WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day; to-morrow partly cloudy; gentle to moderate winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 77; lowest, 60.
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

VOL. LXXXVI.—NO. 297. ++++ NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1919.—Copyright, 1919, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association. PRICE TWO CENTS.

GERMANY ACCEPTS UNCONDITIONALLY; READY TO SIGN PEACE; REPLY TO CLEMENCEAU ASSERTS THEY YIELD ONLY TO FORCE; SENATOR FALL OFFERS RESOLUTION DECLARING WAR AT END

IRISH PATRIOTS WILDLY GREET VALERA HERE

Crowd at Hotel Fairly Mobs "President" and Refugee.

TWO WEEKS IN THE U. S.

Saw Senators and Others in Washington—Will Appeal to Plain People.

A dark red touring car carrying seven men, and with a grinning, sunburned traffic policeman perched on the running board, rounded the corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-third street yesterday evening at a quarter to 6 and drew up abruptly in front of the entrance of the Waldorf-Astoria.

Almost before the car had come to a stop a thin, lanky, middle aged man with rugged, aquiline features, who had occupied the middle of the rear seat unfolded himself and stepped out of the car. As he did so a crowd of about three hundred which was lined up on each side of the entrance and across the way suddenly gave vent to as wild a cry—wailing and long winded—as ever startled Fifth avenue.

For perhaps five seconds the mob wavered, restrained by the frantic exertions of policemen. Then the bluecoats were swept off their feet as the crowd, with another wild roar, rushed in around the car.

The first to reach the man who stepped out of the car was a middle aged woman in a black dress. She plunged straight for him and wrapped her arms about his long frame before he could evade her. The policemen regained their balance with agility, but before they could wrench her away she had kissed the big man heartily.

Against the aggression of the others of the mob two of the policemen, grinning broadly, fought in front of the tall one, who was laughing despite the jeopardy in which the surging mob placed his clothes, glasses and person. With long, wiry arms the object of the attack aided his attendant bluecoats. Slowly the trio literally fought and buffeted their way the ten feet between them and the portico of the hotel.

Once the three were inside the hotel, where another wild roar greeted them, the crowd outside desisted from its subway tactics and again burst forth in cheers. Then, forgotten in the excitement, green, white and orange flags were raised and brandished in the air.

President and Refugee.

This was the greeting accorded Eamonn de Valera, acclaimed in Ireland as President of the Irish Republic and wanted in England as an escaped political offender, on his first public appearance in this country.

Probably never did such a comparatively small crowd make so much noise in welcoming a visitor to this country. Priests and soldiers, old men and young women, and young men and old women, all joined in the scuffle and shouting.

The appearance of Prof. De Valera, whose presence in this country was announced several days ago by Harry J. Boland, secretary of the Sinn Fein organization and acting secretary to his chief, occurred precisely as scheduled, save that the president was fifteen minutes late.

The Irish leader, who probably has been in this country about two weeks although concerning the time of his arrival he and all his followers are mute, motored from the Carmelite priory, at 338 East Twenty-ninth street, in company with Justices Edward J. Gavegan and Daniel F. Cohalan of the Supreme Court; Justice John W. Goff, retired; John Devoy and Father Peter Magennis, assistant general of the Carmelite order. He had arrived in New York city yesterday morning from Boston.

After the tumultuous greeting within and without the hotel the Irish leader and a few of his followers made their way to the third floor, where Prof. Valera had a brief respite to put his clothes in order. Then he descended to the state suite, last occupied by President Wilson, where he met more of his friends. Waiting to greet him were Gen. Liam Mellowes, M. P.; Diarmuid Lynch, M. P., general secretary of the Friends of Irish Freedom, of which society Father Magennis is president; Richard F. Dalton, Dr. Patrick McCartan, M. P., Irish envoy to this country; John D. Moore, Judge John Jerome Rooney, Col. Thomas B. Felder and many others. Also present were several dark skinned natives of British India. Then there was an Irish soldier, in green, wearing lilies.

The "president" was ushered into one of the rooms of the suite, where he was greeted with applause by forty newspaper men overflowing with questions. From their point of view the interview was unsatisfactory, for Prof. De Valera good naturedly but skilfully avoided all questions concerning the manner in which he had reached this country or how long he had been here.

Declines to Be Quizzed.

"The seriousness of my mission here prevents me from answering these personal questions, gentlemen," he said. "I do not aspire to the rose light of the ballet girl."

Although he would be taken to be any one of a dozen nationalities rather than Irish by an observer, who scruti-

Continued on Tenth Page.

SEEK BROKERS IN STOCK CRASH OF $2,000,000

Arrest of H. C. Loup, J. C. Kelsey and F. B. Taylor Is Ordered.

ALL HAVE DISAPPEARED

Bankruptcy Petition Filed and One Customer Claims Loss of $125,987.

An order for the civil arrest of Herbert C. Loup and Joseph C. Kelsey, composing the brokerage firm of H. C. Loup & Co., and of their office manager, Frank B. Taylor, has been signed by Justice Donnelly of the Supreme Court. Sheriff's deputies have had no better luck in their search for these men than have detectives of the District Attorney's office, who are directed to arrest them on sight.

Loup lives at the Hotel Bossert, Brooklyn; Taylor, in Flatbush; Kelsey was formerly registered at the Hotel Somerset, Manhattan. All three appear to have gone on a vacation Saturday morning just before the District Attorney sent agents to the offices at 50 Broad street to seize their papers.

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed in the United States District Court yesterday against Loup and Kelsey and H. C. Loup & Co. in behalf of Morris Poole, with a claim of $2,000; Isidor Lawner, $100, and Alexander S. Friedman, $1,300. Benjamin Spellman, attorney for these creditors, said the liabilities would probably reach $2,000,000. He feared the assets were negligible.

On Saturday it looked as if most of the men and women who speculated with Loup & Co. were minnows in the financial pool. It now appears that goldfish also were caught.

One Claims Loss of $125,987.

The man who got Justice Donnelly to issue the order for civil arrest is Joseph Kaye of Emporium, Pa., described as a coal operator. He says the brokers owe him $125,987.82 on a marginal account opened November 21. He accuses them of fraud and conversion of his securities to their own uses. Kaye bought sound stocks, most of them listed on the New York Stock Exchange. Loup & Co. were also boosting several oil and mining babies. One of them was the Frontier Oil Company. Margaret McCabe, a school teacher of 545 West 152d street, says she confided to a member of the firm the fact that she is the support of a blind sister and two other relatives. She was advised, she tells Dooling, that Frontier Oil would yield a much better return than the securities in which she had invested her lifetime savings of $14,000. So she bought $14,000 worth of Frontier Oil. The District Attorney was unable to assure her that she would ever see her money again.

"Scores of persons appear to have been fleeced out of their earnings, some all the way up to $500,000," said Dooling. "I have examined sixty complainants here. The losses they speak of range from $20 to $125,000. I am informed that the members of the firm turned every asset into cash on Saturday morning. Their employees whom I have questioned show a disposition to help in the investigation."

Alderman Quinn Derides Officials.

Meanwhile Alderman William F. Quinn, Republican, put forth a statement saying very little was being done to end the sway of the fake stock company and rid New York, their headquarters, of swindlers. He said: "Nothing whatever has been done except meaningless interviews which District Attorney Swann and his assistants have given out from time to time, no doubt instigated by members of the Curb Brokers Association. From Police Commissioner Enright we haven't had even the slightest suggestion of any corrective measures, and from Mayor Hylan, of course, we don't expect any."

District Attorney Swann's comment on the Quinn statement was: "I would not so much as abuse a minute's leisure to give it attention."

All accounts agree that the livest man in the Loup offices was the manager, Frank B. Taylor. A girl who formerly kept the firm's books said to Judge Swann yesterday:

"Taylor was the boss of the whole concern. Everybody took orders from Taylor. He would even tell Mr. Loup what to do. Loup didn't spend much time at the office. He would come in almost every day, but would only remain a short while. He spent most of the time in Higgins's saloon, in the basement next door. He was married about two weeks ago."

Kaye Couldn't Cash Checks.

Kelsey spent a good deal of time in Pittsburg, interviewing prospects. In an affidavit on which Justice Donnelly ordered the civil arrest of Loup, Kelsey and Taylor, Joseph Kaye, the Pennsylvania coal man, says Kelsey got him to open an account with Loup & Co. November 21. In lieu of cash Kaye deposited as marginal collateral 500 shares of Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron, worth $31,750, and 200 shares of Aetna preferred, worth $10,400. On June 11 he told the brokers to close his account. He figured that his profits in the market then amounted to $48,523.75 in trading aggregating more than $600,000 worth of securities. He had

Continued on Tenth Page.

President of Uruguay Heads Off Revolution

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, June 23.—After publication today of a decree separating officers from their commands all the troops were ordered confined to barracks.

A sensation was caused by the action of President Brum, who in the early hours of the morning signed a decree removing the officers from their posts and also from office all partisans of former President Viera, who is now president of the National Administrative Council.

At the same time President Brum demanded the immediate resignation of the chief of police and the arrest of several regimental officers, including a brother of ex-President Viera.

The police, as well as the troops, are confined to their respective stations. Six hundred artillerymen are guarding the Government House.

BAKER AID GOT $25,000 A YEAR

Several Civilians Received Salaries of From $10,000 to $15,000.

EXPENDITURE UNDER FIRE

New York Lawyer Was Paid $15,000 for Handling Allied Sales.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The employment of several civilians by the Secretary of War at salaries ranging as high as $25,000 a year to perform special services in the War Department during the war and after was disclosed to-day to the select House committee investigating war expenditures by Secretary Baker.

The full committee held its first open meeting to-day—a brief one—to receive from Brig.-Gen. Lord a written statement from Secretary Baker in answer to the last twenty-seven questions which the committee recently submitted to the Secretary.

In answer to the nineteenth question, asking names of any civilian or partially civilian organizations auxiliary to the War Department formed since April 6, 1917, the Secretary named three organizations of a "partially civilian" character and gave a list of individual civilians in the Department's employ.

Chief among the latter was the name of C. W. Hare. The only information given in connection with his name was that he lives in this city, that he holds the office of director of sales and that he is on the roll at a salary of $25,000 a year.

Big Pay for Assistant.

Another civilian, C. G. Dorr, Washington, a lawyer, is named as special assistant to the director at a salary of $15,000.

Chester W. Cuthell, New York city, a lawyer, receives a salary of $15,000, according to Mr. Baker's statement, for acting in the capacity of special representative of the Secretary of War. In this case Mr. Baker explains that Mr. Cuthell is employed to handle "relations of the War Department with the several Governments of the European allies growing out of orders, purchases and engagements in the procurement of munitions, supplies and services in this country," and to bring to his attention any matters resulting from his inquiries that may seem advisable to present personally.

Monte Appel, a St. Paul lawyer, is named as acting special representative and assistant at a salary of $10,000.

Total of Expenditures.

The total sum expended by the War Department between April 6, 1917, and June 1, 1919, is reported by the Secretary as $14,544,610,213, of which $12,704,822,234 was spent in the United States and $1,839,787,989 by the American Expeditionary Forces.

Of this amount $7,142,250,947 was spent for quartermaster supplies, services and transportation in the United States and $1,123,454,486 abroad.

For ordnance supplies $3,783,345,356 was spent at home and $359,675,676 abroad.

For the medical department $298,003,436 was spent in this country and $25,603,565 by the A. E. F.

Other expenditures included $435,762,558 for the Engineer Corps at home and $204,298,597 abroad; $120,601,757 for the Signal Corps here and $8,517,848 abroad; $783,975,556 for military aviation and aeronautics here and $118,324,805 abroad; $148,404 for the Adjutant-General's office; $30,873,427 for the Provost Marshal-General's department; $2,514,951 for contingent expenses at home and $440,450 abroad.

A total of $1,839,727,539 was expended by the Expeditionary Forces abroad by transfer to its account and $83,933,821 by transfer to the Chemical Warfare Service, indicating the sum used to develop poison gases.

OFFICERS SHOT MEN TO INSURE FLEET SINKING

British Lieutenant Tells of Vain Attempt to Force Closing of Sea Valves.

EMDEN IS REFLOATED

Four or Five Destroyers Also Reported Saved at Scapa Flow.

By the Associated Press.

THURSO, Scotland, June 23.—German sailors were shot by their own officers when they attempted to obey the commands of the British officers to return to their ships and shut the seacocks. This statement was made by Lieut. Nuttall of the steamer Alouette, who reached here to-day from Scapa Flow, where the German ships were sunk.

"I pulled alongside a German destroyer when I saw the ship begin to settle," said Lieut. Nuttall, "and ordered the Germans back to close the seacocks. Four or five of them turned back, whereupon the German officers shot three of them dead. We then opened fire on the officers and several of them dropped.

"Others among the Germans then returned and closed the seacocks. The Germans were also driven back to four or five other destroyers. They closed the seacocks in time to keep the vessels afloat."

Lieut. Nuttall reports that the Emden has been pumped out and is now afloat. The Baden's (Bayern's) crew was forced back to that vessel and compelled to shut the seacocks.

"Directly the first red flag and German ensign were hoisted on the first battleship," he added, "the German Admiral put off in a motorboat posthaste to the British air station ashore. He stated that the ships were sinking and requested assistance for the crews. The Admiral was arrested. Naval men believe that the trip was a ruse to lead to the belief that the crews were taking charge of the ships. This, however, was not substantiated by what actually happened."

VON REUTER TO BE COURT-MARTIALED

Violation of Armistice Terms the Charge.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN *from the London Times Service.*
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LONDON, June 23.—The German ships were sunk at Scapa Flow by order of Rear Admiral von Reuter, who with German crews is now under arrest. He stated that he believed from German newspapers that the armistice had terminated and he personally gave orders to sink the ships in pursuance of orders given him early in the war that no German man-of-war was to be surrendered.

A telegram which was received by the Admiralty from Scapa Flow states that a copy of Von Reuter's orders of recent date for the sinking of the ships has been found.

Admiral von Reuter will be court-martialled on a charge of having violated the armistice conditions. Pending arrangements by the Council of Five in Paris for his trial he will remain in custody.

Fourteen hundred German seamen from the German ships at Scapa Flow have been landed by two British vessels at Nigg, Scotland. They were marched to a Scottish command convalescent camp, recently evacuated by British troops. A party of the Twentieth Seaforth Highlanders from Fort George, near Inverness, has arrived at the camp at Nigg to act as a guard over the Germans.

Commander C. N. Robinson, R. N. naval expert for the *Times*, says:

"The propensity of the German sailors for scuttling has continued to the end. First he scuttled our merchantmen, then he scuttled himself, and now he has scuttled his fleet. The news that the greater part of the German ships interned at Scapa Flow had been sunk at their moorings was certainly unlooked for, and it can hardly have been entirely unexpected. The state of affairs on board the German ships at Scapa Flow has been described by several visitors and it was not such as to indicate that care and maintenance parties in those vessels had an enviable existence.

"There was very little discipline, the officers exercised little or no control, and in some cases it had become necessary to send back to their own country numbers of German seamen owing to their troublesome behavior. Although the interned vessels were watched day and night by armed trawlers, there was no British guard on board them, for anything of the kind would have been inconsistent with the terms of the armistice, and the crews, therefore, were practically at liberty to play any tricks with the ships they wished. They were quite able to make preparations for scuttling vessels, and although individual rather than organized effort might have been looked for, no astonishment can really be felt at what amounts to a breach of trust, since the Hun has neither a conscience nor a sense of honor.

Not Captured Vessels.

"It should be remembered that these vessels at Scapa Flow had not been captured like the submarines which

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

DECLARATION OF PEACE PLANNED TO HELP TRADE

Would Put American Business Men on Parity With Allied Rivals.

OFFSETS SENATE DELAY

Resolution Also Introduced as Amendment to Military Appropriation Bill.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Senator Fall (N. M.) introduced to-day a joint resolution declaring the state of war between the United States and Germany to be at an end. Senator Edge (N. J.) presented a resolution of similar purport. It was indicated among Republican leaders that the Fall measure would be recognized as the basis of consideration.

The object of the resolution is to give America the advantage of reestablishing the business relations of peace at the same time as other countries, thus preventing the other belligerents from gaining the advantage of being at peace while the United States, pending ratification of the treaty by the Senate, nominally would be in a state of war.

To make assurance doubly sure Mr. Fall also introduced his measure as an amendment to the military appropriation bill with the intention, if the necessary votes can be commanded, to make it a rider on that measure. The purpose is to force action as soon as possible by insisting on consideration of the rider if a disposition develops to talk the joint resolution to death.

The rider will be subject to a point of order, Mr. Fall admitted, on the ground that it is new legislation, but the Senate can by vote suspend the rule against it. Attached to an appropriation measure of the first importance its chance of securing the Executive approval is considered decidedly better.

Text of Resolution.

The text of the joint resolution of Senator Fall reads:

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

And whereas by the use of such forces and means the war so declared to exist was brought to a successful termination and an armistice was entered into on November 11, 1918, and the Imperial German Government was overthrown, and the terms of such armistice have been fulfilled;

Therefore be it resolved, That the state of war heretofore existing between the United States of America and the former Imperial German Government and the German people no longer exists, and a state of peace is hereby declared to exist between the United States of America and the German Government and people.

Resolved further: That the President be and he is hereby authorized and directed to secure the immediate return of all military forces of the United States used in pursuance of the power vested in him by the said resolution of April 6, 1917, and not already returned to American soil; and to likewise secure the return of all naval forces not necessary to use in foreign waters in times of peace.

Text of Amendment.

The text of the Fall amendment follows:

The state of war heretofore existing between the United States of America and the Imperial German Government and Germany and the United States of America and the royal Austro-Hungarian Government,

Continued on Fourth Page.

Smokes Donors Send Letters to Soldiers

THE SUN Tobacco Fund has been instrumental in bringing together in correspondence soldiers who benefited by the smokes sent abroad and the donors whose money paid for these smokes.

In the cards from Germany, from which extracts are made on page 9, this friendly sympathy and its wide expression are emphasized.

WARNING! THE SUN TOBACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.

"No Act of Violence Can Touch Honor of German People," Says Weimar Note

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, June 23.—In declaring its intention to accept and sign the peace terms the Government of the German Republic has sent the following note to M. Clemenceau, president of the Peace Conference, through Dr. Haniel von Haimhausen:

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS HAS INSTRUCTED ME TO COMMUNICATE TO YOUR EXCELLENCY THE FOLLOWING:

It appears to the Government of the German Republic, in consternation at the last communication of the allied and associated Governments, that these Governments have decided to wrest from Germany by force acceptance of the peace conditions, even those which, without presenting any material significance, aim at divesting the German people of their honor.

No act of violence can touch the honor of the German people. The German people, after frightful suffering in these last years, have no means of defending themselves by external action.

Yielding to superior force, and without renouncing in the meantime its own view of the unheard of injustice of the peace conditions, the Government of the German Republic declares that it is ready to accept and sign the peace conditions imposed.

Please accept, Mr. President, assurances of my high consideration.

VON HANIEL.

WEIMAR VOTE UNCONDITIONAL

National Assembly Drops Effort to Save Kaiser and Associates.

STRONG PLEA BY BAUER

Premier Says Revolution of Moral Conscience Is People's Only Salvation.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN *from the London Times Service.*
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LONDON, June 23.—It is reported here at midnight that the new Bauer Cabinet in Germany has fallen under the pressure of the military clique.

By the Associated Press.

WEIMAR, June 23 (5:15 P. M.).—The National Assembly this afternoon voted to sign the peace terms unconditionally, the Government having succeeded in overcoming the opposition of those who insisted on two conditions.

[On Sunday the National Assembly at Weimar voted 237 to 138 to sign the peace treaty, but the action yesterday makes the decision to sign unconditional.]

By the Associated Press.

WEIMAR, June 22 (delayed).—It was a sombre throng that jammed the National Assembly chamber to the doors long before noon to-day to hear the arguments of the political leaders and learn the vote of the people's representatives on the question of signing the peace terms. Th crowd did not seem to mind the heat, although throughout the four hour session it displayed a remarkable degree of apathy, receiving each speech and even the announcement of the overwhelming vote in favor of signing the treaty without a sound of applause; just as they had received the fiery speeches against such action in absolute silence.

Analysis of the vote of 237 to 138 in favor of accepting the treaty seems to show that the bulk of the Democrats went over at the last minute to the side of those who advocaed the signing, on the understanding that the terms would be signed on condition that ex-Emperor William would not be delivered to the Allies and that German citizens such as Field Marshal von Hindenburg and Gen. Ludendorff would not be extradited.

After Gustav Bauer, the new Premier, had spoken, five of the party leaders made addresses. Herr Loeb spoke for the Majority Socialists, and Adolf Groeber for the Centre party, giving the reasons why they advocated acceptance, the latter protesting, however, against the surrender of the ex-Emperor. Former Finance Minister Schiffer, for the Democrats, delivered a scathing speech against signing, which equalled in bitterness even that of Count von Posadowsky-Wehner. The Count, however, appeared to help the cause of those who favored acceptance because of he sentiment of Prussian militarism and junkerism which characterized his remarks.

One of the urgent appeals for signing the treaty was made by Hugo Haase, the Independent Socialist leader.

In announcing the decision to sign the peace terms, Premier Bauer said:

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

"Our power of resistance is broken and there is no means of averting this treaty. The treaty itself, however, does give us a handle which we cannot allow to be wrested from us, namely, the Entente's solemn promise of June 16 that the treaty can be revised from time to time and adapted to new conditions. That is one of the few words in the treaty breathing the real spirit of peace."

WILSON RETURN WAITS ON PACT

May Stay in Paris Until Friday if Germans Sign on That Day.

LINER WILL MAKE DASH

President Prepares to Tour Country Calling for Support of Covenant.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
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PARIS, June 23.—President Wilson is ready to leave Paris and begin his return trip to the United States immediately on the signing of the Treaty of Peace by the Germans. All arrangements have been made for the speedy departure of the President once the German signatories attach their names, whether it be on Thursday on or Friday.

Pending the fixing of the definite date for the signing of the treaty no announcements have been made at the Paris "White House" relative to the start of the trip. However, all preparations have been completed there, and if the President is able to get away on Thursday facilities will be at hand to speed him by train to Brest, where he will board the George Washington for the journey across the Atlantic.

The President's ship, as the George Washington now is known here because of the trips President Wilson has made on the liner, has been coaled, in fact has received extra supplies of fuel for the Atlantic journey. In some quarters here it is said that the extra coal is for forced draft and that the George Washington will be put to her utmost on the coming trip with the Presidential party.

PARIS, June 23.—One company of the troops comprising the Guard of Honor at the "White House" left here for Brest to-night and another company will leave to-morrow.

The U. S. S. George Washington, the President's ship, will take a direct route from Brest to the United States under forced draught. Extra coal is being placed on the deck spaces.

One battleship and four destroyers will compose the escort of the George Washington. In midsea four destroyers from the Azores will relieve the original four.

Almost all the civilian attaches of the American delegation whose work is ended with the signing of the treaty by Germany will return on the George Washington. The ship also will carry 2,500 troops.

The women in the Presidential party in addition to Mrs. Wilson will include Miss Margaret Wilson and Mrs. John W. Davis, wife of the American Ambassador in London.

One company of the Guard of Honor at the President's residence will remain in Paris until the peace negotiations with the other enemy countries are concluded.

LONDON TAKES IT CALMLY.

News of German Decision Causes No Wild Scenes.

LONDON, June 23.—The news that Germany had consented to sign the peace treaty was awaited with keen interest by Londoners. The late editions of the evening newspapers were eagerly sought by the people, but there was no undue excitement and not the slightest approach to the wild scenes enacted on "armistice night."

The people waiting in the vicinity of the Houses of Parliament for the news saw a rainbow over the river. This was greeted by some of them as a sign of "Peace in the heavens."

LANCASHIRE STRIKE ENDS.

Cotton Mill Workers Get 48 Hour Week and Higher Pay.

MANCHESTER, June 23.—The strike of the cotton mills workers in Lancashire was settled to-day on the basis of the workers obtaining a forty-eight hour week and a 30 per cent. increase in wages.

Work will be resumed June 30.

Haniel Von Haimhausen Personally Comes to Paris to Deliver Note.

MAY SIGN TO-MORROW

Allied Council Asks That He Be Authorized to Act as Plenipotentiary.

MEANS A SLIGHT DELAY

Legal Experts Requested to Rule on Reparation for Ships Sunk at Scapa Flow.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.
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PARIS, June 23.—Germany accepted unconditionally to-day the terms of peace as drafted by the Allied and the Associated Powers, but it is not expected that the treaty will be signed before Thursday or Friday. The date to-night is indefinite, but every effort will be made to have the formalities finished as soon as possible.

Haniel von Haimhausen, the member of the German peace delegation remaining at Versailles, received the news of Germany's acceptance of the peace terms. Immediately on receipt he was permitted to drive to Paris and personally to deliver at the French Foreign Office the note transmitting that information. The note then was read at the Paris "White House" and congratulations were exchanged all around.

The Big Five immediately despatched a note asking if Von Haniel had been empowered to sign the treaty in behalf of Germany. He replied that it was his understanding that he had been empowered to negotiate only.

This prevented fixing the absolute date for the signing of the treaty, but the belief prevailed to-night that the ceremony would take place on Thursday, although it might be as late as Friday morning. At a conference between Secretary Dutasta of the Peace Congress and Von Haniel to-night it was indicated that the German delegation for the signing of the treaty would come from Germany. President Wilson has agreed to delay his departure from France until the treaty is signed.

The Big Five has asked the legal experts to present a report on the legal aspects of the sinking of the interned German ships at Scapa Flow and asking what can be done in the way of reparation.

GERMANS ASKED FOR DELAY OF 48 HOURS

Premiers Roused From Sleep to Read Note.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, June 23.—Before the note of Germany's unconditional acceptance of the peace terms of the Allies had been received to-day the Germans had transmitted a request for an additional forty-eight hours within which time to make known its decision relative to signing without the reservations refused by the Allies.

Before the note of Germany's unconditional acceptance of the peace terms of the Allies had been received the Germans had transmitted a request for an additional forty-eight hours within which time to make known its decision relative to signing without the reservations refused by the Allies. The request was denied by the Council of Three.

Premiers Aroused at Night.

The request was delivered during the night in dramatic circumstances. A French officer reached Paris at 2:30 A. M. from Versailles with a note from Von Haniel saying that the Weimar Government had notified him it would sign the peace terms, but that the text of the message had not been decided upon and would be sent later.

This was delivered immediately to Secretary Dutasta's chief of staff. The Secretary was awakened, and he in turn aroused President Wilson and Premiers Clemenceau and Lloyd George. A meeting was then arranged for early in the morning, when the request was refused after discussion of less than an hour.

The German note read as follows:

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE, MR. CLEMENCEAU—*Mr. President:* The Minister for Foreign Affairs instructs me to beg the allied and associated Governments to prolong for forty-eight hours the time limit for answering your Excellency's note communicated yesterday evening, and likewise the time limit for answering the note of June 16, 1919.

It was only on Saturday after great difficulty that a new Cabinet was formed which, unlike its predecessor, could come to an agreement to declare its willingness to sign the treaty as regards nearly all its provisions. The National Assembly has expressed its confidence in this Cabinet by a large majority of votes. The answer only arrived here just before midnight, as the direct wire from Versailles to Weimar was out of order. The Government must come into contact anew with the National