders are still in jail.

## Aerial Route.

Melbourne, Australia, Jan. 22.—(Via Montreal.)—The Australian government, it is announced, has sanctioned the formation of a company to survey an aerial route between Australia and the far east.

# WAR MEMORIAL MUSEUM URGED BY CITIZENS

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contributions. Both are places for the visitation of the general public. It is no objection to the proposed plan of a memorial to say that the body of the people do not understand art. We appreciate many things that we do not understand. Thousands of people are held entranced and their deepest emotions are stirred by the appeals of music, who are entirely ignorant of the principles of melody and harmony. The majority of people will greatly enjoy the beauty and coloring of a painting, who have no knowledge of the technique by which the artist produced it.  
"I would give all the people an opportunity to visit the war museum and there see object lessons, teachers of history of the greatest of all world wars, and which has brought liberty to untold millions. I would give our people an opportunity to go to the music hall and there listen to the strains of music which stir the deepest emotions of the human soul. I would give our people an opportunity to visit the productions of the sculptors and see dreams of beauty such as had never come to them except in their sleeping hours. I would give them an opportunity to visit the gallery of art, where, by means of the palette and the brush, the genius of the artist has produced ideals to which we should ever aspire and which will add to the melody and harmony of life."

## Seven of 21 Fugitive Convicts Recaptured

Rock Island, Ill., Jan. 22.—Seven of the 21 convicts who escaped from the Rock Island county jail Tuesday night have been captured and Sheriff Miller is confident the others will surrender or be taken in a few days.  
Of the seven returned to custody, one was persuaded by his mother to surrender and another by his sister.  
The three taken today were Ray Lundy, automobile thief; Arthur Miller, alias James Ellsworth, robber and murderer, and Alfrede de Leon, holdup man from Mexico City, Mex.  
De Leon was taken after Sheriff Miller had pursued him 15 miles to the town of Corona and fired several volleys from a shotgun at him.

# Stevens Becomes Head of Siberian Railroads

Vladivostok, Jan. 21, via Montreal.—The agreement for the control of the Trans-Siberian railroad given the Americans control of the line from Porgranchana to Omsk, a distance of 3,000 miles. The British will have charge of the line from Omsk to the fighting front; the French will control the Khabarovsk line, and the Japanese the line from Blagoviestchensk to Chita.  
John F. Stevens, head of the American railway commission to Russia, is to be chief administrator of the railway, with the Russian general, Horvath, as co-director. Americans are to guard the line.

# Withdraw American Troops from Russia, Urges Speaker Clark

Washington, Jan. 22.—Speaker Champ Clark declared in the house today during debate on the diplomatic appropriation bill in favor of every American soldier being withdrawn from Russia and the rest of Europe.  
The speaker declared that republicans had intimated Ambassador Francis was afraid of the bolsheviks, but that really he "was not afraid of the devil himself."