Treaty Signing Is Subject for City Ministers

Unite in Giving Thanks for End of War, but Fear Bolshevism Holds Menace to America

Divided on the League

Few Find Fault With Terms, but Agree on Hoping for Lasting Peace

Jubilation over the signing of the peace treaty was voiced from many New York pulpits yesterday. Most preachers expressed approval of the league of nations covenant, though several questioned the wisdom of some of the treaty's terms. The clergy was unanimous, however, in exhorting Americans to bend all their efforts toward the solution of reconstruction problems.

At Trinity Church the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning said:

"We all of us give thanks to-day for the signing of the peace terms and for the official ending of the war. We give thanks to God for victory granted to the cause of righteousness and for the deliverance from peril greater than any of us have fully realized. We thank Him for the noble spirit of our men in the service on land and sea and of our whole people.

Warns of Dissension Menace

"We give thanks also to Him for the splendid courage and heroism of our Allies, to whose sacrifice we owe so much. May no evil influence from anywhere be permitted to separate or sow dissension or weaken the ties between those peoples who have been drawn together by the common aims and the common suffering of this great conflict.

"We pray that the peace now agreed upon may prove a lasting one. May the terms now accepted be faithfully and honorably fulfilled. As great as have been the crimes of those who brought on this war, tragic as are its consequences, may we and all men now devote ourselves to the task of healing the deep wounds, of meeting the great problems and making the world a better and a far more Christian place than it has ever yet been."

Monumental Day of History

Monsignor Lavelle at St. Patrick's Cathedral said: "June 28, 1919, is likely to live as one of the monumental days in the world's history. No peace so important, involving such vast interests, so large a portion of the human race, was ever before signed. Let us hope and pray and act so that we shall prove worthy of our blessings and that war shall never again devastate the face of God's earth.

Dr. Samuel Schulman, of the Temple Beth El, urged, now that peace has been signed, attention be turned toward combating Bolshevism.

"Although I am in favor of a league of nations, I am not as enthusiastic about it as I was, for what happened since the promulgation of the covenant has much disillusioned me," he said. But, after all, our country had to sign the peace and accept the covenant so as to prevent a reopening of questions which for the sake of the world's welfare must be considered settled. The American people will have the opportunity in the next national election to voice its opinions on the whole policy of our rulers and the results obtained.

Points Out One Lack

"The reason that I am disillusioned about the covenant is that it did not rise to the high moral idealism which alone is the hope of the world's peace. I should have liked to have seen in the covenant, which is the creation of a new world order, a clear and unequivocal declaration of the rights of religious minorities in all states or nations. Such a covenant should have completed the work begun by the American Declaration of Independence and the French Revolution.

"Furthermore, I should have liked to have seen the makers of the covenant and the peace not so exclusively influenced by world powers that have the threat of force with which to bargain, and a little more influenced by the consideration of right and justice. As an American I glory in the unselfishness of the American people, and I am proud of the service our country rendered in making possible the victory which crushed that doctrine that 'might is right' and has contributed in moral leadership to the realization of peace.

"Let us get away from the past as soon as possible. Let us bury hatreds. Let us work, let us cherish freedom and justice, and let us realize that the greatest danger in the world to-day is Bolshevism, which by its terrorism would establish class tyranny and destroy genuine democracy."

Urges Continued Watchfulness

Dr. Ralph W. Sockman, pastor of the Madison Avenue Church, issued a warning yesterday that the people should not close their eyes now that the treaty has been signed, but should be continually on the watch.

"It seems to me that there is lots of gunpowder in the treaty," said Dr. Sockman yesterday afternoon at his home, at 480 Park Avenue. "Germany has signed not because of any change in her attitude, but because she was forced to sign. She had no other alternative. Therefore, I believe, Germany will try to evade the terms of the treaty. She will not be able to make any headway in the West, so she most probably will turn her efforts to the East and try to rehabilitate a German Russia. But if we were to help rejuvenate Russia we could do more to enforce the terms of the peace treaty than by any other means that I know. By thus helping Russia in wholesome fashion the Bolsheviki would be crushed."

Danger in Lawlessness

At the Bedford Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, the services began with the singing of the Doloxogy and the "Star-Spangled Banner." Dr. S. Edward Young delivered a sermon warning of the lawlessness that threatens America.

"Greedy, cruel human nature brought on the war, and, if remaining unchanged, will do it again, covenants or no covenants. We can not turn men into angels by legal formulas," declared the pastor. "What threatens America is not lack of law but disregard of the law we already have. To solemnly enact and deliberately violate is national hypocrisy. Hypocrisy is suicide."

Dr. Gilbert Reid, of Shanghai, China, at Fort George Presbyterian Church, attacked the treaty and praised the action of the Chinese delegates in refusing to sign.

"Many to-day rejoice that the treaty has been signed," said Dr. Reid. "I regret it, for the treaty breeds discontent, jealousies and internal revolution if not external wars. Some laugh at the Chinese delegates for staying out. I admire them for showing for once courage of conviction and national spirit.

Praises China's Stand

"As a diplomatist Woodrow Wilson may sign the treaty of Versailles, and as politicians the Senate may ratify, but as a Christian, or even as a Confucian moralist, I could give no countenance to the treaty or the league of nations as they are. The way China's rights have been thrust aside and wrong principles introduced into the treaty to satisfy the military ambitions of Japan—an open act of condoning militarism—is enough to make the seeker after truth to hesitate and the lover or justice to be indignant.

"A diplomatist, drawing up a world-encircling treaty along with a few other skilled diplomats, may compromise, may twist and turn, may play off one nation against another, may add to this one and take from that ("to him that hath shall be given"), may talk boundaries and inflict indemnities, all in the interest of keeping together without a break-up; but the true Christian, and especially the preacher of the Gospel, seeking to advance the cause of truth and righteousness, should never demean himself or injure his calling by compromising on a matter of principle, and certainly this treaty began with enough of great principles, though where they are now it is hard to say."

How to Heal Breach

Dr. Joseph Silverman, of Temple Emanu-El, suggested international civility as the best means of healing the breach caused by the war. In a statement issued yesterday he said:

"The signing of the treaty carrying with it the creation of a league of nations is the consummation of 3,000 years of agitation for the abolition of war and the establishment of universal peace. Some pessimists will still repeat the old refrain about the impossibility of universal peace, but the practical optimists will continue to labor for peace until it is established.

"Now that the war is over, let it be over in fact as well as in name. The preservation of peace depends on the people. The governments will keep the faith, will fulfill the obligations of the treaty, otherwise there is no treaty and no peace. But the people also have obligations. They must cease unofficial hostilities and destroy all hatred and animosity."

Regrets Chinese Action

Dr. Edgar Whitaker Work, pastor of the Fourth Episcopal Church, regrets the action taken by the Chinese delegates. He said yesterday:

"The signing of peace is one of the greatest events of history, but we are all too close to realize its full significance. It will stand out in history as one of the greatest events ever known among men."

"I favor the league of nations," said the Rev. Dr. Karl Reiland in St. George's Church. "I favor anything that looks toward peace and that is missionary and means we are to do things for other people who need our help. We are in this world to help."

'Work Only Just Begun"

The Rev. Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin, Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, declared the work of winning the war is not ended, but just begun.

"Now is the time to do things," he said, "if the war is to stay won and the problems confronting the world be solved."

Dr. Coffin said he heartily favors the league of nations and believes Christian people generally do so, on the ground that while it "may not be perfect in all respects as now framed, it is missionary and therefore essentially the message of the churches."

The Rev. Dr. Horace Percy Silver, Church of the Incarnation, said:

"The war has wiped out a sin and shown the world a vision. Now it is the duty of every man and of every woman to do his and her part to keep the sin from returning and to realize on the vision." He added that peace means brotherhood and that the world is far from true brotherhood, even with the Versailles act completed.

Hopes Germany Learned Lesson

The Rev. Dr. A. B. Moldenke, pastor of the German Lutheran Church of St. Peter, said he rejoiced that the peace treaty is signed, and hoped Germany would take her lesson and profit by it.

The Rev. Dr. Edgar W. Work, Fourth Presbyterian Church, advocated the league of nations, as did the Rev. Albert E. Bentley, of Grace Church, West Farms.

The Rev. Dr. Frank M. Goodchild, Central Baptist; the Rev. Dr. John R. Straton, Calvary Baptist; the Rev. Dr. J. B. Remensnyder, St. James' Lutheran, and the Rev. Dr. F. W. Crowder, St. James' Episcopal churches, referred to the peace treaty, expressed conviction that the terms, while harsh, are just, and said America ought to have the right kind of sympathy for the Germans and help them if possible to see things in the right light

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Congress Expected To Pass Army and Navy Bills To-day

House Agrees to Increases in Aircraft Appropriations; Total Saving Estimated at $500,000,000

New York Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The House and Senate to-morrow are expected to approve the conference reports on the army and navy appropriation bills, which will save the army air service from disintegration and enable the navy to embark on its plans for development of a lighter-than-air programme as recently outlined by Secretary Daniels.

When the conference on the army bill ended early this morning the conferees had agreed upon giving army aviation $40,000,000, instead of the $15,000,000 originally appropriated by the House. This decision, it is said, came largely as the result of testimony given before the committee by aircraft experts, who declared this country has not a single squadron of 'planes fit to fly and not a single first class 'plane to show for the $1,500,000,000 war-time appropriation. It was largely in order to preserve, if possible, some of the fruits of war experience and remedy this situation that the House conferees agreed to an increase.

Aim to Save $500,000,000

Besides the agreement upon an army of 325,000 men, which is expected to save $400,000,000 over the War Department's programme, the conference committee estimated that it saved $100,000,000 in limiting further purchases of land by the War Deuartment. The House provision against this policy was adhered to with two exceptions. Camps and cantonments in use prior to the armistice, it was agreed, may be bought where it has been found more economical to buy them than to pay rentals or damages. Exceptions were also made in the case of land bought, or industrial plants purchased or taken over by the government, which are still considered necessary to protect the interests of the government.

The total appropriation for pay for enlisted army men of the line was set at $93,386,650, with the provision that pay due enlisted men shall not be withheld because service records showing status of pay accounts have not been returned from overseas. It was provided that in such cases men should be paid upon their personal affidavits as to the date of last payment and the condition of their accounts.

Special Arms Extended

In continuing the several organizations of the army the conferees decided to continue the war chemical service, the tank corps, the motor transport corps and the air service until June 30, 1920, under regulations in effect at the time of the armistice. Under the Overman act these branches would have gone out of existence automatically six months after peace.

Provision for permitting the War Department to sell motor cars, along with other supplies, also was agreed upon.

A number of debated increases was allowed. The House appropriation of $10,500 for vocational training under the national defence act, for which the Senate asked $5,000,000, was increased to $2,000,000. The Senate figure of $4,000,000 for the reserve officers' training corps was allowed to stand at $4,000,000, against the House figure of $1,000,000.

Definite indication of the navy's intention to embark at once on an extensive experimental and building programme with lighter-than-air craft is indicated in the itemized statement of naval appropriation allowances, which are reduced to $25,000,000, which is $10,000,000 under the minimum set by Secretary Daniels.

Aircraft Plans Indicated

The largest single item is that of $6,700,000 for continuing experiments and development work for all types of aircraft. In line with this appropriation are $3,700,000 for construction of two large dirigible hangars on government land, $1,500,000 for construction of a dirigible, $2,500,000 for purchase abroad of a dirigible of the latest type $500,000 for conversion of the collier Jupiter, sister ship of the missing Cyclop, into an airplane carrier, $100,000 for purchase abrond of five special type 'planes and $700,000 for conversion of two merchant vessels into aircraft tenders.

In addition, $3,027,250 is allowed for fleet aircraft purposes; $3,008,007 for maintenance and operation of an aircraft factory, helium plant and aircraft stations; $618,000 for Marine Corps advance base units; and for general and miscellaneous contingencies, $2,646,743.

A reduction of the navy personnel to 170,000 men was decided upon, with a proviso that the President may, if sufficient emergency exists, increase the total to 191,000. A large number of ships will have to be put out of commission, it is stated, if the force is permanently reduced to the minimum figure.

Canadian Rail Embargo Off

Special Correspondence

MONTREAL, June 29.—As a result of the collapse of the Winnipeg strike all freight embargoes on the western lines of the Canadian Pacific Railroad have been removed. Both carload and less than carload freight, by all rail or rail and lake routes, for Winnipeg now can be accepted.

Valera Asks U. S. to Place Irish in League

Declares Faith in Intrusting Cause to America; Calls Peace a Mockery of a True Democracy

40,000 Hear His Plea

His Lieutenant Declares War Will Not End Until His Native Land Is Freed

BOSTON, June 29.—Eamonn de Valera, "President of the Irish Republic," appealed to the United States to-day to frame at Washington a new covenant for a league of nations whic would give Ireland a place among the nations of the world. The peace treaty signed at Versailles yesterday, he said, was a mockery and would remain so unless Americans drew up a covenant founded on "the equality of right among nations, small no less than great."

Speaking to more than 40,000 persons who thronged Fenway Park, stands and field, the Irish leader measured his terms. He must be careful what he said in this country, he explained, as he read from his prepared address.

His lieutenant, Harry J. Boland, a member of the Irish Parliament, was more direct. He said the young Irish "republic" asked America to finish under President Wilson "the proud work of emancipation began by Washington," adding, "we will guarantee in Ireland that there will be no peace until Ireland is free."

Senator Assures Support

The appeal of the Irish leaders to the American people and to the Senate as a part of the treaty making power of the country brought a response from United States Senator David I. Walsh, who asked Mr. de Valera to take back to Ireland the word that the Senate already was pledged to support the aspirations of the Irish people.

"We in Ireland clearly recognize," he continued, "that if the wrong turning be taken now, if violence be reestablished in its former supremacy, humanity is faced with a period of misery for which history has no parallel and with a series of irregular conflicts vastly more terrible than the tragic conflict now ended.

"Peace was nominally signed between the two great combating sides yesterday, a peace that gives up twenty new wars instead of the one that it nominally ends.

Calls Peace a Mockery

"Does it not already seem a mockery—and a mockery it will remain unless America takes up the responsibility for the moral leadership of the world to which her consistent traditions, no less than the aims she set herself in entering this war, entitle her.

"The present opportunity is never likely to recur. The idea of a community of nations, recognizing a common law and a common right, ending war among nations as municipal law has ended private wars among individuals, is to-day a possibility if America does what the people of the world pray and expect America will do. To lose this moment would be a disaster that it would be impossible to repair.

"If America disappoints, then the right-minded, the good, the just in the world will be thrown back to a cynical and sullen despair. Democracy dies or else goes mad.

"A new 'holy alliance' cannot save democracy. A just league of nations, founded on the only basis on which it can be just—the equality of right amongg nations, small no less than great—can. America can see to it that such a league is set up and set up now. She is strong enough to do so, and it is her right, in consequence of the explicit terms on which she entered the war. She will be backed up by the right-minded of the whole world, by all but perhaps the scheming diplomats or the financial interests that back them.

"Ireland offers herself unreservedly in that case. A league of nations and a covenant for a league of nations can be framed in Washington as well as in Paris. Now is the time to frame it—it is not enough to destroy, you must build."

Ceremonies at Roosevelt Grave on July 4

Son of Former President Will Make Chief Address at Oyster Bay Exercises

OYSTER BAY, June 29.—July Fourth is to be "welcome home" day here for the 507 men who were in the service of the United States during the war.

Lieutenant Colonel Theodore Roosevelt will lead the parade and make the principal address when the soldiers and sailors gather in the park which was made famous by his father. Frederic R. Coudert, the lawyer, will present medals to the boys.

In the parade will be the two other Roosevelt boys—Captains Archibald and Kermit—and the sons of prominent financiers who make their homes in Nassau County. Following the parade the soldiers will march to the home of J. C. Moore, president of Tiffany's, where a dinner will be served on the lawn.

During the early evening the soldier boys will march to the grave of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt. As a feature of the exercises a wreath will be placed on the grave.

To-day more than 2,000 persons visited the grave of the former President. Wild flowers gathered by the throng were strewn on the grave, and at nightfall it was covered.

Crew Balks and U-Boat's Flight Ends in Return

STOCKHOLM, June 27 (By The Associated Press).—The German submarine chaser UZ-21, flying the German war flag and commanded by Captain Ruckteshel, arrived at Gothenburg Thursday. The occupants of the chaser, who were without passports, landed and are under police surveillance.

Captain Ruckteshel did not divulge the destination of the craft upon leaving Kiel. When the UZ-21 reached the open sea he told the crew he would not return, as the honor and fortune of Germany had been lost in the peace treaty. He intended, he said, to proceed to South America and asked the crew to accompany him, leaving the chaser at Gothenburg. Eight of the men consented, but the others, having wives and children in Germany, refused.

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Archbishop Hayes Says America Will Aid Irish Freedom

Pays Tribute to Loyalty and Devotion of 69th Regiment and Sends Check for $500 for Welfare Fund

Archbishop Patrick J. Hayes, in a letter to Father Francis P. Duffy, chaplain of the 69th Regiment, which was made public yesterday, expressed the belief that American influence will be a potent force in achieving freedom for Ireland. The letter was in reply to an invitation to speak on the Irish question at the meeting of the Rainbow Division Veterans at the 69th Regiment Armory to-night.

Archbishop Hayes also paid a tribute to the loyalty and devotion of the regiment, and praised the work of Father Duffy as its chaplain. Inclosed with the letter was a check for $500 to be added to the welfare funds of the regiment for the benefit of wounded soldiers and the families of those who died in the service. The letter said, in part:

"The Irish sword, which has been drawn the world over for the cause of liberty, has once more borne a noble part in the defence of the weak. Many lands you have helped to liberate, thought not yet, alas, the one in which after America you, as I myself, are most deeply interested.

"But the end, I hope and believe, is not yet. Our President has laid down the principle of self-determination for all peoples; both houses of Congress, following the fine American tradition of supporting the oppressed, have decared by overwhelming majorities their sympathy with the aspirations of the Irish people.

"The voice of men like yourselves, of hundreds of thousands, nay, of millions of men of the Irish race, who have so amply manifested their thorough devotion to our Republic by taking up arms without any consideration except the interests of this country, will be heard with assent by our fellow citizens of every racial origin, and the united voice of America will be heard across the seas as it utters the demand that the land of our fathers should not remain the only country in all Europe to be excluded from the right of self-determination.

"But I yet trust that in your case those of you who fought and those of you who died fought and died for the good of Ireland. The generous Republic under whose flag that blood was shed is not forgetful or ungrateful, and its influence will be potent in helping to bring peace and freedom to that island to whose heroic sons it owes so much in peace and war, and to no other body of its citizens does the Republic owe a greater debt than to the members, present and past, of the gallent 69th, New York."

U. S. Troops To Be Out Of Germany August 2

Trip To Be Made by Way of Brest to Avoid Mines Around Antwerp

New York Tribune Special Cable Service.
(Copyright, 1919, New York Tribune Inc.)

COBLENZ, June 29. Virtually all American troops will be out of Germany by August 2. The divisions, however, will go home by way of Brest, instead of Antwerp, because the Navy Department has decided that on account of vagrant mines in and around Antwerp harbor it would be too dangerous to embark the troops at the Belgian port.

This decision was reached after all plans had been practically completed. The Antwerp route was selected in deference to the wishes of the French, who feared that moving all the Americans by way of Brest would disrupt railway service. It had been determined to send at least five divisions home by way of Antwerp.

The 5th Division is scheduled to entrain for Brest Tuesday. This unit will be followed by the others as rapidly as possible.

Germany Has 500,000 Tons of Ships Concealed

Vessels Are Registered Under Flags of Neutrals, According to Henry C. Wiltbank in the July 'Rudder'

Still Power on the Sea

And in Five Years She Will Be Only Slightly Behind United States and England

Germany, instead of being eliminated as a factor in world shipping, still controls upward of 500,000 tons of merchant ships registered under the flags of neutral nations, according to an article by Henry C. Wiltbank in the July issue of "The Rudder."

With this secret flotilla as a basis, the article says, Germany, within five years, in all probability, will have reestablished herself as a maritime power, with a merchant fleet surpassed only by those of the United States and Great Britain.

"It is becoming more evident every day," writes Mr. Wiltbank, "that the scope of the world's commercial anger against Germany is limited to the Allies. Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Holland declined to meet the wishes of the Allies by agreeing to participate in a blockade against Germany in case she had refused to sign the peace treaty.

"They have nothing to gain by the seizure of Germany's shipping and much to lose by the breaking off of commercial relations. German capital is invested in their industries, and they have taken over no German property or interests during the war. It is to them that Germany looks confidently to furnish the foundations for the resumption of her world trade.

Secret German Trade Fleet

"Some idea of how Germany has operated to secure control of industries in other countries has been given by the revelations following the seizures of enemy holdings in the United States. In Europe the German methods of commercial penetration have been the same and there is every reason to believe that the shipping and shipbuilding enterprises of many neutral countries are honeycombed with German capital, officered by German subjects or their dummy representatives and directed in the interests of German commerce. It is this organized effort that has brought into being a secret German trade fleet, operated under foreign flags, and has thereby injected into the shipping situation a factor against which the Allies may find it hard to contend.

"That Germany during the war worked with an eye to her after-war trade is shown by the way in which she sought to extend her sphere of shipping influence by negotiating for the control of shipyards in neutral countries. Some instances of this were cited recently by the British publication 'The Syren and Shipping,' which stated:

"'Negotiations have been taking place for the acquisition of a Dutch yard by the Hamburg owner Wilhelm Hemsoth. We have already reported the movement to found a new yard at Roneby, in Sweden, backed by German money and under German technical direction. In the Baltic provinces of Russia and in Finland similar efforts are being made.

Advantages of Situation

"With German interests in control of professedly neutral enterprises German trade would be greatly strengthened. Not only could tonnage be secured after the war, but by building and registering ships in neutral countries Germany could obtain access to enemy countries.

"An even greater advantage would be that with German interests in control of neutral shipping companies the routes of the vessels could be altered so as to take in German ports and regular services could be instituted limited to the carrying of German cargo on outward voyages. Furthermore, the transfer of the ships to the German flag or their sale to open German interests could be effected whenever the time was decided to be opportune.

"Another weapon which Germany has sought to employ in her campaign of preparation for after-war shipping conditions is the nominal transfer to neutral interests of ships built during the period of hostilities. While it was announced in the shipping terms recently laid down to Germany that such sales would not be recognized, no intimation has been given of the attitude of the neutral countries concerned in regard to the matter.

Should Calculate Accordingly

"What steps will be taken to prevent the maritime renaissance of Germany? Seamen of Allied countries have declared a boycott against all Teuton vessels, but it remains to be seen how far this will be carried into effect and how effective it will be. The peace terms, drastic as they are, mortgage the future of the Teuton mercantile marine, but do not eliminate its power of development.

"In fact, it may be questioned whether it is to the interests of Europe to keep Germany out of overseas trade. With only European markets in which to sell its goods, Teutonic industry would resort to a trade war so intensified as to precipitate general commercial disaster on the Continent. While Germany cannot be restrained utterly, however, she can and must be kept within the bounds of commercial decency. That she is definitely eliminated as a maritime power is the argument of folly. She may not be a force for years to come, but the years will not be many and world commerce should make its calculations accordingly."

Allies Fear Revolt Of Czechs in Siberia

Infected With Bolshevism, and Leaders Threaten to "Fight Way Home"

TOKIO, June 24 (By The Associated Press).—The restless attitude of the Czecho-Slovak troops guarding the Trans-Siberian Railroad and on duty elsewhere is causing apprehension among Allied representatives. They are said to show a disposition to form soviets, according to information received here. Their leaders claim that, if necessary, they will fight their way back to Czecho-Slovakia.

Many desertions among the Czecho-Slovaks are reported, and attempts are being made to pacify the soldiers.

The foregoing dispatch seems to confirm a report reaching the United States from Paris last Tuesday that the Czecho-Slovak troops were eager to return to their newly formed republic and had become dissatisfied and restless. It was said that some of their regiments had become infected with Bolshevism and that a general spread of Red ideas was feared if the Czecho-Slovaks were kept from their homes through another winter.

The dispatch from Paris indicated that Allied staffs were considering two routes for transporting the Czecho-Slovaks to Europe. The first was by Vladivostok and thence by water to a Mediterranean port. The other was overland through Russia, which would entail fighting by the Czecho-Slovaks in forcing their way through the Bolshevik forces holding the eastern and southeastern fronts against the Kolchak armies.

Serious Economic Loss Seen in 48-Hour Week

BOSTON, June 29.—A report issued by the National Industrial Conference Board to-day said that an investigation of the metal manufacturing industries indicated it was possible for "a considerable proportion of establishments to maintain production on a schedule of fifty hours per week," but that such a schedule "could not be universally adopted by these industries without some loss in production."

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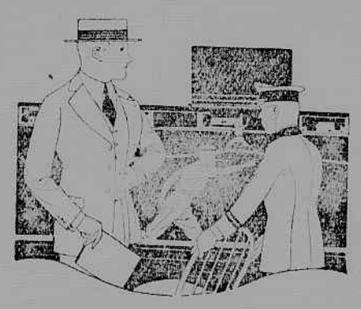

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