

tion in regard to Admiral Kolchak in Russia are considered, because it is realized that these are factors likely to influence the decision of the Germans.

The importance of the impending event lies in the fact that it represents the supreme crisis in the long effort to bring about world peace. Many so-called crises have occurred in these few weary months, but these are nothing compared to that which is coming on, particularly if Germany refuses to sign.

The Allies, however, are determined upon their policy and will go ahead on the lines they have fixed, although the resumption of military measures against Germany will cause a shock throughout the world and will affect greatly all the other peace negotiations. Whatever mistakes have been made by President Wilson, Premier Clemenceau and Premier Lloyd George they are now determined to stand on what they have done and accept the consequences, not only in Germany but in their own countries as well.

This is why the Peace Conference stands breathless to-day while the 20,000 word answer of the Allies is being drafted, the delivery of which will be fraught with such far reaching consequences for humanity.

GERMANS WILL HAVE EIGHT DAYS TO SIGN Rantzau Will Speed Treaty to Weimar Assembly.

PARIS, June 13.—The Council of Five has decided to incorporate its answer to the German counter proposals into the peace treaty, practically rewriting that document, the explanation and clarifications contained in the reply of the Allies being inserted textually. This will delay the delivery of the answer until Sunday evening or Monday morning, and it is said here now that the Germans will be allowed eight days in which to decide whether they will sign the treaty.

Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, chairman of the German peace delegation has asked that a special train be placed at his disposal as soon as the reply is handed to him. He intends to take it to Cologne and may continue his journey to Weimar, where the German National Assembly is now in session.

The treaty, while unchanged in principle, will be virtually a new document. It is understood it will be made public on the day of its delivery or the day after.

The Council of Five, it develops, decided that simply to attach the reply to the original document was impracticable, as important clauses would be left obscure and imperfect. The rewriting of the treaty will render obsolete, of course, the text published in the United States and Germany.

Important Subjects Remain.
The council devoted both of its sessions to-day to the revision. When the forenoon session ended the council had

sent to the Revision Commission nine out of eighteen reports before it. Among those remaining to be passed are several dealing with important subjects, including the Saar Valley, Alsace-Lorraine and the League of Nations.

The Revision Commission, which is in constant session, is headed by Andre Tardieu of the French mission. The other members are Sir Philip Kerr, representing Great Britain; Signor Vannutelli, Italy; Saeko Saburi, Japan, and Mr. Hudson, the United States.

Many of the divergences from the old text in the new treaty are of a minor nature, but some are highly important. This is notably true of the second paragraph of Article 122, where the English text of the old document limited compensation Germany was to make to damage done the civilian population of the allied and associated Powers and to their property "during the period of the belligerence of each as an allied or associated Power against Germany."

This wording excluded Austria, whose during the period of the neutrality of the United States and Italian losses during the time when Italy was at war with Austria but not with Germany. The French text, however, contained no such limit clause.

The drafting committee elsewhere had used the words "may" and "shall" interchangeably in translating the same French expression, apparently without noticing the important difference involved.

It was the finding of such errors as that in Article CCXXXII, that furnished an additional reason for presenting an amended draft of the treaty. Errors and inconsistencies in the draft first presented continually were being discovered, and these would have had to be corrected before the document was signed. This was particularly the case because the text of the treaty is in both French and English, both versions being specified as "authentic" or binding.

A new text is required to cover the changes in the Polish frontiers and the plebiscite in Silesia. The intimation was made to-day for the first time that a revised draft on the Danish frontiers is expected, indicating that the conference leaders had decided to take into consideration the objections of both Germany and Denmark to a plebiscite in the southernmost section of Schleswig, which is predominantly German.

The treaty may make some slight changes regarding the disposition of the Danish-German frontier.

Working Capital for Germany.
The financial clauses will be amended to give the Reparations Commission discretion to authorize Germany to raise working capital for restarting her industries and enable her to pay her reparations. The original text established an absolute first charge upon German assets and revenues to meet reparations payments, which condition the Reparations Commission could not waive even in instances where a waiver was advisable from the Entente viewpoint.

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KOLCHAK IN REPLY PLEDGES ASSEMBLY

Answer to Allies' First Letter Says Elections Are Being Arranged.

ASSUMES NATIONAL DEBT Will Surrender His Power as Soon as Bolsheviks Are Crushed.

Special Wireless Dispatch to THE SUN and the Copyright, 1919, All rights reserved.
PARIS, June 13.—The Allies' reply to Admiral Kolchak, made public to-day, implies the practical recognition of the Omsk Government as the only real authority in Russia.

The reply states the allied and associated Governments welcome the Kolchak reply to the message asking for guarantees and that as Kolchak reaches Moscow he will call a constituent assembly or recall the old Assembly; that Russia will be recognized; that an attempt will be made to renew the old system of land and tenure; that recognition be given independent Finland and that in the case of the boundaries of border States the present difficulties in the matter will be adjudicated under the League of Nations.

The Allies declare they find Admiral Kolchak's reply "satisfactory" and are therefore ready to accord him the support designated, namely: Munitions, supplies and food, with a aim of reconstituting the Government of Russia. The Allies recall their attempt to settle the Russian problem by calling representatives of all parties to a conference which broke down because of the refusal of the Soviets to accept conditions or to cease fighting during the negotiations.

The reply makes it clear that all hope of the Soviets to obtain recognition from the allied Governments are now futile.

PARIS, June 13.—The text of the reply of Admiral Kolchak, the head of the All Russian Government at Omsk, to a first letter from the allied and associated Powers, which resulted in the second letter promising him allied support in the attempt to reconstitute the Russian Government, was made public to-day.

The allied letter was handed to Admiral Kolchak at Tiltman by M. de Martel, the French minister of affairs at Omsk. The reply of Admiral Kolchak was received here on June 5 and reads: "The Government over which I preside is ready to accept the terms of the policy of the allied and associated Powers in regard to Russia in perfect accordance with the task which the Russian Government itself has undertaken, that Government being anxious above all things to reestablish peace in the country and to assure to the Russian people the right to decide their own destiny in freedom."

Elections Being Arranged.
"On November 15, 1918, I assumed power and shall not retain it longer than necessary for the interests of the country; my first thought at the moment when the Bolsheviks were crushed was to call an assembly. A commission is now at work on direct preparation for considering the means of reestablishing the constituent assembly. I shall hand over to it all my powers in order that it may freely determine the system of elections to be held in the future. I am confident that the Russian people will do its utmost to convolve properly, that there will be no foreign intervention in the reconstruction of the Russian State, both in the internal and external affairs of the country."

"We gladly consent to discuss at once all the questions which are of international character, and in doing so shall act at the free and peaceful development of the people, the limitation of armaments and the maintenance of peace."

"The Russian Government thinks, however, that it could recall the fact that the final sanction of the decisions which may be taken in the name of Russia will belong to the Constituent Assembly. Russia cannot do anything but the future even be anything but a democratic State, where all questions involving modifications of the territorial frontiers and of external relations must be ratified by a representative body, which is the national expression of the people's sovereignty."

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EVOLUTION

The first method of cooking was drying in the sun; the next, roasting before an open fire.

Then came simmering in water into which hot stones had been dropped; then cooking in vessels placed directly over the fire.

A primitive oven followed; from these crude methods was evolved the modern range.

At CHILDS, scientific cooking insures the palatability and digestibility of every dish.

Children, however, to enjoy perfection and enjoyment of their food, use CHILDS' Scientific Cooking.

GO OVER PLANS FOR PEACE PACT SIGNING

Officials Brush Dust From Papers Prepared for Use on June 5.

ELABORATE CEREMONIES Chateau of Versailles to Be Scene of Historic Meeting. Expected This Month.

PARIS, June 14.—Plans for the great formal ceremony of the signing of the peace treaty at the Chateau of Versailles have been withdrawn from the pigeon holes in which they were gathering dust when no definite date for the signature was in prospect and are being brought up to date.

French officials entrusted with the arrangements were informed originally that everything must be ready for the signing on June 5. They worked out an elaborate project with diagrams, sketches, time tables and suggestions for simple tickets for the plenipotentiaries, representatives of the press and spectators. They also laid out the necessary automobiles which will replace the state carriages of the former peace congresses.

The project was forwarded almost a month ago through the proper channels for approval.

Historic Table to Be Used. The officials even went so far as to select a table on which the treaty should be signed—a splendid example of built the tribune erected for the meeting in the great Place d'Armes in front of the chateau behind which the general public will be permitted to witness the arrival of the delegates.

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LEAGUE IN RACE WITH SUPPLY BILLS

Continued from First Page.

cratic President ought to have been in Washington to sign the supply bills instead of in Paris. In this regard the feeling seems to be that the honors are about even, and on both sides of the chamber there is a sincere desire to get the appropriation bills passed before the end of the fiscal year.

The Democratic Senators decided to fight against both consideration and adoption of the Knox resolution to the last ditch. The conference agreed that both its instruction and a vote would prove very unfortunate in the effect on the peace congress.

They agreed to employ every method of parliamentary tactics to prevent the bill from being taken up or adopting it, for a vote to take it up would be almost a conclusive test of strength in their opinion and could not fail to have a serious influence on the President's prestige at Paris.

So the Democratic managers frankly served notice on the Republicans that vast amount of conversation could be expected whenever the subject sets before the Senate and no matter in what form it comes up. Republican leaders declared that, without doubt, the Democratic managers were already appealing to the President by cable for directions and were prepared to pursue whatever course he might dictate to them.

TURKS GET PEACE HEARING TUESDAY

Ottoman Government Demanded in Constantinople.

By the Associated Press. PARIS, June 13.—The Council of Ten on Tuesday morning will receive the Turkish delegation now at Vaucluse, a suburb of Paris, in the cloakroom of the Quai d'Orsay and hear their statement concerning Turkey.

The drafting of the peace terms for Turkey will be postponed until after the delegation is heard.

The Turkish, it is understood, stand firmly for the retention of the Ottoman Government in Constantinople. They are divided about equally as to whether France or Great Britain should have the mandate for Turkey. There has been no mention of the United States in this connection, it is understood.

Jersey Holds Up Suffrage Act.
Trenton, June 13.—There will be no special session of the Legislature to act on the Federal suffrage amendment. Gov. Runyon has announced. Between now and January 1, when the Legislature meets regularly, he says two thirds of the States will not have acted on the amendment and nothing will be lost by New Jersey waiting for the regular session to act.

75,000 Teachers Strike in Italy.
Rome, June 13.—There have been sporadic strikes throughout Italy for several weeks past in which the demands have been for decrease in the hours of labor and increases in wages. While others have in protest against the high cost of living. The most serious was that of 75,000 school teachers demanding a minimum of \$2 daily.

British Squadron Shells Kronstadt
Bolshevik Batteries Silent—May Evacuate Town.

STOCKHOLM, June 13.—A British squadron is bombarding the Bolshevik base at Kronstadt with heavy guns and the message published in the Aftonblad to-day. The Bolshevik batteries, however, are not replying to the British fire. The Bolsheviks have placed blasting mines in the near by waters. The Aftonblad reports that the Bolsheviks are trying to evacuate the town.

SOARING FOOD PRICES ALARMING TO PARIS
High Costs Play Important Part in Labor Unrest.

By the Associated Press. PARIS, June 13.—The Paris food in Paris continues to rise in an appalling manner, notwithstanding the attempts of the Government to keep prices down. The high cost of living is a serious apprehension because of the important part it plays in strikes and other demonstrations being made against the Government.

Foodstuffs of all kinds are much higher in price in Paris than in London, and the difference in the figures in the two countries is causing many a comment in the Paris newspapers. While the extremely dry season is forcing many owners of live stock to sell their animals because of lack of pasturage, and wholesale prices are being forced to fall, the price of beefsteak, mutton chops, \$1.14; beefsteak, \$1.22; mutton chops, \$1.22; veal, \$1.33; and ham, \$1.90. These prices must be computed by estimating the price at 6 francs 25 centimes to the dollar, as French wages have not increased to meet the fall in the exchange rate.

China are selling at from \$4 to \$5 each. Condensed milk is 40 cents a can and sugar costs from 16 to 18 cents a pound when it is obtainable. Dealers are getting \$1.14 a dozen for eggs. The price of cherries and strawberries ranges from 37 to 46 cents a pound, while dried beans are bringing 26 cents a pound and old potatoes 6 cents and new potatoes 15 cents.

TROOPS IN SIBERIA NOT TO FIGHT NOW
Recognition of Kolchak Makes No Change in Plans.

Special Despatch to THE SUN. WASHINGTON, June 13.—Recognition of the Kolchak Government at Omsk will not affect the status of American troops in Siberia according to the State Department. "The troops, it is explained, were sent there to guard the railway lines and protect property and for the present will continue their duties without change of status."

The suggestion that they might now be called upon to fight against enemies of the Kolchak regime was discounted by officials. There is, however, no indication of whether these American troops would be recalled or whether reinforcements will be sent to join them in their indefinite stay on Russian soil. Gen. March, Chief of Staff, will discuss prospective movements of American troops in any other part of the world excepting Siberia.

There is an injunction of continued secrecy regarding the work of American troops there or regarding the length of their stay.

Another Big Hold-up!!

This Company issues policies protecting its patrons against loss of money and securities by hold-ups or burglary.

NATIONAL SURETY COMPANY
115 BROADWAY
Brokers' Branch: 69 MAIDEN LANE
"The World's Largest Surety Company"

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Saks
CLOTHES OF CUSTOM QUALITY
WITHOUT fustian or fanfare, we have developed what is probably the largest Golf Clothes business in New York. And so we have had to give our Golf Clothes a department all to themselves as befits Golf Clothes that are in a class all by themselves.
Two-piece Suits (knee or long breeches) from \$35
Odd Knickers of Palm Beach Fabric from \$6.50
Saks & Company
BROADWAY at 34th STREET

"MOUNTAIN SPECIAL"
A New Fast Train to
Delaware Water Gap
(First Stop)
and
Pocono Mountain Resorts
Fridays and Saturdays Only
Beginning Friday, June 20
Leave New York, 1.24 P. M.
Leave Hoboken, 1.45 P. M.
Arrive Water Gap (First Stop) 3.40 P. M.
Stroudsburg 3.50
Ansonia 3.59
Henryville 4.08
Cresco 4.23
Mt. Pocono 4.40
Pocono Summit 4.46
Tobyhanna 4.55
Scranton 5.40
Returning Sundays only, leaving Scranton at 6.25 P. M. on and after June 22, arriving New York at 10.30 P. M. Also returning Mondays only, leaving Tobyhanna at 6.31 A. M. on and after June 30, arriving New York at 9.30 A. M.
Lackawanna Railroad
UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION
Director General of Railroads

AETNA EXPLOSIVES COMPANY, Inc.
To the Bondholders and Preferred Stockholders of Aetna Explosives Company, Inc.:
Hon. Julius M. Mayer, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, having appointed a Committee to formulate the settlement suggested by him of the conflicting claims of the various classes of security holders of the Company, has approved the Terms of Settlement submitted by said committee. In furtherance thereof the undersigned as Readjustment Managers of the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment of Aetna Explosives Company, Inc., dated March 14, 1918, applied to Judge Mayer for his approval of an amendment of said Plan and Agreement so that the same would conform to the provisions of the Terms of Settlement and authorize the undersigned as Readjustment Managers, to carry out the provisions thereof with respect to the Preferred Stock and Bonds of the Company deposited with them. Said approval by Judge Mayer was given June 10, 1919, after hearing, on five days notice thereof and pursuant to Article VIII of said Plan and clauses Third and Eighth of said Agreement of Readjustment of March 14, 1918.
The Amended Plan of Readjustment contemplates that:
(1) The depositing Bondholders will be entitled, at their option, either to receive for each \$1,000 bond and unamortized coupon \$850 and accrued interest in cash, or, in exchange therefor, present bonds, par for par, for Series A and Series B Bonds of Aetna Explosives Company, Inc., maturing January 1, 1921; one-twelfth of the total issue of such Series A bonds to be retired each year commencing with the year ending July 1, 1920; and
(2) Depositing holders of Preferred Stock will receive for each share of preferred stock \$20.75 in cash and \$75.00 par value in a Six Per Cent Series B bond of Aetna Explosives Company, Inc., maturing January 1, 1921; one-twelfth of the total issue of Series B bonds to be retired each year commencing with the year ending July 1, 1920. Series B bonds will be secured in like manner but will be junior in lien to Series A bonds.
Hon. George C. Holt and Hon. B. B. Odell, as Receivers of the Company, have agreed, pursuant to an order of Court, that when there shall have been deposited Preferred Stock and Bonds to an amount approved by the Court, and the necessary votes of the stockholders shall have been secured authorizing the Company to issue said Series A and Series B bonds, and to make the exchange provided for, the Receivers will pay to the depositors the cash payments above provided. At such time the Company is to deliver to said depositors the Series A and Series B bonds as above provided. The payments of cash and the delivery of the new securities to the depositors by the depositaries, above provided, will be carried out under the direction of the Readjustment Managers, subject to the order of the Court.
The time within which holders of preferred stock and bonds can participate in the Amended Plan of Readjustment is limited, and it is important that deposits of Bonds and Preferred Stock be made at the earliest date possible. When the readjustment shall have been carried out, the Receivers are to be discharged, and the Company can proceed with the development of its business.
All deposits of Preferred Stock and Bonds under the Amended Plan of Readjustment should be made to the depositaries on or before July 1, 1919. We urge all Bondholders and Preferred Stockholders who have not already deposited their Bonds and Preferred Stock with the depositaries, under the Plan of March 14, 1918, to deposit their bonds immediately with BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, 18 Wall Street, New York, N. Y., depositary for the Bonds under the Amended Plan and Agreement, and to deposit their Preferred Stock with COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, 60 Broadway