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PLAINTIVE NOTE FROM GERMAN REPUBLIC UNCONDITIONALLY ACCEPTING PEACE TERMS

Informs M. Clemenceau, President of the Peace Conference, That Germany, in Accepting Conditions Imposed, is Yielding to Superior Force, as the German People Have No Means of Defending Themselves by External Action—Declares No Act of Violence Can Touch the Honor of the German People—Signing of Treaty Not Before Thursday, and Possibly Friday.

Paris, June 23 (By the A. P.)—In declaring its intention to accept and sign the peace terms, the government of the German republic has sent the following note to M. Clemenceau, president of the peace conference, through Dr. Haniel Von Haimhausen:

"The minister of foreign affairs has instructed me to communicate to your excellency the following:

"It appears to the government of the German republic, in consternation at the last communication of the allied and associated governments, that these governments have decided to wrest from Germany by force acceptance of the peace conditions, even those which, without presenting any material significance, aim at divesting the German people of their honor.

"No act of violence can touch the honor of the German people. The German people, after frightful suffering in these last years, have no means of defending themselves by external action.

"Yielding to superior force, and without renouncing in the meantime its own view of the unheard of injustice of the peace conditions, the government of the German republic declares that it is ready to accept and sign the peace conditions imposed.'

"Please accept, Mr. President, assurances of my high consideration.

(Signed) "VON HANIEL."

RESUME OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE

The peace treaty of Versailles is the fruit of about five months of conferences in which delegations from thirty-two allied countries and Germany participated. The five leading nations, the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan were represented in the peace conferences at Paris by five delegates each while the delegations of other nations and British dominions were composed of from one to three men.

The representatives of the United States were President Wilson, Secretary of State Robert Lansing, Henry White, formerly American ambassador at Rome and Paris; Colonel Edward M. House and General Tasker H. Bliss.

Georges Clemenceau, premier of France, was chairman of the peace conference.

At first a supreme council or a council of ten was organized so as to include two representatives each from Great Britain, France, the United States, Italy and Japan. Subsequently this council was divided in two parts—a council of four, composed of President Wilson and Premiers Lloyd George, Clemenceau and Orlando, and a council of foreign ministers.

The conference of the allied delegations convened officially on January 18 to draw up the terms to be submitted when completed to the German delegation. President Wilson had arrived in France on Dec. 13 and had visited England, Italy and parts of France.

One of the first acts of the conference was to send a proposal to all the Russian factions to meet on the Prince's Islands to endeavor to compose the Russian internal situation but this plan was rejected by the Russians. Various factions which were disputing over territory in different sections of Europe were directed by the peace conference to discontinue their conflicts.

The first step toward the actual drafting of the treaty occurred on January 24 when the conference agreed to the plan for organization of a League of Nations and a committee was appointed to draw up a covenant. By January 30 the conference had adopted the plan of governing colonies and backward nations through mandatories issued to various nations, subject to the direction and approval of the League of Nations.

The covenant of the League of Nations was completed on February 14. On the following day President Wilson left France for the United States. He returned to France, arriving there March 13. In the absence the council of ten had continued its work despite an attempt to assassinate Premier Clemenceau.

A report of the international labor legislation committee was adopted April 11. Reparation demands to be made on Germany were approved April 14 and the Germans were invited in April 16 to send their delegation to Versailles to receive the treaty.

The peace conference next considered the treaty with Austria. The Italian delegation insisted upon obtaining control of the formerly Austrian city of Fiume, but on April 23 President Wilson gave out a statement that Fiume could not be given to Italy. On the next day Premier Orlando returned to Rome and for more than a week thereafter the Italian delegates were absent but returned on May 7 in time to participate in the conference with the German delegates.

A revised covenant of the League of Nations intended to conform in respect to the Monroe Doctrine to objection raised in America was adopted by the peace conference on April 28. Geneva was selected as the seat of the league.

Shantung was disposed of on April 30 when the council of three voted to turn it over to the Japanese on assurances that it would be given later to the Chinese.

The Germans, headed by Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, arrived in Versailles and presented the credentials to the allied delegates on May 1.

The peace treaty was presented to the Germans at Versailles on May 7, the anniversary of the sinking of the Lusitania and an official summary of the treaty was made public that day. It was also announced that the United States and Great Britain had pledged aid to France against possible future German aggression. The manner in which the Germans received the treaty was described as insolent. Numerous German leaders declared they would not sign it and a week of mourning was decreed by the German government but the decree was virtually unheeded.

Thereafter the German delegates submitted various notes to the council of four asking for concessions or criticising the terms proposed in the treaty as submitted to them. On May 16 it was announced that the German treaty would become effective when ratified by Germany and three of the allied or associated powers.

The German reply to the first form of the peace treaty was presented to the allied delegates on May 28 and this was followed by several German counter-proposals.

Meanwhile the Austrian delegates had arrived at St. Germain and on June 2 the terms of the peace treaty with Austria as drawn by the allies was submitted to them.

SIGNING OF PEACE TREATY THURSDAY OR FRIDAY

Paris, June 23 (By the A. P.)—The signing of the peace treaty is not likely to take place before Thursday, possibly not until Friday. This announcement was made tonight by Premier Clemenceau and Secretary Dutasta.

HEARING ENDS ON PETITION OF STREET RAILWAY MEN

New York, June 23.—Charleton Ogburn, examiner of the national war labor board, completed today the hearing of petitions of street railway employes of the Boston Elevated Railroad company and the Rhode Island company for awards increasing their present wage scales by neafly 50 per cent. Mr. Ogburn announced that he would make recommendations to the war labor board at an early date.

Receivers of the Rhode Island company, which operates throughout the state of Rhode Island, were not present at the hearing, and P. J. O'Brien, an official of the Amalgamated Association of Stret and Electric Railway Employes, charged that the receivers were "trying to drive our fellows into a fight."

John J. Fitzgerald of Providence, who appeared as counsel for the Rhode Island company employes, after drawing from officials of the carmen's union testimony that efforts to take up grievances with the receivers had been ineffectual, stated that the employes "were in an ugly mood," and already had voted 2,410 to 91 in favor of a strike. They had agreed to wait, however, he said, until union officials made further efforts to obtain a settlement.

It was explained that the large increase demanded—from 43 and 48 cents an hour to 70 and 75 cents—was made in anticipation of an early granting of an eight hour day. A large increase would be necessary it was pointed out, to prevent the men's wages under an eight hour day rule from falling below the present level. It was intimated that the men might be willing to forego part of the increase in exchange for immediate granting of an eight hour day.

BUSINESS SESSION N. E. TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION

New Haven, Conn., June 23.—A business session of the New England Typographical Union, which is holding its tenth annual convention here, was held today, with President Oscar A. Miles of Hartford presidin. Mayor David E. Fitzgerald welcomed the delegates on behalf of the city. Later a sightseeing trip was taken, the Yale Bowl and other points of interest being visited.

The convention banquet was held this evening at Savin Rock. The speakers included: Marsden G. Scott, president of the International Typographical Union; Patrick F. O'Mearar, president of the Connecticut Federation of Labor; Judge Isaac Wolfe, Mayor Fitzgerald and Colonel Norris G. Osborn.

Head Of National Teachers Union

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Miss Alice Deal, who has been leading the fight of 1,000 District school teachers against the Board of Education on the question of teachers rights, in the case of Miss Alice Wood, who was suspended without a hearing for her discussion of current events. Miss Deal has just been unanimously re-elected president of the High School Teachers' Union and in the election an unwritten rule of the teachers union was suspended, inasmuch as it has always been tacitly agreed to elect a president of the union for but one term. Washington labor organizations, including more than 100,000 District residents in their membership are planning a campaign for the election of Miss Deal to the Board of Education.

Cabled Paragraphs

Demand by German Admiral.

Paris, June 23.—The German admiralty denies a rumor in circulation today in Paris and elsewhere that the Germans had sunk the remainder of their warships in German harbors.

MRS. LUNDGREN TO TELL HER STORY TO THE JURY

Lawrence, Mass., June 23.—Mrs. Bessie M. (Skeels) Lundgren, on trial for the murder of Miss Florence W. Gay, is expected to tell her own story to the jury tomorrow afternoon, when th defense probably will open its case. The prosecuting attorneys, who were examining Dr. William F. Boos, of Tufts College, a toxicologist, when court adjourned today, plan to complete his examination tomorrow morning and then finish the presentation of the state's case by examining Dr. George B. Magrath, medical examiner of Suffolk County. Attorneys for the defense said they expected to complete their case by the end of the week.

Dr. Boos, who examined the organs of Miss Gay and of Albert J. H. Wilkins, of Bayonne, N. J., brother of Mrs. Skeels, for whose death she is under indictment for murder in New Jersey, said that in his opinion Miss Gay's death was due to arsenic administered within 24 to 48 hours of her death. The death of Wilkins, he testified, was due to lead administered within two to four days of his death.

Dr. A. O. Getler, who also examined the organs of Wilkins, testified that in his opinion death was due to sugar of lead that must have been administered within two days of death.

Dr. Arthur E. Haskins, assistant county physician of Hudson County, N. J., who performed the autopsy on the body of Wilkins, said he could not determine the cause of death. Assuming that lead had been found in the quantities testified, he said he would believe the man died of lead poisoning.

Mrs. Mary E. Wilkins, widow of Wilkins, was recalled to the stand and told of conversations with Mrs. Skeels in which the latter said that Wilkins was in a hospital and could not live. Under cross examination she said that Mrs. Skeels was her friend and had always done all she could for "Albert." Mr. Wilkins was advised seven years ago that he would die if he did not stop drinking, she said. After the funeral she said she had found a bottle marked "sugar of lead" in a closet in the Wilkins' home.

William J. Cherlock, a detective, of Hudson County, New Jersey, told of going to the Wilkins home last July and finding 29 medicine bottles and boxes which he gave to Dr. Getler for analysis. He said he saw nothing marked "sugar of lead."

RESUMPTION OF WORK IN ANSONIA MILLS

Ansonia, Conn., June 23.—Employes of the Ansonia O. and C. Company, at a meeting tonight, vtoed to accept an offer made by the company today, whereby they will receive a wage increased approximating twenty per cent for day workers and twelve per cent for piece workers, a nine hour day instead of ten hours and other concessions. The proposition of the company came after virtually all of the 550 employes had returned to work when the plant reopened this morning.

It was reported tonight that the American Brass Company would make a similar proposition to its local employes tomorrow. Officials of the company were silent on the situation. About one third of the employes of the Ansonia mills of the brass company returned to work today when the mills were opened here. It is regarded as certain that any offer made to the employes here also will be made to those in the Waterbury and Torrington mills of the company.

There has been no reduction in the heavy police guard here. More than 400 extra police remain on duty under Sheriff Reilly and three companies of state guard are mobilized and ready for summons.

MAKING CAREFUL STUDY OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Paris, June 23.—Tre varying rates of exchange will play such an important part in the reconstruction of Europe after peace is signed that economic experts are making a careful study of exchange, with a view to discovering what the natural channels of trade will be for the various European countries if the rates continue as now.

The Italian lira and the French franc now buy so much more in Germany than in England that it is considered by financial experts that Germany unquestionably will find buyers for her wares among French and Italians, who will not be ruled by sentiment. The rate of the lira also is much better in Germany than in France and consequently the financial experts believe that Italian traders will be attracted to the German markets in preference to those of France. Because the buying power of the lira is far less in the United States than in Germany, France and England, the experts point out that America cannot hope to compete.

SOCIALIST PARTY TO HOLD "EMERGENCY CONVENTION

New York, June 23.—An "Emergency" national convention of the socialist party has been called to meet in Chicago on August 30, to consider action of the national executive committee in cancelling the charters of a number of "left wing," or extreme radical organizations, according to the announcement here tonight. The split in the party has been emphasized by the assembling in this city of a "left wing" national conventio nwhich is now in session.

The "regular," or moderates, claim that an organized attempt was made by the extremists to capture control of the national organization chiefly through a plan to vote the entire foreign language federations for a slate, using the socialist foreign language newspapers, according to an official statement by the national executive committee "in a disgusting campaign of slander."

ESTHONIAN AND GERMANS RESUME HOSTILITIES

Copenhagen, June 23.—(By A. P.)—An Esthonian official communication announces that after a seven days truce the Esthonians and German Baltic landswehr have resumed hostilities along the entire front from the Gulf of Riga to Ronnenburg.

The British mission has failed to arrange an understanding

Resolution in the Senate to End War

Presented by Senator Fall as an Amendment to the Pending Army Bill.

Washington, June 23.—War with Germany and Austria would be declared at an end by an amendment to the army appropriation bill introduced late today by Senator Fall, republican, of New Mexico, with a view to removing from congress any blame for continuing war conditions pending ratification of the peace treaty.

Later a joint resolution to declare a state of peace was introduced by Senator Edge, republican, New Jersey.

Without debate, the Edge resolution was referred to the foreign relations committee.

The amendment follows:

"The state of war heretofore existing between the United States of America and the imperial German government, and Germany and the United States of America and the Royal-Austro-Hungarian government declared to exist by senate joint resolutions number 1 and 111 April 6 and December 15, 1917, respectively, no longer existing, a state of peace between the United States of America and its people and the former imperial German government and German government and Germany and its people and the United States of America and its people and the former Royal Austro-Hungarian government and its people is recognized by the congress to exist, and the president is hereby authorized and directed to procure the immediate return to the United States of all military forces used under his command and direction under authority of said resolutions or either of them, and also the return of such naval forces as are not necessarily used in foreign ports or waters in times of peace.

"No funds herein appropriated or authorized shall be used for maintenance of such military force upon foreign soil except as necessary in carrying out the above purposes."

The text of the Fall joint resolution, following the preamble on the declaration of a state of war between United States and the imperial German government, says:

"And whereas by the use of such forces and means the war so declared to exist was brought to a successful termination and an armistice was entered into on November 11, 1918, and the imperial German government was overthrown, and the terms of such armistice have been fulfilled:

"Therefore, be it resolved: that the state of war heretofore existing between the United States of America and the former imperial German government and the German people no longer exists, and a state of peace is hereby declared to exist between the United States of America and the German government and people.

"Resolved further: that the president be and he is hereby authorized and directed to secure the immediate return of all military forces of the United States used in pursuance of the power vested in him by the said resolution of April 6, 1917, and not already returned to American soil, and to likewise secure the return of all naval forces, not necessary to use in foreign waters in times of peace."

AIRPLANE IN LANDING KILLED TWO CHILDREN

Boston, June 23.—One of the seven bombing airplanes which flew here from Albany struck and killed two children and injured a third in a landing at Franklin Field today.

A large crowd had gathered on the field to watch the landing. Coming down against the wind, Lieutenant Colonel Claggett, pilot, saw that his course was carrying him into the crowd. To avoid this, he deliberately headed into a clump of trees. He did not see the three children, who were standing near the trees, until it was too late to change his course again.

The plane hit the three children and crashed into one of the trees. The pilot was not hurt. Captain W. E. Chandler, observer, was taken to a hospital, where it was said that his injuries were not serious.

The other planes landed safely. The pilots said that the day's flight had been without incident, but that some of the machines had developed engine trouble which delayed the squadron somewhat. The flight from Albany was made in about two hours and a half.

CIRCULAR ISSUED BY PREMIER NITTI OF ITALY

Rome, June 23.—Francesco Nitti, the new premier, has addressed a circular to all the prefects in the kingdom in which he says that Italy's sacred claims cannot be efficaciously set forth by the government unless the government is supported by the united strength of the country. The circular urges the prefects to use the utmost vigor in preventing the breaking down of national energy through dissensions.

"The supreme necessity of the country," says the circular, "is to produce, and it is impossible to produce without order.

The premier threatens severe punishment to whomsoever contributes to augment the dearness in the cost of living and promises speedy abolition of all war restrictions.

AN INSPECTOR OF IRISH CONSTABULARY SHOT DEAD

Dublin, June 23.—While a crowd was returning from the races to Thurles this evening, District Inspector Hunt of the Irish constabulary was shot dead by armed men. The men escaped.

FOOD SHOPS IN NORTHERN PART OF BERLIN PILLAGED

Berlin, June 23.—(By The A. P.) Numerous food shops in the northern quarter of Berlin were stormed and pillaged today. The military police soon restored order but there are fears of a repetition of the disturbances.

CARDINAL MERCIER IS COMING IN SEPTEMBER

Boston, June 23.—Mayor Peters received a letter from Cardinal Mercier, the Belgian primate, today, accepting the mayor's invitation to visit this city. The cardinal said he expected to come here in September.

German Socialist Acquitted.

Berlin, June 23.—(By A. P.)—Geo. Ledebour, socialist democrat leader, who was arrested in connection with the disorders in Berlin in January, was placed on trial today and acquitted.

Col. House Going to London.

Paris, June 23.—(By The A. P.) Colonel House announced this afternoon to American correspondents his intention to leave Thursday for London.

Greeted President of the "Irish Republic"

Followers Were Wildly Enthusiastic at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York.

New York, June 23.—Edward (Eamonn) De Valera, president of the Sinn Fein "Irish republic," emerged dramatically tonight from the seclusion in which he had kept himself since his arrival in the United States. In a statement to the press at the Waldorf Astoria, where he was greeted by wildly enthusiastic followers, he declared he had come to America "to speak for the Irish nation."

He declined to tell how he reached America, but said he came here from Boston several days ago. It was stated that during his stay in New York he has been living at the Carmelite priory in East Twenty-ninth street.

His secretary, H. J. Boland, said that while in Boston De Valera endeavored to arrange an audience with Cardinal O'Connell, but did not see him. Prior to that, he said, he was in Philadelphia, where he saw Michael J. Ryan, who was a member of the Irish peace delegation to Paris, and Dr. Patrick J. McCartan. He declared De Valera had visited Baltimore, where he saw Cardinal Gibbons, and Washington, where he met several United States senators. He said that he also paid a visit to his mother in Rochester.

As Mr. De Valera stepped from an automobile a crowd of several hundred persons in the street cheered him and a few frantically waved the flag of the Irish republic. One aged Irish woman, finely attired, threw her arms around De Valera's neck. The police forced the onlookers aside to make a passageway for the Sinn Fein leader. He bowed his thanks as he entered the hotel. Inside the Waldorf, many Irish men and Irish women, including members of the Friends of Irish Freedom, a number of clergymen and two Bengalese from British India, had gathered to meet him.

In the party that brought him to the hotel were Justice John W. Goff, the Rev. Peter E. McGuinness, assistant general of the Carmelite order, his host; Justice Daniel F. Cohalan, Justice P. J. Hendricks, Justice Edward J. Gavegan, Major Eugene F. Kincaid, former congressman and ex-sheriff of Hudson county, N. J.; John Devoy, editor of the Gaelic-American; Shamus O'Sheel, the poet; David O'Connor of the editorial staff of the Sinn Fein daily paper in Dublin; Judge Jerome J. Rooney, Dr. C. J. Maguire, Papal Count Thomas Hughes Kelly and Colonel Thomas B. Felder of Atlanta, Ga., who defended Jeremiah O'Leary in his recent trial.

Mr. De Valera was accompanied also by four Irish members of the British parliament—Diarmid Lynch, secretary of the Friends of Irish Freedom, who represents South East Cork; Liam Mellowes, representing West Meath; Dr. Patrick J. McCartan, representing Kings county, and Mr. Boland, representing South Roscommon.

He read his statement to the press. He desired, he said, to express the aspirations of the Irish people exactly as he felt them and "not as British propagandists" had been quoting him for the American press. His manner of delivery was impressive but not eloquent. He said he did not purpose "campaigning" in the United States in the Irish cause but that he might go to Washington and elsewhere. Asked if he had been invited to address the United States senate, he said he had not.

"I come directly from the people of Ireland to the people of America, convinced that the American people, and consequently the American government, which as a government of the people ought to reflect the people's will, will never consciously connive at or allow itself to be made a party to the suppression of the natural God-given right of the Irish nation to its liberty," Mr. De Valera read from his statement.

He declared the degree of unanimity obtained in Ireland for the declaration of a republic was "higher than claimed by the American colonies when they declared their independence" and "higher than that by which your own glorious union and constitution were established."

"Had complete unanimity been insisted upon as a precedent to your independence, as some people pretend to believe it should be insisted upon in the recognition of ours," he declared, "you would not be today the greatest nation on earth, but merely thirteen miserable colonies with your people kept permanently divided by the intrigue of English statecraft into opposing and contending groups."

England, he declared, had "contrived artificial famines recurring in every decade" in Ireland to keep the population down, driving thousands of Irish from their native land.

"It must surely be a source of pride to you," Mr. De Valera concluded, "as it is a source of hope to us, to reflect that never have you undertaken a cause that you did not bring it to triumph. The Latin nations as well as Poland, Hungary and Greece are now free states. Ireland, the one remaining white nation in the slavery of alien rule, will similarly be free unless Americans make scraps of paper of their principles and prove false to the traditions their fathers have handed down to them."

A despatch received by Mr. De Valera from Washington tonight stated that the "Irish National Bureau" had announced the appointment of former Justice John W. Goff of the New York state supreme court as director of the nation-wide campaign to be conducted in the interest of freedom for Ireland.

KILLED WHEN THROWN FROM SPIRITED HORSE

South Norwalk, Conn., June 27. — While riding a spirited horse on premises of James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel corporation, this morning, William J. Clooney, an employe, was thrown against a tree and died instantly from a fractured skull. Clooney resides in New Jersey.

FRENCH TAKE GERMAN SHIPS INTERNED IN SPAIN

Havre, Sunday, June 22 (French Wireless Service).—The French navy will take possession of three German ships now interned in Spain. These ships are the Faro, now at Huelva; the Planet, at Balboa, and the Oldenburg, at Cadiz. The crews, of 27 men each, will leave here immediately by train for the various ports.

ON TRIAL IN ROME FOR MURDER OF RUTH KRUGER

Rome, June 23.—The trial of Alfedo Cocchi, charaged with the murder of Ruth Kruger in New York in 1917, began this evening in the court of assizes in Bologna. The obstacles which last week were thought to militate against a trial of the accused man before the autumn were removed.

Condensed Telegrams

Capt. G. Gatherwood won the Aerial Derby held in London.

Premier Lloyd George is confined to his room with a severe cold in the throat.

A plot to free thirty women in the county jail, Chicago, was exposed by a trusty.

A state of siege was ordered in Munster, Westphalia, because of Spartacide disturbances.

Federal Reserve Board will present a plan to congress for financing American foreign trade.

Resumption of trading in coffee futures on the Havre Exchange was postponed until today.

King Victor Emmanuel requested Francesco Nitti, former Minister of the Treasury to form a cabinet.

The strike of the cotton workers in Lancashire stopped the 55,000,000 spindles and thousands of looms.

Sixty bodies were recovered from the ruins of a motion picture theatre at Mayaquez, an Juan, destroyed by fire.

Six United States army airplanes arrived at Buffalo, completing the first stage of a flight from Dayton, Ohio, to Boston, Mass.

President Wilson accompanied by President Poincare and Premier Clemenceau, will attend the opening of Pershing Stadium today.

The Mayor of Kingston announced that as soon as information reached Jamaica of the signing of the peace treaty a holiday would be declared.

P. Caminetti, commissioner general of immigration announced if Edward de Valera and Harry J. Boland enter the United States illegally, they will be deported.

Reports from the coal districts of France indicated the striking miners returned to work following the adoption by the Chamber of Deputies of the 8-hour day law.

One man was killed and six injured when the Royal Northwest Mounted Police of Canada rode into a "silent parade," which the mayor of Winnipeg had forbidden.

Electrification of all of England's great railways lines, is proposed by Sir Eric Geddes as the greatest economy he can suggest in the Government's reconstruction plan.

Bills are to be introduced in congress which will make it mandatory for the Shipping Board to permit shipyards to accept contracts for construction of vessels on account.

Representative Dyer of Missouri told members of the house judiciary committee President Wilson would repeal war-time prohibition if congress did not act on the measure.

George H. Roberts, Controller of Food, presiding at the British Labor Conference, said that in the interest of the consumer he had decided to retain control of food during the winter.

Gustave Stressman, leader of the National Liberty Party of Germany, says the years of economic depression which Germany is now facing will force at least 15,000,000 Germans to find homes in other countries.

Secretary Baker is requested in a resolution by the House to report the number of commissioned officers on duty in Washington and the number holding higher rank than that to which they are entitled in the regular army.

Capt. Roy Francis, who is planning a one-stop flight between New York and San Frnacisco, with a Martin bomber plane, at McCook aviation field, Dayton, Ohio, said he would not be able to start on the trip before Tuesday.

General Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, in announcing the close of the series of weekly interviews given to newspapers, paid a high tribute to the press of the nation for the manner in which it observed the voluntary censorship.

Submarine chaser No. 310 was ordered by Governor Thomas Riggs, Jr., to the vicinity of Yakstat village, Alaska, to quell a native uprising. The gunboat Vicksburg was ordered to Kodiak and Port Althrop, where cannery men are reported striking.

Sixty-five tons of knitting yarn originally purchased by the American Red Cross for the making of socks and sweaters for American soldiers was made into 78,000 yards of cloth and 33,000 shawls. It was shipped to the destitute war sufferers of Europe.

The strike of the cotton mill workers in Lancashire, Eng. was settled yesterday on the basis of the workers obtaining a 48 hours week and a 30 per cent. increase in wages. Work will be resumed June 30.

OFFICIALS OF GERMAN ARMY THREATEN TO RETIRE

Berlin, June 23.—(By A. P.)—General Maercker, who is in command of the forces guarding Weimar, made a pessimistic statement at a meeting of various parties today regarding the signing of the treaty, according to a Weimar despatch. All the generals and staff officers of the army have threatened to retire if the government signs peace unconditionally, it being declared that such a step would be incompatible with a honor of the German officers' corps.

The assembly met at noon and Premier Bauer ased for confirmation of the assembly's decision, as the allied and associated powers had rejected Germany's reservations. The assembly thereupon declared, nothwithstanding the opposition vote of the German National Party, the People's Party and a section of the Centrists, that the government was still empowered to sign the treaty.

SEEK EXPLANATION OF SINKING OF GERMAN FLEET

Paris, June 23.—(By A. P.)—The budget committee of the chamber of deputies has decided to send a delegation to M. Clemencau to inquire if the government is in a position to furnish immediately an explanation of the sinking of the German fleet. The delegation will also ask what measures the government expects to take to meet the loss to France through the destruction of that part of the fleet to which France was entitled.

ADMIRAL VON REUTER TO BE COURTMARTIALED

London, June 24.—Admiral Von Reuter, in command of the German fleet scuttled and sunk in the Scapa Flow, will be courtmartialled for having broken the armistice conditions, says the Daily Mail today.

The newspaper adds that the details of the trial of the admiral will be arranged by the allied council in Paris.

PRICES REMAIN FIRM ON THE PARIS BOURSE

Paris, June 23.—Prices were firm on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 62 francs, 80 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 29 francs, 52 centimes. Five per cent. loan 88 francs, 70 centimes. The dollar ranged from 6 francs, 35 centimes to 6 francs, 40 centimes.

A. F. OF L. SUPPORTS A 44 HOUR WEEK FOR WORKERS

Bases Action on Effort to Prevent Unemployment—Three Railroad Brotherhoods (Engineers, Conductors and Trainmen) Have Applied for Charters in the Federation—Convention Pledged Its Support to the Striking Commercial Telegraph Operators.

Atlantic City, N. Y., June 23.—The American Federation of Labor, at the closing session here today of its annual convention, pledged itself to obtain a general 44 hour week for workers in all crafts throughout the United States and for employes in the government service. The demand was based on determination to prevent unemployment declared to be one of two primary causes of industrial unrest.

Samuel Gompers, president of the federation, announced that three of the four great railroad brotherhoods the Engineers, Conductors and Trainmen—had applied for charters in the federation. The fourth brotherhood, the firemen was meeting in Denver, he said, to consider similar application.

Delegates were of the opinion that with the entry of the brotherhood the federation will back the demand of the railway men for government ownership and control of the roads. This subject has been referred to the executive council with instructions to formulate a policy.

In addition to taking action on the shorter work day, the convention pledged its support to the striking commercial telegraph operators and obtaining for its telegraphers the same concessions which have been granted to electrical and telephone workers.

A resolution was adopted requesting congress to investigate the allied suppression of free speech and other American institutions in western Pennsylvania.

When the question of the 44 hour week came up it was apparent all delegates as well as all officers of the federation, were inclined to the view that the shorter work day was one of the most vitally important subjects approved by the reconstruction convention. The report of the committee which had been studying the subject was adopted unanimously as expressing the convitions of the convention.

Thanks of Ireland for the convention's resolution calling for recognition of the Irish republic was continued in a memorial received by President Gompers today and presented to the convention. It was sent from Philadelphia by P. McCartin, "envoy of the Irish republic," and H. J. Boland, "special envoy."

The executive council has been authorized to select the next convention city after getting assurance from hotel managers in the city selected that prices will not be increased nor profiteering practiced. Bitter complaints have been made by delegates about the prices they were required to pay in Atlantic City.

GERMAN SAILORS SHOT BY THEIR OWN OFFICERS

Thurso, Scotland, June 23.—(By A. P.)—German sailors were shot by their own officers when they attempted to obey the commands of the British officers to return to their ships and shut the sea cocks. This statement was made by Lieutenant Nuttall of the steamer Alouette, who reached here today from Scapa Flow, where the German ships were sunk.

"I pulled alongside a German destroyer when I saw the ship begin to settle," said Lieutenant Nuttall, "and ordered the Germans back to close the seacocks. Four or five of them turned back, whereupon the German officers shot three of them dead. We then opened fire on the officers and several of them dropped.

"Others among the Germans then returned and closed the sea cocks. The Germans were also driven back to four or five other destroyers; they closed the sea cocks in time to keep the vessels afloat."

Lieutenant Nuttall reports that the Emden has been pumped out and is now afloat. The Baden's crew was forced back to that vessel and compelled to shut the sea cocks.

"Directly the first red flag and German ensign were hoisted on the first battleship," he added, "the German admiral put off in a motor boat posthaste to the British air station ashore.

"He stated the ships were sinking and requested assistance for the crews. He was arrested.

"Naval men believe the trip was a ruse to lead to the belief that the crews were taking charge of the ships. This was not substantiated by what actually happened."

PROTEST REDUCTION OF PANAMA APPROPRIATION

Panama, June 23.—American employes of the civil government of the Panama Canal zone at a mass meeting Sunday adopted a resolution protesting to the secretary of war and the senate against the proposed reduction in the congressional appropriation for their department. They claim they are being discriminated against.

The labor unions also are protesting as the reduction, it is said, affects the schools and the police, fire and postal services. It is claimed also that the proposed reduction will hamper shipping services for American vessels at the canal.

TURKISH FORCES OUTNUMBER GREEKS IN ASIA MINOR

Paris, June 23.—The situation in Asia Minor is serious, according to official advices received by Reuter's Limited bureau here today.

These advices stated that the Turkish forces outnumber the Greeks four to one and threaten to drive the Greeks entirely out of Asia Minor. The Greek forces are reported to be retreating before the Turks, who are supplied with good artillery and plenty of ammunition.

Will Attempt Another Transatlantic Flight

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F. P. Raynham, the aviator who made the unsuccessful attempt to start across the Atlantic from Newfoundland, on the day Hawker started. His injured plane is now being repaired and with a new navigator to take the place of the injured Major Morgan, he hopes to soon start again in his Martinsyde.

SIXTY-DEAD AS RESULT OF CYCLONE AT FERGUS FALLS

Fergus Falls, Minn., June 23.—Telephone communication from Fergus Falls and the nearby storm-stricken territory to other cities in the state was restored late this afternoon, and over the telephone Adjustant General W. F. Rhinow gave an estimate of sixty dead from Sunday evening's tornado.

Work of searching the debris which marks the sites of nearly 400 homes and stores will be completed by midnight, General Rhinow said.

Arrangements are being completed to drag Lake Alice, a nearby summer resort. Many persons at the lake were swept into the water, it is believed, and a large number of summer cottages which line its shores were blown far out into the water.

More than 150 persons with serious injuries are being cared for at the state insane hospital and Wright and St. Luke's hospitals. Arc lights were strung throughout the devastated district today to enable the soldiers and civilian relief workers to continue their search of the ruins.

Late today 47 bodies had been recovered. About twenty more are thought to by lying beneath the wreckage.

HOPES TO START ON OCEAN FLIGHT WEDNESDAY

St. Johns, N. F., June 23.—Vice Admiral Mark Kerr, pilot of the Handley-Page bombing plane which is waiting at Harbor Grace for favorable weather for a trans-Atlantic flight, announced here tonight that he hoped to get away Wednesday. He will fly with the first strong westerly breeze, he said.

Captain Frederick P. Raynham, preparing his second attempt at the flight with a small Martinsyde biplane, stated he probably would await the next full moon, due about July 13. He expects to spend the intervening time making further tests of his plane, which was wrecked when he tried to follow Harry G. Hawker on his flight.

CANADIAN RAILWAY SHOPMEN SUSPEND NEGOTIATIONS

Montreal, June 23.—A three weeks' adjournment of negotiations in the Canadian strike controversy was suggested to the Canadian railway war board today by the executive committee of Divisino No. 4, Railway Shopmen of America, representing 30,000 men. It was announced the suggestion was made because of assurances received by officials of the division while in Atlantic City that the United States railway administration would have its finding completed within three weeks in connection with demands by shopmen on American roads.

STRIKING CARMEN MAY LOSE UNION CHARTERS

Boston, June 23.—At a conference between the joint committee of all the local unions of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway system and officers of the International Union today, President W. D. Hahon served an ultimatum on the striking car men, giving them until Wednesday morning to return to work, under penalty of forfeiting their charters. The locals met at their respective headquarters tonight to determine their action in view of the ultimatum.

COMPLETION OF AUSTRIAN PEACE TERMS DELAYED

Paris, June 23.—Completion of the Austrian peace conditions has been delayed by the reparations problem. The American proposal that the new states formed from Austria-Hungary bear something toward the cost of the army of liberation has not met with favor. The French delegation is working upon a new plan.

FOOD FOR THE LIBERATED COUNTRIES OF EUROPE

New York, June 23.—Enough food to provision the people of the liberated countries of Europe until their own farm crops have been harvested this fall will be in transit by July 1, it was announced here today by the American relief administration through Theodore F. Whitmarsh, an administration representative, just returned from Europe.

REMOVING VIERA PARTISANS FROM URUGUAYAN ARMY

Buenos Aires, June 23.—President Brum of Uruguay, according to despatches from Bontevideo, has issued a deeree removing from the army all officers who are partisans of Former President Viera "in order to prevent a projected revolution."

Montevideo, it is said, is quiet.

POLISH MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES

Paris, June 23.—The appointment of Prince Casimir Lubomirsky as Polish minister to the United States is confirmed. He is in Paris.