

of war damages. He appeals to the Entente Powers to protect the new state against inevitable revenge from Prussian militarism.

By the Associated Press. DARMSTADT, June 6 (delayed).—Ten persons expelled from portions of the Rhineland occupied by the French because they refused to deal with the new republic. It is alleged, have reached this city. They claim to have been confined by the French in the barracks at Worms for twenty-four hours, and they were placed in cells without sleeping accommodations and insulted and maltreated by French officers.

PARIS AGAINST PLEBISCITE.

Press Points Out Upper Silesia is Still Under Germans.

PARIS, June 7.—The majority of the Paris newspapers comment adversely today upon the proposition considered yesterday by the Council of Four for the taking of a plebiscite in Upper Silesia to decide upon union with Germany or Poland. They argue that as the district is still under German administration there would be no adequate guarantee of an impartial decision.

It is declared that the council was deeply impressed by the arguments on this subject presented by Premier Paderewski of Poland.

The question of the western frontier of Poland was again under consideration by the Council of Four at today's meeting.

TURKISH ENVOYS GO TO PARIS.

Prime Minister and Tewfik Pasha, Former Premier, Among Five.

PARIS, June 7.—The Turkish Government has appointed a delegation to the Peace Conference under the leadership of Damad Ferid Pasha, a despatch from Constantinople states. The other members are Tewfik Pasha, Tewfik Bey, Hiss Tewfik Bey and Rehid Halim Bey.

Damad Ferid Pasha is the present Prime Minister. Tewfik Pasha is a former Premier. Tewfik Bey is the Minister of Finance and Rehid Tewfik Bey is president of the Council of State.

CRERAR QUILTS CANADA POST.

Disagreement Over Tariff Causes Resignation From Cabinet.

OTTAWA, June 7.—T. A. Crerar, Minister of Agriculture in the Union Government has resigned from the Cabinet and his resignation has been accepted. In correspondence read by Premier Borden to the House of Commons, it was shown that Mr. Crerar disagreed with the budget proposals as contained in the speech of Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance. Mr. Crerar believes the tariff reductions did not go far enough. He is president of the Grain Growers Association of Western Canada. He will resign his seat in the House.

\$810,000,000 IN ARMY BILL.

House Committee Seeks to Lighten Tax Burden.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—As reported out of the House Military Committee today the 1920 army bill carries only \$1,600,000, a decrease of \$400,000,000 from the estimate made by the War Department. The measure will be taken up in the House Tuesday with leaders making a vote Thursday.

In a report accompanying the bill the committee said its purpose in making the large reductions was to bring to an end the program of unlimited appropriations and to make the burden on the taxpayers "as light as possible without detriment to our military establishment."

DESTROYER SPEEDS 38 KNOTS.

The Hale Breaks Records of Rockland Course in Trials.

BATH, Me., June 7.—All speed records of the Rockland trial course have been broken by the new torpedo boat destroyer Hale, according to an announcement by officials of the Bath Iron Works today. A mean speed of 37.63 knots was made in builders' preliminary trials, while the fastest mile, with wind and tide favoring the ship, was made at the rate of 33.33 knots.

TEST FOR OCEAN FLIER.

Handley-Page Machine Will Be Tried Out Today or Monday.

HARBOR GRACE, N. F., June 7.—The Handley-Page transatlantic entry, commanded by Vice-Admiral Mark Kerr, probably will go up for its first test flight on this date tomorrow or Monday, it was announced here tonight. It was asserted that the transatlantic flight probably would be attempted some time next week.

U. S. AID FOR WAR WOUNDED.

Vocational Training With Pay Is Offered to Disabled.

Col. Arthur Woods, assistant to the Secretary of War, who is in charge of the work of finding employment for demobilized soldiers, sailors and marines, has discovered that there is little understanding by the public generally of the exact responsibilities assumed by the Government toward demobilized men, especially disabled men.

If any man in the latter class is as much as 10 per cent disabled the Government will place him where he can be trained vocationally and will pay him per month what he received during his last month in the service, but in no case less than \$50 per month. Men who have lost limbs are entitled to artificial limbs free of charge. The Government will supply them temporarily and later give them first class permanent substitutes for missing arms or legs.

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KOLCHAK SHOULDERS RUSSIA'S JUST DEBTS

Head of Omsk Government Limits Date to Time of Red Revolution.

FOR FREEDOM OF POLAND

Two Exceptions Are Made to Proposals of Allies for Recognition.

PARIS, June 7.—Further details of the reply of Admiral Kolchak, head of the Government of Omsk, to the Allies' conditions for the recognition of his Government became known today. Admiral Kolchak has made two exceptions to the proposals. He agrees to call a constituent assembly with full powers, but takes exception to the alternative in the Entente offer that the old constituent assembly elected in 1917 should be recalled in case it proves impossible to form a new one immediately after his arrival in Moscow.

He declared that the old constituent assembly was elected irregularly, before the Bolshevik doctrine was discarded, and consequently the members elected are not representative of the present day Russia. He also makes exception to the provision that Finland as an independent nation should be represented, stating that this should be decided by the constituent assembly must decide.

He concedes Polish independence, as the Russian Government functioning regularly. Concerning the new countries formed on the borders of Russia Admiral Kolchak says that the old constituent assembly should be adjusted by mutual agreement. Admiral Kolchak says that his Government will accept the assistance of the various non-Bolshevik Governments in solving the difficulties during the period of transition prior to the establishment of a regular Government.

Concerning the Russian debts Admiral Kolchak reiterates the decision of his Government to pay all debts contracted by the various Governments up to the Bolshevik revolution of November, 1917.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Definite promise to hold elections for the constituent assembly throughout Russia as soon as the Bolshevik forces finally are defeated has been made to the Paris peace conference by the Omsk Government, according to advice from Paris made public today.

The declaration to the conference said the sole aim of the national movement is to re-establish a national unity and to found a new Russian Government upon a solid basis of a democratic organization.

It is for the Russian people themselves to decide their fate through the medium of a constituent assembly, freely elected under legal conditions," said the declaration. "Immediately when Bolshevik tyranny is broken and the Russian people are able freely to express their will, elections will take place and the present governments will entrust their power into the hands of the national assembly. The governments consider it their duty to combat for the principles of the national unity and of the sovereignty of the people against those who trample these principles. Having been forced to civil war by the Bolsheviks who had recourse to armed force to impose their dominion, the governments will not permit the struggle one hour when their task is completed."

BOLSHEVIKI ATTACK JAPANESE IN AMUR

Many Killed in Railroad Wrecks—U. S. Sector Quiet.

VLADIVOSTOK, June 5 (delayed).—Although the American guarded railroad sector of the maritime province has not been disturbed since the Americans inflicted severe punishment on the Bolsheviks May 25, the adjoining sectors, guarded by Japanese, have experienced many disturbances. Trains have been derailed and wrecked, while stations have been attacked by Bolshevik bands in an attempt to interrupt traffic. In the Amur and Maritime provinces in the last two days a dozen wrecks have been reported, the rails having been loosened by the Bolsheviks. Near Khabarovsk eleven passenger trains were killed and twenty-three injured. More than 100 Japanese soldiers are reported to have been killed or injured yesterday in a wreck on the Vladivostok-Khabarovsk line.

An official Japanese communication issued on the evening of June 2, says: The Reds attacked Ipolivka station, fifteen miles north of Nikolaiusski, but were driven back to a position in the hills five miles distant, the Japanese losing eleven killed.

Scattered Bolshevik disturbances in the far eastern provinces are increasing, giving evidence that they are being directed by a single committee. Part of the operators in the Suchan coal mines

1,500 SLAIN IN VILNA BY POLES, SAY JEWS

Appeal Is Made to Peace Conference, With Alleged Cruelties Outlined.

ROB AND DEPORT MANY SOLDIERS

Are Said Also to Have Held Large Numbers for Ransom.

By the Associated Press. PARIS, June 6.—(Delayed).—Evidence of cruelties practiced upon the Jews in Vilna by Polish troops as seen by witnesses has been collected by Dr. Rachmillewicz and sent to the Premier of Lithuania and transmitted by him to the Lithuanian Commission to the Peace Conference.

REDS IN PANIC IN LIVONIA.

Estonians Take Town and Enemy Flees Danger.

COPENHAGEN, June 7.—The Estonians are reported to have taken Hiesawegen in Southern Livonia. They have begun to drive the Bolsheviks in the direction of Kreutburg, seventy miles southeast of Riga. The Bolsheviks are fleeing in panic from Central Livonia to avoid being surrounded.

The Lithuanian information bureau reports that Germans from Riga are advancing in the rear of the Bolsheviks to occupy the eastern frontier of Livonia.

ALLIES DIVIDED ON REPARATION TOTAL

Continued from First Page.

ing in the balance, this being one of the reasons why efforts have been made to throw secrecy over the preparations, the desire being to have as little as possible said about the subject at this time.

REPLY TO GERMANS HALTS IN COUNCIL

French and English Far Apart on Terms.

By the Associated Press. PARIS, June 7.—Little progress was made today by the Council of Four in the attempt to formulate the reply to the German counter-proposal. The attitude of the American commission remained that of mediator, but the French and English were as far apart to-night as they had been any time during the week. M. Clemenceau remained firm in his determination not to reduce the demands upon the Germans.

It is expected that the majority of the reports of the minor commissions will come before the council Monday, when it is possible more rapid progress will be made. It has been pointed out to both the French and English delegations that virtually as much time has been taken by the Allies in preparing an answer to the German counter-proposal as was allowed the Germans to consider the treaty after its presentation, and it has been urged upon them to effect an agreement as soon as possible.

The question of Paine also was discussed today, but no decision was reached.

RANTZAU GOES TO COLOGNE.

His Visit Has Reference to New Rhineland Republic.

PARIS, June 7.—Count von Rantzau, German plenipotentiary, left Versailles last evening, on a visit to Cologne, it developed today. According to the French morning newspapers, the Count's visit is connected rather with events in the Rhineland, where conditions are unsettled through the recent proclamation of the Rhineland Republic, than with the Peace Conference.

It is understood that the German plenipotentiary will confer at Cologne with Cardinal von Hartmann, the Archbishop of Cologne.

BUDGET COMMITTEE NAMED.

Ten Senators to Report on System by September 1.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE SENATE. WASHINGTON, June 7.—A real advance toward creating a budget system for the Government was accomplished when today the Senate Rules Committee reported favorably the resolution by Senator McCormick (Ill.) to create a committee of ten Senators, including six Republicans to study the question.

The committee is to report by September 1 next.

AGUILAR ADVISER TO WILSON.

Mexican General Arrives in Washington on Mission.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Gen. Candido Aguilar, Governor of the State of Vera Cruz and son-in-law of President Carranza, reached here today from Mexico on a mission the nature of which was not explained.

While there was no definite statement as to the object of his visit, semi-official newspapers published at Mexico City and received here today said the General had been sent to Washington as "confidential adviser to President Wilson."

The General was met by Boaz Long, representing the State Department, and officials of the Mexican Embassy and escorted to a hotel, where he was in conference for some time with Ambassador Bonillas, Counselor Rojo of the Embassy, and others.

AUSTRIAN SPY SENTENCED.

Capt. Funck Aided Enemy From Post in Paris.

PARIS, June 7.—Capt. Funck of the Austrian Army has been tried and sentenced to death as a spy by a secret court martial here.

It appears that Capt. Funck was in Paris before the war began and remained in the city throughout the hostilities, and it was alleged at the trial that he made the enemy acquainted with information regarding air raids and long distance shelling of Paris. The specific accusation upon which he was convicted was: "Communicating information regarding the bombardment of Gohas and Berthas to the German military attaché at Madrid."

\$40,000,000 AWARDS TO U. S.

France Makes Contracts to Rebuild Destroyed Towns.

PARIS, June 7.—Contracts for reconstruction work aggregating \$40,000,000, covering the rebuilding of the destroyed area of Rheims, Nancy and Soissons, have been awarded to American firms, according to an announcement here today.

The official representative of the chief company—a steel corporation—said he was now on their way to the United States.

No Training Camps This Summer.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—There will be no training camps for civilians and reserve officers in the summer, the War Department today advised Charles B. Pike, chairman of the Military Training Camps Association, giving lack of funds as the reason.

PREMIERS OPPOSE REVEALING TREATY

Continued from First Page.

Since Mr. Davison's ship arrived could have brought passengers or others having copies of the treaty in their possession.

The suggestion that some foreigner might have brought the treaty copies over and given them to financiers in New York is volunteered by officials. But it is more likely that persons identified with the American delegation sent them or brought them over. If it proves true that the copies have been given to certain prominent men whose support for the League of Nations covenant is assured or desired officials here frankly admit that the league advocates responsible will be placed in a very unenviable light before the country.

From all indications there will be more pro-technicians in the meeting of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Monday than even during the Senate's consideration of the treaty leak investigation resolution.

The committee is not going to delay matters. It will take up the resolution Monday morning, and if Senator Hitchcock can have his way the session will be open to the public, though he admits he does not expect to win at that point. But he will insist, and all the Democrats at the hearings during the inquiry shall be open.

Will Issue Subpoenas.

"We will ask Senators Lodge and Borah how they got their information that the treaty is in New York," he said. "If they will not tell, and I assume they will not, we will ask that subpoenas be issued on suspicion. It will make no difference if fifty of them have to be issued; we intend to know who has this treaty and how they got it."

Mr. Hitchcock knew no reason why the name of any particular person should be mentioned as the confidante of Senator Lodge. He said he would subpoena anybody of whom he could ascertain with reasonable assurance that he had had possession of a copy, but he did not know who to ask.

Senator Borah said he supposed that he and Mr. Lodge would be questioned and after that subpoenas would be asked for other persons, but he did not know whom.

"I have said on the floor all I know about it," he added, "but I imagine I can help them somewhat in getting for-

TRANSPORT TOWS DISABLED FREIGHTER

Beechleaf Picked Up Afire 200 Miles Off.

The British steamship Beechleaf, totally disabled by a fire which killed one of her firemen and badly injured the third engineer, was towed toward the lower bay last night by the transport West Haven.

According to radio messages reaching the office of naval communications here yesterday, the fire, of unknown origin, but probably starting spontaneously in her cargo of fuel oil, swept part of the 10,000-ton freighter, badly damaging her engines and putting the steam steering gear out of commission.

Apparently the West Haven, bound to this port from Brest with nine casual soldiers aboard, arrived in time to aid the hard pressed crew of the British freighter in putting out the fire, which broke out more than 200 miles from Ambrose light. The Beechleaf was headed for Loughswilly, Ireland, from Boston Rouge.

The West Haven sailed from Brest May 17, carrying, besides one officer and nine non-commissioned officers, 2,300 tons of ordnance and aviation supplies captured from the Germans and 270 tons of steel rails. She touched at the Azores on May 23.

RESEARCH BOARD APPOINTS FOUR.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Four new appointments to the research fellowship board, which will promote fundamental research in physics and chemistry, were announced today by the National Research Council. They are Warren C. Vosburg and George Scatchard of Columbia University, Ernest F. Barker of Western University, London, Canada, and Albert E. Casswell of the University of Oregon.

TREATY TO BE SECRET UNTIL IT IS SIGNED

American Delegates Firm in Decision to Withhold It.

By the Associated Press. PARIS, June 7.—The American delegation to the Peace Conference apparently is firm in its decision not to authorize the publication of the German peace treaty until it is signed, and not even to communicate the official text of its present form to the United States Senate.

A member of the American delegation in discussing the complaint made in the Senate concerning publication of the treaty in Germany and charges that copies were in the hands of New York bankers, said the delegation had not violated the pledge made to other powers not to give out the treaty until it is completed and will not do so. He added that as far as he knew Germany had not been requested to keep the treaty secret as such a request to an opponent would not be in conformity with accepted diplomatic practice.

The delegate, in replying to an inquiry why the covenant of the League of Nations had been published, said that while the covenant was part of the treaty, it does not actually deal with the terms of peace and consequently, is essentially of a different character.

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