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of the peace treaty without the reservations refused by the Entente. The council of three flatly refused the request.

The German answer was received by the peace conference this afternoon.

The German note accepting the Allied peace conditions without reservation made only one typewritten page. Paul Dulasta, the secretary general of the peace conference, had the note translated as soon as he received it and sent copies of the translation to Premier Clemenceau, Premier Lloyd George and President Wilson.

Military Machine Ready The fact that the Germans asked only forty-eight hours' delay and yet were refused was regarded in peace conference circles as indicating the intention of the Allies to push matters to an immediate conclusion.

After disposing of the German request the council of three apparently dismissed German affairs to the fate of the hours still left the enemy to reply, and resumed consideration of the Austrian treaty. A number of experts from various commissions were called in.

The communication from the Germans requesting forty-eight hours more for their decision was received at 2 o'clock this morning. At 9 o'clock President Wilson and Premier Clemenceau met with Premier Lloyd George at the latter's house for consideration of the note.

The German request for extension was delivered under dramatic circumstances. A French officer reached Paris at 2:30 a. m. from Versailles

with a note from Von Haniel saying the Weimar government had notified him it would sign the peace terms, but that the text of the message had not been decided upon and would be sent later.

This was immediately delivered to Secretary Daniels' chief of staff. The secretary was awakened, and he, in turn, aroused President Wilson and Premier Clemenceau and Lloyd George. A meeting was then arranged for early in the morning.

The decision to refuse the request was reached after a discussion lasting less than an hour. The German note read as follows: "To His Excellency, the President of the Peace Conference, M. Clemenceau, M. President, the Minister for Foreign Affairs instructs me to beg the Allied and associated governments to prolong for forty-eight hours the time limit for answering your excellency's note, communicated yesterday evening, and likewise the time limit for answering the note of June 16, 1919.

Tells of Agreement "It was only Saturday, after great difficulties, that a new Cabinet was formed which, unlike its predecessor, could come to an agreement to declare its willingness to sign the treaty, as regards nearly all its provisions. The National Assembly has expressed its confidence in this Cabinet by a large majority of votes. The answer only arrived here just before midnight, as the direct wire from Versailles to Weimar was out of order. The government must come into contact anew with the National Assembly in order to take the previous decision which is still required of it, in such a manner as it can only be taken in accordance with democratic principles and with the internal situation in Germany.

"Accept, M. President, the assurance of my distinguished consideration. VON HANIEL." The following reply was sent after its approval by the council of the Allied and associated powers: "M. President: The Allied and associated governments beg to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of June 23. After full consideration of your request they regret that it is not possible to extend the time already granted to your excellency to make known your decision relative to the signature of the treaty without any reservation. CLEMENCEAU."

France Doubts German Honor The Paris newspapers, in commenting upon the decision of the German National Assembly to sign, lay stress on the efforts of Germany to escape her responsibilities and on the wish to prove that the German mental attitude has not changed.

The Germans, it is declared generally, will object to the clauses of the treaty only with a knife at their throats and point to the deliberate destruction of the German ships at Scapa Flow as a symbol and a warning. "Belgium expressed the wish of the Paris" that the resistance of the Germans, manifested not only at Scapa Flow, but at all points in Europe where they are not bound too tightly, will show the Allies that safety can be found only in the military partnership of the victors.

Bauer's Last Protest Calls Treaty "Mockery" The German government has announced that it will not sign the peace terms before the National Assembly to-day, Premier Bauer said:

"At this hour of life and death, under the menace of invasion, for the last time I raise in free Germany a protest against this treaty of violence and destruction. I protest against this mockery of self-determination, this enslavement of the German people, this new menace to the peace of the world under the mask of a treaty of peace. No signing can ensue this protest which we raise and swear to. This treaty does not lose its annihilating character by alterations in detail. Protesting against it is useless and is at the risk of a new crisis within forty-eight hours.

Admits Power Is Broken "Our power of resistance is broken and there is no means of averting this treaty. The treaty itself, however, does give us a handle which we cannot allow to be wrested from us, namely, the Entente's solemn promise of June 23, 1919.

"The conditions imposed exceed the measure of that which Germany can in fact perform. The government of the German republic therefore feels obliged to announce that it makes all reservations and declines all responsibility as regards the consequences which may be threatened against Germany when, which is bound to happen, the impossibility of carrying out the conditions comes to the fore, though Germany's capacity to fulfill them is stretched to the utmost.

"Germany further lays the greatest emphasis on the declaration that she cannot accept Article 230 of the treaty, which requires Germany to admit herself to be the sole and only author of the war, and she does not cover this article by her signature. It consequently follows without further argument that Germany must also decline to recognize that the burden should be placed upon her on the score of the responsibility of the war, which has unjustly been laid at her door.

Would Protect Kaiser "Likewise it is equally impossible for a German man to reconcile it with his dignity and honor to accept and execute Articles 227 to 230, by which Germany is required to give up to the Allied and associated powers for trial individuals among the German people who are accused by the Allied and associated powers for the breach of international law and of committing acts contrary to the customs of war.

"Further, the government of the German republic makes a distinct protest against the taking away of all the colonial possessions of Germany and the reasons given therefor which permit the transfer of Germany's former colonial activity, although the contrary is clearly established and irrefutable evidence to this effect is contained in the observations of the German peace delegation on the conditions of peace.

Calls Requests "Modest" "The government of the German republic assumes that it is in accordance with the desires of the Allied and associated governments that it has spoken openly both as regards what concerns its good will and also as regards its reservations. Therefore, in view of the condition of constraint into which the German people are forced by the requirements of the Allies—a condition of constraint such as has never been inflicted on any people in a manner more crushing and more disastrous in its consequences—and relying on the

What Germany Agrees To

Germany, by accepting unconditionally the terms of the treaty drawn by the Allied Associated Powers, has agreed:

- To the reduction of her territory in Europe from 208,825 square miles to 172,000 square miles.
To the reduction of the population under her jurisdiction from 66,000,000 to 54,000,000.
To the surrender of 2,950,000 square miles of colonial possessions.
To the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France; parts of Upper Silesia to Czechoslovakia and to Poland; most of Posen and parts of West Prussia to Poland; Malmédy and adjoining territory to Belgium.
To plebiscites in the Saar mining district, in unceded parts of Upper Silesia, in parts of East Prussia, in Schleswig.
To the internationalization of Danzig.
To the independence of Austria.
To the renunciation of all political and territorial rights outside Europe.
To the reduction of her army from a peace basis of 2,000,000 men to 200,000, and to March, 1920, to 100,000, and to abolish conscription.
To the reduction of her navy from the forty-one battleships, fifty-nine cruisers of 1914, to six battleships and six cruisers.
To dismantle all forts 50 kilometers east of the Rhine.
To stop trade in and nearly all production of war material.
To Allied occupation of parts of Germany for fifteen years, or until reparation is made.
To demolish the fortifications of Helgoland and to open the Kiel Canal to all vessels.
To possess no military or naval air forces.
To accept full responsibility for all damages caused to the Allied governments and nations.
To reimburse all civilian damages, beginning with \$5,000,000,000, the final total to be determined by the Allied Reparation Commission before May 1, 1921.
To the trial of the Kaiser and the surrender of those responsible for the war.

16 that the treaty can be revised from time to time and adapted to new conditions. That is one of the few words in the treaty breathing the real spirit of peace.

Bauer concluded by expressing his faith in the German people and their final realization of a better future. He said they were faced with years of labor for the foreign account, but owed it to their descendants to hold the country together.

They must regard our new liberty," he said. "There must be will to work and a discipline in all ranks of society. There are no miraculous charms to cure a nation. Even a world revolution cannot rid us of the misery from which we are wearing away. Only by a revolution of our moral consciousness can we succeed in raising ourselves out of our night into a better future."

express undertaking of the Allied and associated governments in their memorandum of June 16, 1919. The German government believes itself to be entitled to address the following modest request to the Allied and associated governments in the expectation that they will consider the following declaration as an integral part of the treaty:

"Within two years, counting from the day when the treaty is signed, the Allied and associated governments will submit the present treaty to the high council of the powers as constituted by the league of nations, according to Article 4, for the purpose of subsequent examination. Before this high council the German plenipotentiaries are to enjoy the same rights and privileges as the representatives of the other contracting powers of the present treaty. This council shall decide in regard to those conditions of the present treaty which impair the rights to self-determination of the German people and also in regard to the stipulation whereby the free economic development of Germany on a footing of equal rights is impeded."

Seek to Shift Blame "The government of the German republic accordingly gives the declaration of its consent as requested by the note of June 16, 1919, in the following form:

"The government of the German republic is ready to sign the treaty of peace with the United States of America, recognizing thereby that the German people are the author of the war and without undertaking any responsibility for delivering persons in accordance with Article 227 to 230 of the treaty of peace."

"Weimar, June 21, 1919. "BAUER, "President of the Imperial Ministry." "Accept, Mr. President, the expression of my consideration. "VON HANIEL."

Italy Instructs Envoys In Paris to Sign Treaty Announcement Removes One Threatened Obstacle From Path of Immediate Peace PARIS, June 25 (By The Associated Press).—The Italian delegates in Paris have been authorized to sign the treaty on behalf of Italy.

This announcement removed one question which it was feared might delay the signing. Problem of Reparations Is Still an Obstacle To Peace With Austria 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.

George Ledebour Tried In Berlin and Acquitted Socialist Leader Was Arrested in Connection With Disorders in January BERLIN, June 23 (By The Associated Press).—George Ledebour, Socialist leader, who was arrested in connection with the disorders in Berlin in January, was tried to-day and acquitted.

Ledebour has been identified since 1913 with the Minority or radical group of German Socialists. His name was linked with that of Haase throughout the war in the leadership of the Independents in their contest to prevent the voting of credits in the Reichstag. It was Ledebour's Spartacist leaning which was reported responsible for his imprisonment last winter during the German revolution.

New Revolt Reported Brewing in Germany PARIS, June 23.—The movement for a military dictatorship in Germany is gaining ground, according to advices received by the American military authorities here, quoting the "Kreuz Zeitung" of Berlin.

"Die Freiheit," the Independent Socialist paper, declares that the counter-revolutionary element is preparing to strike a blow against the government.

Trial of Cocchi Begun For Ruth Cruger's Death Obstacles Removed Which Seemed Likely to Delay Court Action ROME, June 23.—The trial of Alfredo Cocchi, charged with the murder of Ruth Cruger in New York in 1917, began this evening in the Court of Assises in Bologna. The obstacles which had hitherto prevented a trial of the accused man before the autumn were removed.

Bills Offered In Senate To Terminate War

Senator Fall Explains U. S. Will Suffer Disadvantage in Trade Relations Unless Body Acts Would Cut Army Budget Amendment to Appropriation Measure to Stop Sending Money to Europe

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Two resolutions providing for immediate peace with Germany, and the prompt return of troops and naval forces to this country, were introduced in the Senate to-day. One was put in by Senator Fall, of New Mexico, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, and the other by Senator Edge, of New Jersey.

The plan of both resolutions is to afford the Senate time to consider the treaty of peace and the league of nations without barring the United States from trade with Germany, as would be done under the Paris treaty as soon as three nations should ratify the document.

Army Budget Limited Just before introducing his resolution Senator Fall proposed in practically the same language, save that he included Austria-Hungary, an amendment to the army appropriation bill. This amendment may be knocked out on a point of order, but on one point Mr. Fall believes it is relevant—that it provides that none of the money appropriated or authorized in the army bill shall be available for expenditure in Europe, "except as necessary in carrying out the above purpose."

The Edge resolution differs from the Fall resolution only in that in providing for the immediate return of the military forces from Europe it expects such soldiers of the United States regular army as have enlisted specifically for service in Europe.

War Declaration Rejected Following is the text of the Fall resolution: "Whereas, heretofore, to wit, on April 6, 1917, the Congress of the United States adopted a joint resolution declaring that the Imperial German Government had committed repeated acts of war against the government and people of the United States, and that the state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government, which has thus been thrust upon the United States, is hereby formally declared, and that the President be and is hereby authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the United States to carry on war against the Imperial German Government;

"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."

Fall Explains Resolution "War is a status of relations between nations," said Senator Fall. "It is not a status that ordinarily is produced by legislation or specific acts, but is a condition which is recognized as existing as we recognized it to exist when it was thrust upon us by Germany. The resolution which Congress passed, and whose terms I shall recite in the resolution I am going to introduce, was simply the recognition that a state of war then existed, by reason of the acts of Germany. That state of war has since ceased to exist. I propose, therefore, by resolution, to recognize the cessation of that status precisely as formerly we recognized its existence.

"No treaty is necessary to make peace, which is simply a condition; just as no declaration is needed to make war. The writers on international law recognize at least three ways in which peace can be produced. "If, now, we declare a restoration of peace, peace being in fact restored, we return to the old status of relationship. The treaty that is being negotiated in Paris is not an ordinary

peace treaty at all. I know of no document like it that has been negotiated for the purpose of making peace between nations. Ordinarily, a peace treaty prescribes the conditions under which the nations are to live in the relations of peace; it specifies the terms under which navigation and commerce shall be carried on. But there is nothing of that sort in the treaty they are making in Paris.

Trade Relations Restored "The purpose of my resolution and of the amendment I have offered to the appropriation bill is simply to recognize formally the fact that the status of peace has returned. The return of that status is a return of the relationship as to commerce and navigation which existed before the state of war was declared to exist.

"It must be remembered that while Clemenceau, Lloyd George and the others at Paris are engaged in actually making peace, President Wilson is not making peace. He is merely negotiating it.

Disadvantage to U. S. Shown "The treaty includes the provision that when three of the major belligerents opposing Germany shall have deposited their ratifications, the peace will be effective as between those three countries and Germany. That would mean that while we were still discussing the treaty in the Senate, those three nations would have returned to peace and would be free to resume their ordinary commercial relations to the great disadvantage of American business. Our business men would still be barred from Germany, while their competitors would be getting the advantage of early entrance to the field. My resolution aims to give our American business the advantage of an even start and equal opportunity.

"It is to be remembered also that there is going to be a good deal of opposition to the treaty of peace as distinguished from the league of nations covenant. This treaty does nothing toward reestablishing the relations of peace among the countries. The United States gets absolutely nothing out of the treaty. In effect, all it does is to give the Alien Property Custodian a clean bill of health on the management of the properties which have come into his hands.

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Germany Ready to Start Great Industrial Drive PARIS, June 23 (By The Associated Press).—Germany is feverishly perfecting preparations for a superhuman attempt to regain her pre-war industrial and economic prestige.

F. L. Polk Nominated For Under-Secretary WASHINGTON, June 23.—Frank L. Polk, of New York, counselor of the State Department and now Acting Secretary of State, was nominated to-day by President Wilson to be Under-Secretary of State, a new office created under the 1920 legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill passed by the last Congress.

Senate Majority Favors Root Plan Spencer Only One Beside McCumber Opposing; Some Say It Stops Short WASHINGTON, June 23.—A canvass of the Senate to-day disclosed only one Republican Senator, exclusive of Mr. McCumber, who is out and out for the league of nations who is not in sympathy with the Root reservation proposal. The exception is Senator Spencer, of Missouri, who introduced a resolution providing for a reservation plan very much like that proposed by Mr. Root. Mr. Spencer, however, prefers his own plan.

U. S. Military Mission Is Leaving Berlin Gen. Harries Reaches Coblenz After Assurance That Germany Will Sign

COBLENZ, June 23.—One of the first results of the definite assurance that Germany will sign the peace treaty developed in the arrival to-day at Coblenz of General Harries, chief of the American Military Commission at Berlin for the last seven months. The remainder of the mission, 141 officers and about 400 men, is expected to arrive to-day. General Harries told The Tribune correspondent that the task of repatriating and funding the Russian prisoners of war has been completed as far as the military commission is concerned, and it will be replaced by a civil branch, possibly under the Inter-Allied Rhineland Commission.

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George Ledebour Tried In Berlin and Acquitted Socialist Leader Was Arrested in Connection With Disorders in January BERLIN, June 23 (By The Associated Press).—George Ledebour, Socialist leader, who was arrested in connection with the disorders in Berlin in January, was tried to-day and acquitted.

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