

ment of Justice and police of the various cities, who began at once a nationwide search for the culprit.

CLEVELAND MAYOR'S HOME BLOWN UP

Part of House Wrecked by Infernal Machine.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 2.—An attempt was made to blow up the home of Mayor Harry L. Davis here to-night. No one was injured, but a part of the house was wrecked.

TWO BOMBS STIR WEST PHILADELPHIA

Rectory and Private Residence Attacked.

Special Dispatch to THE SUN. PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—Two bomb outrages were perpetrated in West Philadelphia shortly before midnight to-night. One was at the rectory of Our Lady of Victory parish, Fifty-fourth and Vine streets, the other at a private residence of a business man, Louis J. Jaskley, 2414 South Fifty-seventh street.

Reports of bomb explosions at other Catholic churches were current, but none were verified. Every Catholic church in West Philadelphia and many in other parts of the city were searched by the police as a measure of precaution.

The police were unable to give any theory as to the motive for the outrages though there was an obvious connection in point of time with the bomb outrages in Washington and Boston to-night.

The Rev. J. F. Graham, rector of the church, was asleep in the front second story room. He was almost thrown out of bed by the concussion. None of the four occupants of the house was injured.

According to Father Graham, the entire matter is a deep mystery. He said that he had received threatening letters, had never preached against Bolshevism or any other radicals from his pulpit.

The Jaskley home was badly wrecked. Jaskley, his wife and mother were on the second floor at the time. The mother, an aged woman, was injured by the shock and taken to a hospital. The interior of the house was demolished.

BLAST RUINS HOME OF POSTON JUSTICE

Mysterious Explosion May Be Linked With Riot Cases.

BOSTON, June 2.—The home of Justice Albert F. Hayden of the Roxbury Municipal Court was severely damaged by an explosion of unknown origin just before midnight to-night. No one was in the house at the time. The Justice and his family being at their summer home at the seashore.

The interior was badly wrecked. All windows were broken and no fire. The police said that if a bomb had been planted it probably was done as a result of Justice Hayden's decisions in the recent Roxbury riot cases. Justice Hayden presided at the hearings in the cases of more than a hundred men and women who were arrested in connection with a radical demonstration which developed into a riot in the Roxbury district on May Day. He took a hand in questioning some of the defendants and imposing sentences ranging from fines to imprisonment for a year and a half. Appeals were taken and most of the defendants furnished bonds.

PITTSBURG BOMBS WRECK RESIDENCES

Judge and Immigration Aid in Peril.

PITTSBURG, June 2.—A bomb explosion, which occurred two doors from the residence of United States District Judge W. H. Thompson late to-night, damaged the residence of the jurist and other homes in the vicinity.

The homes of three prominent business men of the city were damaged by the force of the explosion, which occurred on the porch of C. J. Cassidy's residence in the Highland district.

Mr. Cassidy is an official of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company. His wife and four children were thrown from their beds by the force of the explosion, which shattered the windows in Judge Thompson's residence. The homes of several thousand dollars.

Police found pieces of shrapnel in the vicinity. No arrests have been made. Shortly after midnight and a few minutes after the Highland district explosion, another bomb explosion occurred in the West End district. Residences were badly damaged and W. W. Stribay, chief inspector of the bureau of immigration here, was thrown from his bed.

The Stribay residence is located across the street from where the explosion occurred, and police authorities express the belief that the bomb was intended for the inspector, who has been active in the deportation of enemy aliens.

BAY STATE LEADER'S HOME IS WRECKED

Family Escapes Death in Explosion.

NEWTONVILLE, Mass., June 3.—The house of Representative Leland W. Powers, a son of ex-Representative Samuel L. Powers, was partly wrecked by a bomb soon after midnight this morning. Mr. Powers with his family was on the second floor, and no one was injured.

The bomb was placed against the outside of the house to the rear, and tore through the walls, wrecking the street floor interior and smashing windows.

Mr. Powers said the only reason he could assign for the attempt against him was his activity in support of the anti-anarchy bill that was recently passed by the Legislature.

PATERSON HOUSE IS WRECKED BY BOMB

Home of Max Gold, Silk Manufacturer, Damaged.

An explosion, which the police believe to have been caused by a bomb, wrecked the home of Max Gold, silk manufacturer, 331 East Thirty-first street, Paterson, N. J., at 12:30 a. m. this morning, partly wrecked an adjoining house and broke the front door and windows of a house across the street.

The bomb was broken in most of the houses within a radius of 200 feet. Capt. Ryan of the police, declares it is his belief that a bomb was planted in the interior of the house was directed to Gold's home. No one was injured.

WIRE EMPLOYEES IN ATLANTA WALK OUT

660 Quit, Say Union Men, but Only 125 Strike, Asserts the Company.

ATLANTA, June 2.—Telephone employees, chiefly operators of the two companies here, went on strike to-day, demanding reinstatement of about a dozen workers, who, they assert, have been discharged for union activities.

Union representatives said 500 girl operators and 160 male employees were out to-night, while J. E. Brown, president of the Southern Bell Telephone Company, said only 125 employees had quit.

C. F. Mann, vice-president of the telegraphers' union, declared that "this strike is the beginning of the end for Postmaster-General Burleson," in addressing a mass meeting after the walk-out, and assured his audience that labor over the country was backing their move.

SENATOR MARTIN STRICKEN

Taken to Hospital, Victim of Nervous Breakdown.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., June 2.—Senator Martin, minority leader in the Senate, entered the University of Virginia Hospital here to-day, suffering from a nervous breakdown. Physicians at the hospital said Senator Martin's condition was due to overwork in connection with legislative matters and expressed the opinion that it would be some time before he will again be able to resume his work in the Senate.

GERMANS GET UNTIL JUNE 25

Paris Paper Says Answer Friday Will Be Ultimatum.

PARIS, June 2.—The reply of the allied and associated Governments to the German counter proposals, the Echo de Paris declares, will be handed to Count von Brockdorff-Rantau on Friday. It will constitute a refusal of the German proposals. The Germans, the paper adds, will be told they must either accept or refuse the allied conditions before June 25.

PARIS PAPER SAYS ANSWER FRIDAY

Will Be Ultimatum.

PARIS, June 2.—The reply of the allied and associated Governments to the German counter proposals, the Echo de Paris declares, will be handed to Count von Brockdorff-Rantau on Friday. It will constitute a refusal of the German proposals. The Germans, the paper adds, will be told they must either accept or refuse the allied conditions before June 25.

PARIS PAPER SAYS ANSWER FRIDAY

Will Be Ultimatum.

PARIS, June 2.—The reply of the allied and associated Governments to the German counter proposals, the Echo de Paris declares, will be handed to Count von Brockdorff-Rantau on Friday. It will constitute a refusal of the German proposals. The Germans, the paper adds, will be told they must either accept or refuse the allied conditions before June 25.

Austria, Old and New, With Republics Created by the Peace Treaty.



AUSTRIA TRIMMED AROUND BORDERS

Treaty Terms Expand Italy's Frontier and Free Slav States.

Following are the premises to the treaty of peace and an official summary of the terms, with the exception of the military reparations, financial and certain boundary clauses, as presented to the Austrian peace delegation at St. Germain yesterday.

Whereas on the request of the former Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government an armistice was granted to Austria-Hungary on Nov. 3, 1918, by the principal Allied and Associated Powers in order that a treaty of peace might be concluded, and

Whereas the Allied and Associated Powers are equally desirous that the war in which certain among them were successively involved, directly or indirectly, against Austria, and which originated in the declaration of war against Serbia on July 28, 1914, by the former Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government, and in the hostilities conducted by Germany in alliance with Austria-Hungary should be replaced by a firm, just and durable peace, and

Whereas the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy has now ceased to exist, and has been replaced in Austria by a republican Government, and

Whereas the principal Allied and Associated Powers have already recognized that the Czechoslovak state, in which are incorporated certain portions of the said monarchy, is a free, independent and allied state, and

Whereas the said Powers have also recognized the union of certain portions of the said monarchy with the territory of the Kingdom of Serbia as a free, independent and allied state, and

Whereas it is necessary while restoring peace, to regulate the situation which has arisen from the dissolution of the said monarchy and the formation of the said states, and to establish the government of these countries on a firm foundation of justice and equity.

For this purpose the high contracting parties, duly named, Who, having communicated their full powers found in good and due form have agreed as follows:

From the coming into force of the present treaty the state of war will terminate.

THE boundaries of former Austria-Hungary are shown in the map by the heavy solid line, and the heavy broken line denotes the boundary finally determined between Austria and Hungary. The double line indicates the boundaries with Czechoslovakia, Italy and Jugo-Slavia, generally determined in the peace terms, but subject to minor modifications by the inter-allied field commissions of five with whom will serve a representative of each nation to be bounded in each case. The Klagenfurt basin, whose allegiance is to be determined by a plebiscite is shown by the short broken line.

Czechoslovakia will embrace the old Austrian provinces of Bohemia, Moravia and Austrian Silesia, with about one-third of Hungary south of the

Austria is recognized as a new and independent State under the name of the Republic of Austria. From that moment, and subject to the provisions of this treaty, official relations will exist between the Allied and Associated Powers and the Republic of Austria.

In the following summary part one of the treaty, containing the covenant of the League of Nations, and part twelve, containing the labor convention, are omitted as being identical with corresponding sections of the German treaty.

Part six, dealing with prisoners of war and graves, and part eleven, with aerial navigation, are also identical except for the substitution of names, and are likewise omitted. Part thirteen of the German treaty, containing guarantees of execution, is not paralleled in the Austrian treaty.

The northern frontier facing Czechoslovakia follows the existing administrative boundaries, formerly separating the provinces of Bohemia and Moravia, from those of the upper and lower Austrian provinces, subject to certain minor rectifications, notably in the regions of Grund and Feldsberg and along the river Morava.

The frontier with Italy begins at the Haschen Pass on the Swiss frontier and follows in general the watershed between the basins of the Inn and the Drave on the north and Adige, Pave and Tagliamento on the south. This line, which runs through Brenner Pass and the peak of the Signori (Dreiherrspitze) includes in the Italian frontier the valley of the Saechen and the basin of Tarvis.

East of the Tarvis region the Austrian frontier follows the Karawanken Mountains to a point southeast of Villach, then runs north of the Worthersee, the towns of Klagenfurt and Volkermarkt, thence along the north of the Drave in such a manner as to leave to the Serbo-Croat-Slovene state Marburg and Radkersburg, just to the north of which later place will join the Hungarian frontier.

The disposition of the Klagenfurt basin, which lies to the south of this line, will be determined by a plebiscite to be held within six months from the coming into effect of the treaty, the Austrian authorities to be withdrawn. In case a majority of the population votes for union with Austria the southern frontier of Austria will continue along the Karawanken Mountains to a point southeast of Eisenkappel, thence northeast, passing east of Bleiburg, traversing the Drave just above its confluence with the Lavant, then rejoin the frontier already traced.

The western and northwestern frontiers facing Bavaria, the western frontier facing Switzerland and the eastern frontier facing Hungary remain unchanged.

The high contracting parties recognize and accept the frontiers of Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, the Serbo-Croat-Slovene State and the Czechoslovak State as at present or as ultimately determined. Austria renounces in favor of the principal allied and associated Powers all her rights and titles over territories formerly belonging to her

Carpathians. Austria retains only upper and lower Austria, Salzburg, half the Tyrol, two-thirds of Carinthia and one-third of Styria.

Italy gets half the Tyrol (Trentino), a corner of Carinthia, and a part of Istria later to be determined. Her northern border follows the easily defended ridges and includes the famous Brenner pass, the Saechen and the Tarvis basins.

Jugo-Slavia gets part of Carinthia, part Styria, Carniola, Croatia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, probably Dalmatia and part of Istria, added to the original Servian kingdom.

Rumania gets Transylvania and probably Bukovina, Poland gets Austro-Hungarian Galicia.

and Bulgaria with reference to any rights, privileges or interest claimed in those countries by Austria, or by her nationals and not dealt elsewhere with.

Austria accepts all arrangements with the Allied and Associated Powers made with Germany concerning the territories whose abandonment was imposed upon Denmark by the treaty of 1864.

In a series of special clauses, Austria undertakes to bring her institutions into conformity with the principles of liberty and justice and acknowledges that the obligations for the protection of minorities are matters of international concern over which the League of Nations has jurisdiction. She assures complete protection of life and liberty to all inhabitants of Austria without distinction of birth, nationality, language, race or religion, together with the right to the free exercise of any creed.

All Austrian nationals without distinction of race, language or religion are to be equal before the law. No restrictions are to be imposed on the free use of any language in private or public and reasonable facilities are to be given to Austrian nationals of non-German speech for the use of their language before the courts.

Austrian nationals belonging to racial, religious or linguistic minorities are to enjoy the same protection as other Austrian nationals, in particular with regard to schools and other educational establishments, and in districts where a considerable proportion of Austrian nationals of other than German speech are resident facilities are to be given in schools for the instruction of children in their own language and an equitable share of public funds is to be provided for the purpose.

These provisions do not preclude the Austrian Government from making the teaching of German obligatory. They are to be embodied by Austria in her fundamental law as a bill of rights, and provisions regarding them are to be under the protection of the League of Nations.

Outside Europe Austria renounces all right to titles and privileges as to her own or her allies' territories to all allied and associated Powers and undertakes to accept whatever measures are taken by the principal allied Powers in relation thereto.

The clauses as to Egypt, Morocco, China and Siam are identical after the necessary modifications with those of the German treaty, except that especially in the case of China there is not need for so great details. The

portions of the German treaty as to Liberia are not included owing to the fact that Austria was not at war with Liberia.

Military and Naval. The military clauses are reserved. Naval: All Austro-Hungarian warships, submarines and vessels of the Danube flotilla are to be finally surrendered to the principal allied and associated Powers. Twenty-one specified auxiliary cruisers are to be disarmed and treated as merchant ships.

All warships and submarines under construction in ports which belong or have belonged to Austria-Hungary, shall be broken up, the salvage not to be used except for industrial purposes and not to be sold to foreign countries. The construction or acquisition of any submarines even for commercial purposes is forbidden. All naval arms, ammunition and other war material belonging to Austria-Hungary at the date of the armistice shall be surrendered to the Allies.

The Austrian wireless station at Vienna is not to be used for naval, military or political messages relating to Austria or her late allies without the consent of the Allied and Associated Governments during three months, but only for commercial purposes under supervision.

During the same period Austria is not to build any more high power wireless stations.

Air clauses: Austria may have no military or naval air forces, including dirigibles, must demobilize all existing forces within two months and must surrender to the principal Powers wide categories of aviation material.

GENERAL: Austria agrees not to accredit or send any military, naval or air mission to any foreign country, nor to allow Austrian nationals to enlist in the army, navy or air service of any foreign Power.

Part Seven on penalties corresponds with the German treaty, except for the omission of any provision similar to that calling for the trial of the ex-Kaiser of Germany, and the addition of a provision requiring the new States to help prosecute and punish any of their nationals so guilty.

Financial Clause Reserved. Part Eight, on reparations, and Part Nine, on financial clauses are reserved.

Part Ten, on economic clauses, is, except in certain details such as shipping, similar to that of the German treaty. Special provisions are added, however, for former Austro-Hungarian nationals acquiring an allied nationality similar to those in the German treaty relating to the inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine. Their contracts are maintained subject to cancellation by their Government. Austria undertakes to recognize any agreement or convention made by the Allies to safeguard the interests of their nationals in any undertaking constituted under Austro-Hungarian law which operate in territories detached from the former Austrian Empire and to transfer any necessary documents and information in regard to them.

The clauses as to freedom of transit are the same in the Austrian as in the German treaty except for the omission of provisions affecting Germany alone and the insertion of specific clauses granting Austria transit privileges through former Austro-Hungarian territory in order to assure her access to the Adriatic. These privileges are to be amplified by special conventions with the states concerned.

Outside Europe Austria renounces all right to titles and privileges as to her own or her allies' territories to all allied and associated Powers and undertakes to accept whatever measures are taken by the principal allied Powers in relation thereto.

The clauses as to Egypt, Morocco, China and Siam are identical after the necessary modifications with those of the German treaty, except that especially in the case of China there is not need for so great details. The

BILL OF REPARATION PUT AT 30 BILLIONS

Continued from First Page.

took a strong position against the present plan, insisting that the French plan was uneconomic and that the reparations and financial clauses worked against each other. They wanted a definite sum fixed and desired to guarantee that Germany would have sufficient economic freedom to pay it. Thomas W. Lamont, Bernard M. Baruch and others had the support of the British, apparently, as against the French, who had proposed the present plan.

But at the word of Premier Lloyd George, apparently, the British representatives suddenly fopped to the French side and the Americans were then outvoted on every question. When the case came before the Big Four, Premier Lloyd George sided with Premier Clemenceau, although President Wilson told both of them that their plan was not workable and that it never could be enforced.

As now known, the President finally gave in to the feeling that America hadn't sufficient interest in the whole question of reparation to warrant him in maintaining his position. Now the Americans complain that with the treaty before the Germans the British are reverting to the position originally held by the Americans, which in the main is in accord with the Rantau note.

The President still holds that America is less interested in this part of the treaty than France and England, for which reason he would prefer to leave a decision to Premiers Clemenceau and Lloyd George, and if Lloyd George favors changes in these clauses he undoubtedly will have the President's support.

Changes Appear Certain.

As the situation now stands it is almost certain that the changes will be made after a determined fight with Premier Clemenceau.

If the Germans counted on making the President their propagandist they were disappointed, because from all indications they have made him angry by singling him out from the others. The fact that Colonel House is holding daily conferences with the British shows that they are the ones who will decide whether the present treaty is to stand.

The French, as now reflected in the leading papers, are convinced that unless the treaty is altered Germany will not sign it, at least until there is some display of force. The French believe that the German delegates are making their stand merely to save the present German government, and that a short march into Germany would bring about a change of mind in short order. The leading French papers are waging a great campaign to induce the Allies to stand pat on the present treaty, pointing out that the Germans would have exacted harsher terms, and saying that Germany will sign the instant Foch starts an offensive move.

Advertisement for Rollins the Tailor, 1296 B'way, at Thirty-fourth Street. Text: HAS it been difficult for you to secure a perfect fit? If so, try a Rollins suit! For more than 25 years we have specialized in absolutely perfect fitting clothes—our price is remarkably moderate. Rollins the Tailor, 1296 B'way, at Thirty-fourth Street, Opposite Plaza.

Advertisement for John Muir & Co. Specialists in Odd Lots, 61 Broadway, N.Y. Text: Suggestions for New Investors. Market-tested, business-tested, time-tested securities are often best for those who are making their first investments. We have prepared a circular about six stock, all with good dividend records, yielding from around 6% to 7 1/2%. They can be bought in lots of one share and upwards. Send for Circular W-19, "Old Securities vs. New". John Muir & Co. Specialists in Odd Lots, 61 Broadway, N.Y.

Advertisement for The Plaza, Fifth Avenue at Central Park. Text: THE PLAZA, FIFTH AVENUE AT CENTRAL PARK. The Summer Garden and Outdoor Terrace. Open Tuesday, June 3rd. The most refreshing spot in New York for tea, dinner or supper—ten degrees cooler than other places. Tea, dinner and supper dances. World-famous cuisine and service. FRED STERRY, Managing Director.

Advertisement for The New York Trust Company. Text: May we prove to you that the value of creating a Trust is not Theoretical? The New York Trust Company, FIFTH AVENUE OFFICE, 5th Avenue and 57th Street. The New York Trust Company can submit an unbroken record of wisely and satisfactorily managed trusts extending through an existence of thirty years. MAIN OFFICE, 26 Broad Street. FIFTH AVE. OFFICE, 5th Avenue & 57th Street.

Advertisement for Somelastique Mattresses and Bellans for Indigestion. Text: Somelastique Mattresses. Box Springs, Pillows, Day-beds, etc., are absolutely SUPREME in COMFORT—WEAR—VALUE. You will be glad you discovered us. Somelastique Bedding Co. Bellans for Indigestion. BELLANS FOR INDIGESTION. BELLANS Hot Water Sure Relief.