

WILSON SIGNS MEASURES SENT TO HIM AT SEA

Rail Deficiency, Indian and Supply Bills Approved Aboard Steamer.

REPLIES TO 3 RULERS

Wireless Messages Sent to George, Alfonso and Mikado.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—President Wilson signed the railroad appropriation bill, the Indian bill, some minor measures and other documents which needed signature to become law before July 1 at sea to-day.

It was the first time that a Chief Executive of the United States had affixed his signature to appropriation bills away from continental United States.

A pouch containing bills was despatched on the eastbound transport Great Northern from New York on June 24. This morning the Great Northern met the George Washington, bearing the President homeward. The important papers were sent to the President's ship, signed, and a wireless was sent to the White House announcing that the bills had become law.

Technically the President was on American territory when he signed the measure.

By the Associated Press.

ON BOARD THE U. S. S. GEORGE WASHINGTON, June 30.—It was at 11:15 o'clock this morning (ship's time) that President Wilson left his home in Europe, signed the Indian Appropriation bill and the Railroad Deficiency bill.

The transport Great Northern, with mail pouches direct from the White House in Washington containing the Indian and the Railroad bills, have in sight early this morning. The President's ship, the George Washington, had been previously arranged by wireless, Rear Admiral Grayson and Joseph P. Tumulty, Secretary to the President, engaging in the wireless correspondence.

The Great Northern approached on the port side of the President's ship, then came to a stop and a destroyer transferred the mail bags to the President's ship.

The bills awaiting the President's signature and documents relating to other Government business were soon spread on the President's desk for his attention. In addition to the two important supply bills there was a number of army and navy court martial reports and several reports from the Department of Justice.

First Time in History.

This first time in history that such operations of receiving and signing bills in midocean had occurred was commemorated by the President's signing of other record breaking advance in modern methods of communication.

President Wilson was 367 miles out at sea when the George Washington was running sixteen knots an hour, which indicates her arrival in port about Monday noon.

It was expected that the Presidential party will proceed direct to Washington, without stopping at New York, and that the President's first official utterance in America will be when in person he will present a detailed statement of the proceedings of the Peace Conference. He carries with him copies of the treaty.

President Wilson is enjoying the balmy air and sunny breeze of an ideal passage. They spent much of the day on the upper deck. The President was accompanied by Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Wilson a blue tan o' shanter.

At 11 o'clock in the morning the alarm sounded for boat drill, and the President went through the maneuvers, taking a place with his wife and the others in a lifeboat. The President complimented Capt. McCauley on the smartness of his crew in making the boats and having everything prepared.

Several thousand returning American soldiers and a score of pretty French maid brides are on board the transport on its voyage to the United States. A number of the soldiers who are members of the guards at the Paris White House and the Hotel de Crillon, headquarters of the American delegation, were married during their sojourn in Paris.

The regulations provided no means for the brides to accompany their husbands aboard the George Washington, and for a time it seemed that they might get left behind. A tearful joint appeal from the brides to President Wilson, however, led to the making of arrangements for their accommodation and they are one of the happiest societies of the year.

Farewell messages were received yesterday by President Wilson from King George of England, King Alfonso of Spain and the Emperor of Japan. The one from King George makes a rather significant allusion to "the American and British peoples, brothers in arms, will continue ever in peace." The reply of the President to the message of King George was as follows:

"It gives a deep pleasure to express to you by wireless of the trust of your generous message concerning the great ends which have been attained by the present peace and the ties which have been created between your own great people and ours. We are on the eve of realizing, more than we could realize them at the time, the real objects of the great war. The free peoples of the world, united to defeat the enemies of liberty and justice, have through their representatives wrought a plan by which peace may remain united in a permanent partnership of intimate council to promote the cause of justice and of freedom through the beneficent progress of science and the growth of a liberal polity. It is within the choice of thoughtful men of every nation to enrich the peace by their counsel. I am happy to echo your greeting at this momentous time of renewed vision and confident hope."

Greeting From Mikado.

Emperor Yoshihito of Japan, in congratulating the President, said: "It gives me heartfelt pleasure to congratulate you and the great friendly people whose first magistrate you are on the definite termination of the war in which you and they did so much to achieve final victory. Accept my warmest felicitations on this magnificent triumph which, I firmly believe, is the forerunner of a great new era of the world's history, eclipsing all that have gone before in the general diffusion of happiness and security."

The President replied:

"Your Majesty's message of felicitation is received with the greatest satisfaction. It has been a privilege to cooperate with the very able representatives of Japan in developing the terms of peace which inevitably involved the interest of the whole world. I believe

Home Building

Help the home building movement in Brooklyn and Queens by lending money on mortgage in these Boroughs.

We lend our money freely and will lend as fast as investors take the mortgages on our hands. Have loaned \$16,000,000 since January 1st.

We can furnish you good small mortgages guaranteed by the Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Company (Capital and Surplus \$10,000,000) netting 5% to the investor.

We have on hand about 250 mortgages in amounts between \$1,500 and \$10,000. You can buy them now and your interest will begin at once.

We have sold nearly \$700,000,000 of such mortgages and no investor has ever lost a penny. Can this investment record be equalled elsewhere?

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO

Capital \$5,000,000 Surplus \$11,000,000. MANHATTAN 176 Broadway 187 W. 125th St. BROOKLYN 370 E. 149th St. RICHMOND 90 Bay St. S. George HANNAH Minnesota

with your Majesty that the results achieved forecast a new era in the world's history because they give promise of a peace in which justice will be imperiled by selfish initiative on the part of any single nation.

King Alfonso of Spain sent this message: "On the occasion of the signing of the peace in which you have in conjunction with your country taken such a preponderating part, I am pleased to send you my most sincere congratulations and I ask you to accept my very best wishes and those of Spain for the happiness and prosperity of the United States of America in the new era now beginning. I wish you, Mrs. Wilson, and Miss Wilson, a good journey."

In reply the President said: "I greatly appreciate your message. I rejoice with you over the signing of the peace and look forward with equal confidence to a new day in which it will be possible to give peace a new significance for the nations through common counsel of amity and cooperation, and I am sure I am expressing the feelings of the people of the United States in wishing for the fruits of the better day."

GERMANY NOT ALONE GUILTY, SAYS BAUER

"could a halt be called to the immediate wage demands. 'The peace has been signed,' he concluded, 'and the German people fervently hope that the great world will become a living reality for all peoples, and not merely a cessation of the clash of arms and of hatreds and antagonisms between peoples. They hope that all will have an opportunity to obtain bread and the raw materials for industry. The German people are ready to help rebuild the world and to work out their own salvation.'"

"It will be hard for us. The world in general had no idea of the real conditions prevailing in Germany, and when it learns it will not wonder why there was no choice for us but to sign the bitterly humiliating conditions. The German morale has broken. Her resistance was broken by four years of semi-starvation among the masses. Even you, who have been here much of the time during the war, probably have no real idea of the extent of the suffering; of broken spirit and of injury to the health of millions of Germans from the inhuman methods used against us. Our censurers do not permit anything on this to be printed, lest it give information to the enemy."

GERMANY TO BLAME, SAYS BAVARIAN PAPER Asserts This Will Admitted When People Understand.

BREMEN, June 30.—Those German leaders who are protesting so violently against the rigors of the peace terms are not representing what the real sentiment of the German people will come to be when it knows the whole truth, the Munich Post, a Majority Socialist newspaper, asserts in an editorial in a recent issue. Germany's own acts are responsible for the losses of territory caused her by the peace terms, the newspaper admits, and her responsible statement know this to be so. "When the German people are acquainted with the facts," says the Post, "they will understand why the victors are so strict and so lacking in mercy toward us. The German people then will all those who are surprised at the rigor of the peace terms. They will compel them to adopt a more moderate tone and this will bring back the good feeling which existed before the reign of the policy of violence, now ended. The civilized world then with confidence will assist us in our misery and in our efforts to obtain a just and humane modification of the terms of the victors to which we are bound to submit to-day."

5,500 BOLSHEVIKI TAKEN.

Kuban and Don Cossacks Succeeded in Different Operations. EKATERINBURG, Friday, June 26.—The army of Kuban Cossacks operating in the bend of the Don River has captured 4,000 Bolsheviki and ten guns. The Don Cossacks, who also are advancing northward, have captured 1,500 prisoners and three armored trains. The Don Cossacks have occupied Millerovo and broken the Bolsheviki front north of Millerovo. In their successful advance the Kuban Cossacks put to rout four infantry and two cavalry regiments of the Bolsheviki forces.

PEACE WITHIN VITAL, SAYS GLEMENCEAU

France Must Face Conditions Without Weakness, Premier Tells Deputies.

SOCIALISTS STAY SILENT

Council to Take Up Matters of Procedure—Austrians to Get Treaty Soon.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, June 30.—In presenting the text of the peace treaty to the Chamber of Deputies to-day, Premier Clemenceau made a brief speech in which he recalled the French National Assembly which met at Bordeaux in 1871. He said:

"We make peace as we made war, without weakness, without political arrogance, and with the unchangeable resolution to remain worthy of our God, who wanted to perpetuate France in its historic virtues, always forward, always high."

After recalling that it was first of all against France that the effort of universal oppression was directed, the Premier declared that he would not permit "us for us to again furnish the example. This peace cannot be exclusively a peace with friendly peoples and with those upon whom we are still untrusting."

The Centre and Right cheered the Premier, while the extreme Socialist Left remained silent. Contrary to his usual custom, Premier Clemenceau read his speech, which required only ten minutes for delivery. When he had finished there came cries of approval from many of the Socialists, including Jean Bon, Socialist deputy, however, insisted upon observance of the regulation which permits posting to be voted on only the day after a speech is made.

Great Drama Closed. After depositing the treaty and the convention between France and the United States and Great Britain on the table in the chamber, M. Clemenceau said:

"As to the conditions of the treaty itself and the spirit that should be in it, I do not wish to anticipate the discussion which must take place here. However, at the hour which is to close the greatest drama of history, which was so nobly and so magnificently accomplished, the first impulse of our souls should be of hope for France as much as for humanity—the French ideal, the humanitarian ideal."

"We may and we ought publicly to attest this common thought under the eyes of our great ancestors, the nation of France, and the capacity of Chancellor of the German Empire, was responsible solely to the German Emperor, and the one time ruler of Germany cannot escape full responsibility for any and all the acts committed by his subordinate. State Department officials expressed no opinion for publication as to the plea set up by the German Emperor and substituted for William Hohenzollern in the indictment and trial which under the terms of the treaty guilty German officials must undergo."

Some international lawyers here are inclined to the belief that the former Emperor might be expected to escape trial and punishment at the hands of such a special tribunal as the peace treaty proposes by challenging its fairness and demanding a change of venue on the ground that the members of the court would be at once his accusers and judges. Officials in a position to know the sentiments of neutral Governments are of the opinion that the Netherlands never will voluntarily surrender the former Emperor under extradition proceedings, and they say that inasmuch as the Emperor has been no serious suggestion that force be used to apprehend him his trial may proceed in his absence.

DULLES PLACED ON REPARATIONS BOARD New York Lawyer May Be Succeeded Later by Baruch.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Sun. Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved. PARIS, June 30.—John F. Dulles, formerly a member of the law firm of Sullivan & Cromwell, New York, has been placed in charge of the American interests on the Reparations Commission, pending the ratification of the treaty and the appointment of a permanent American member of the commission. Mr. Dulles succeeds to the work accomplished here by Thomas W. Lamont, Bernard Baruch and Vance McCormick, all of whom are now homeward bound on their way to the United States. On the way home the President will confer with them on reparation matters. In American mission circles there is a strong sentiment in favor of the appointment of Mr. Dulles as the permanent member of the commission. He has been generally successful in his work here, particularly in breaking many of the ties that have been formed in connection with the commission's work. Mr. Baruch has told some of his friends that he wants to remain in America, but it is believed that he would accept if the President urged him.

Benjamin F. Strong of the Federal Reserve Bank and Frederick Strauss of Seligman & Co., bankers, are two other names that have been mentioned as special men as well as the diplomats consider the job as outranking even a Cabinet post in importance for the next few years. It is thought that the permanent Reparations Commission if handled properly can be concluded in two years. This is based on the expectation of pressure throughout the world for the quick settlement of a fixed sum, for the reason that a lack of such settlement would constitute a drag on business that would soon be irresistible.

LETTS TROOPS NEAR RIGA. Germans Already Have Begun to Evacuate the City.

By the Associated Press. COPENHAGEN, June 29.—Lettish troops are within nine miles of Riga and the Germans are evacuating the city, according to a despatch received by the Lettish Press Bureau from Libau.

Educators Meet in Milwaukee. MILWAUKEE, June 30.—The first general session of the fifty-seventh annual convention of the National Education Association was held to-night.

A vigorous campaign against proposed plans of reorganizing is being waged by Margaret Haley, representing the Chicago Teachers' Federation. President George E. Strayer favors reorganization.

Automobiles at Auction. Every Wednesday at 1 P. M. Pleasure Commercial Cars Trucks. All Makes, All Models. We demonstrate all cars prior to sale. Buy your used car at auction.

FISS, DOERR & CARROLL CO. 155 East 24th Street, Tel. 3100 Madison Sq.

AMERICANS INJURED IN RIOTS IN BREST

Alleged Insult to French Flag by U. S. Naval Officer Blamed for Row.

TWO YANKEES MAY DIE

Two French Civilians Killed, While 100 of Both Nationalities Are Hurt.

By the Associated Press.

BREST, June 30.—Two French civilians were killed and five American soldiers and sailors were injured severely and more than 100 wounded in riots here last night. Two of the American soldiers are expected to die.

The casualties occurred as a result of the exchange of shots between American military and naval police and French sailors. The trouble began, according to available accounts, when an American naval officer, who is said to have been drinking heavily, tore down a French flag and trampled on it. A crowd of Frenchmen attacked the officer, and, it is said, kicked and beat him until he was unconscious.

American officers who passed by and who were not aware of the cause of the fight, went to the aid of the naval officer. The fight then became more general.

A mob of French civilians and soldiers and sailors attempted to rush the Hotel Moderne, where American officers were quartered. They burned a sentry box and threw stones at Americans in uniform wherever they found them. The Americans, it is said, retaliated.

A company of marines with fixed bayonets was hurried to the scene and the Americans soon restored order. Admiral Hec de Salau, the French naval commander at Brest, ordered the marines to return to their barracks. As the American marines marched back to their quarters, it is declared, they were pursued by a mob throwing stones and bricks.

The city is quiet to-day.

COMMONS TO GET PACT ON THURSDAY

Lloyd George to Introduce Bill to Put Provisions of Treaty Into Effect.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, June 30.—Premier Lloyd George announced in the House of Commons to-day the peace treaty signed by Germany would be brought before the House on Thursday. The Premier said that he would introduce a bill to enable the Government to put the provisions of the treaty into effect. At the same time he will take the opportunity to discuss the terms and the methods of the treaty's execution.

The treaty, he said, is the most comprehensive and far reaching of any document, whether regarded by the number of nations parties to it, or by the infinite variety of the interests concerned, or the vastness of the territories affected or whether regarded as a great new experiment which might alter the whole character of affairs of the world and give a new turn to destiny.

The Premier received a rousing reception when he appeared in the House. He had been cheered by crowds on his way from Downing street to the House but the reception given to him in the House by his fellow members eclipsed the cheers he had received elsewhere since his return from Paris.

Paterson Police Foil Reds. Every Member Ordered on Duty for Rest of Week.

As a result of the conference held here Sunday by the police heads of the cities where bombs were exploded on June 2 with William J. Flynn, head of the Department of Justice secret service, Chief John Tracey, of Paterson, N. J., has decided to have every member of the police department and detective bureau on duty on duty to-morrow, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, scouring the city for suspicious persons and anarchists. It is also said that Department of Justice will assist, as it is understood that terrorists have threatened fresh bomb outrages about this time. Chief Tracey would not say that more bombing activity was expected, but in taking every precaution against the possibility of a recurrence of the explosion which wrecked the homes of two silk manufacturers on June 2, it is understood that he would have every available man on the job during the "period of uncertainty." Chief Tracey has ordered that all vacancies in the force, which will be filled by the end of the month, be filled by the end of the month, and that the force be increased to 1,000 men.

Port to Head Trade Commission. WASHINGTON, June 30.—J. Franklin Ford, former Governor of New Jersey, will be elected chairman of the Federal Trade Commission to-morrow for the usual term of one year. The commission will go to Newark for the election as Mr. Ford is ill at his home there and cannot come to Washington.

Internal Peace Vital. "Internal peace as a foundation for external peace requires the bringing to an end of the conflicts," M. Clemenceau dwelt at length on the necessity of reconciling opposing interests and opinions, referred to the troubles of 1871, and added the military virtue of "revanche" has come—even in defeat we had begun our moral "revanche." In victory we will complete it. Too long have we dispersed our forces in the political and social conflicts. It is the fatality of all peoples and of all times.

M. Clemenceau referred to the errors of German judges concerning Prussia and Germany's preparations to subjugate her. He pointed to the result and said in conclusion: "It is true that our fields have been ravaged, our villages and towns razed. The elite of our young manhood reposes in our sacred soil, enshrouded in glory. All our wealth has been spent without measure, our blood has been shed from all our pores, tears have furrowed all visages, all hearts have trembled with unpeppable horror, but the tears, the suffering and the blood from our wounds have left us better, higher, greater and more completely French."

"France is erect, alive and strong in her will for justice and the military virtue of our great soldiers. Now, every one of us to-morrow, in peace, as in war, social union remains the very foundation of the country that we shall not have saved from the barbarian in order to send it aunder by paricide hands."

The new Council of Four, consisting of

Kennedy & Cortlandt's OUTING SPECIALS \$3.00 Tennis Pants, \$1.95 Swimming Suits, \$4.50 Tennis Shirts \$2.00 High Grade Shirts of Fancy Madras \$2.00 Good Assortment Nainsook Athletic Underwear, 65c Shirts and Drawers \$1.50 Madras Union Suits, 95c Bath Robes, \$4.85

Automobiles at Auction. Every Wednesday at 1 P. M. Pleasure Commercial Cars Trucks. All Makes, All Models. We demonstrate all cars prior to sale. Buy your used car at auction.

FISS, DOERR & CARROLL CO. 155 East 24th Street, Tel. 3100 Madison Sq.

POLICE HELPLESS IN STRIKE RIOT

Workers Bared at Plants by Crowd of 3,000 to 4,000.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

ROME, N. Y., June 30.—An attempt to resume work in this city's big mills, which have been tied up for four weeks by a strike, was defeated this morning by a crowd of three to four thousand strikers, who defied the police force and refused to permit any workers to enter the factories. After several hours of disorder Chief of Police Keating notified the Mayor that he was powerless and would take no further responsibility. Deputy sheriffs or troops probably will be called. A large number of women were in the crowd that gathered at the entrances of the mills in East Rome early to-day. They were armed with sticks and stones and the few persons who appeared in-

tending to work were quickly driven away. An automobile that was driven into the crowd was pitched upon and battered by its mob.

A score of police officers looked on helplessly and it was admitted by the authorities that the city was at the mercy of the strikers.

TURKISH DELEGATES GO HOME THURSDAY

Can Visit Paris Previously to Make Purchases.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, June 30.—The Turkish delegation which visited France for the purpose of laying before the Peace Conference a request that Turkey's territorial integrity be preserved intact will leave for home Thursday. In the meantime the members of the delegation will be permitted to visit Paris to make purchases.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—President Wilson signed the railroad appropriation bill, the Indian bill, some minor measures and other documents which needed signature to become law before July 1 at sea to-day.

It was the first time that a Chief Executive of the United States had affixed his signature to appropriation bills away from continental United States.

A pouch containing bills was despatched on the eastbound transport Great Northern from New York on June 24. This morning the Great Northern met the George Washington, bearing the President homeward. The important papers were sent to the President's ship, signed, and a wireless was sent to the White House announcing that the bills had become law.

Technically the President was on American territory when he signed the measure.

By the Associated Press.

ON BOARD THE U. S. S. GEORGE WASHINGTON, June 30.—It was at 11:15 o'clock this morning (ship's time) that President Wilson left his home in Europe, signed the Indian Appropriation bill and the Railroad Deficiency bill.

The transport Great Northern, with mail pouches direct from the White House in Washington containing the Indian and the Railroad bills, have in sight early this morning. The President's ship, the George Washington, had been previously arranged by wireless, Rear Admiral Grayson and Joseph P. Tumulty, Secretary to the President, engaging in the wireless correspondence.

The Great Northern approached on the port side of the President's ship, then came to a stop and a destroyer transferred the mail bags to the President's ship.

The bills awaiting the President's signature and documents relating to other Government business were soon spread on the President's desk for his attention. In addition to the two important supply bills there was a number of army and navy court martial reports and several reports from the Department of Justice.

This first time in history that such operations of receiving and signing bills in midocean had occurred was commemorated by the President's signing of other record breaking advance in modern methods of communication.

President Wilson was 367 miles out at sea when the George Washington was running sixteen knots an hour, which indicates her arrival in port about Monday noon.

It was expected that the Presidential party will proceed direct to Washington, without stopping at New York, and that the President's first official utterance in America will be when in person he will present a detailed statement of the proceedings of the Peace Conference. He carries with him copies of the treaty.

President Wilson is enjoying the balmy air and sunny breeze of an ideal passage. They spent much of the day on the upper deck. The President was accompanied by Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Wilson a blue tan o' shanter.

At 11 o'clock in the morning the alarm sounded for boat drill, and the President went through the maneuvers, taking a place with his wife and the others in a lifeboat. The President complimented Capt. McCauley on the smartness of his crew in making the boats and having everything prepared.

Several thousand returning American soldiers and a score of pretty French maid brides are on board the transport on its voyage to the United States. A number of the soldiers who are members of the guards at the Paris White House and the Hotel de Crillon, headquarters of the American delegation, were married during their sojourn in Paris.

The regulations provided no means for the brides to accompany their husbands aboard the George Washington, and for a time it seemed that they might get left behind. A tearful joint appeal from the brides to President Wilson, however, led to the making of arrangements for their accommodation and they are one of the happiest societies of the year.

Farewell messages were received yesterday by President Wilson from King George of England, King Alfonso of Spain and the Emperor of Japan. The one from King George makes a rather significant allusion to "the American and British peoples, brothers in arms, will continue ever in peace." The reply of the President to the message of King George was as follows:

"It gives a deep pleasure to express to you by wireless of the trust of your generous message concerning the great ends which have been attained by the present peace and the ties which have been created between your own great people and ours. We are on the eve of realizing, more than we could realize them at the time, the real objects of the great war. The free peoples of the world, united to defeat the enemies of liberty and justice, have through their representatives wrought a plan by which peace may remain united in a permanent partnership of intimate council to promote the cause of justice and of freedom through the beneficent progress of science and the growth of a liberal polity. It is within the choice of thoughtful men of every nation to enrich the peace by their counsel. I am happy to echo your greeting at this momentous time of renewed vision and confident hope."

Greeting From Mikado. Emperor Yoshihito of Japan, in congratulating the President, said: "It gives me heartfelt pleasure to congratulate you and the great friendly people whose first magistrate you are on the definite termination of the war in which you and they did so much to achieve final victory. Accept my warmest felicitations on this magnificent triumph which, I firmly believe, is the forerunner of a great new era of the world's history, eclipsing all that have gone before in the general diffusion of happiness and security."

The President replied: "Your Majesty's message of felicitation is received with the greatest satisfaction. It has been a privilege to cooperate with the very able representatives of Japan in developing the terms of peace which inevitably involved the interest of the whole world. I believe

with your Majesty that the results achieved forecast a new era in the world's history because they give promise of a peace in which justice will be imperiled by selfish initiative on the part of any single nation.

King Alfonso of Spain sent this message: "On the occasion of the signing of the peace in which you have in conjunction with your country taken such a preponderating part, I am pleased to send you my most sincere congratulations and I ask you to accept my very best wishes and those of Spain for the happiness and prosperity of the United States of America in the new era now beginning. I wish you, Mrs. Wilson, and Miss Wilson, a good journey."

In reply the President said: "I greatly appreciate your message. I rejoice with you over the signing of the peace and look forward with equal confidence to a new day in which it will be possible to give peace a new significance for the nations through common counsel of amity and cooperation, and I am sure I am expressing the feelings of the people of the United States in wishing for the fruits of the better day."

Germany Not Alone Guilty, Says Bauer. "could a halt be called to the immediate wage demands. 'The peace has been signed,' he concluded, 'and the German people fervently hope that the great world will become a living reality for all peoples, and not merely a cessation of the clash of arms and of hatreds and antagonisms between peoples. They hope that all will have an opportunity to obtain bread and the raw materials for industry. The German people are ready to help rebuild the world and to work out their own salvation.'"

Germany to Blame, Says Bavarian Paper. Asserts This Will Admitted When People Understand. BREMEN, June 30.—Those German leaders who are protesting so violently against the rigors of the peace terms are not representing what the real sentiment of the German people will come to be when it knows the whole truth, the Munich Post, a Majority Socialist newspaper, asserts in an editorial in a recent issue. Germany's own acts are responsible for the losses of territory caused her by the peace terms, the newspaper admits, and her responsible statement know this to be so. "When the German people are acquainted with the facts," says the Post, "they will understand why the victors are so strict and so lacking in mercy toward us. The German people then will all those who are surprised at the rigor of the peace terms. They will compel them to adopt a more moderate tone and this will bring back the good feeling which existed before the reign of the policy of violence, now ended. The civilized world then with confidence will assist us in our misery and in our efforts to obtain a just and humane modification of the terms of the victors to which we are bound to submit to-day."

5,500 Bolsheviki Taken. Kuban and Don Cossacks Succeeded in Different Operations. EKATERINBURG, Friday, June 26.—The army of Kuban Cossacks operating in the bend of the Don River has captured 4,000 Bolsheviki and ten guns. The Don Cossacks, who also are advancing northward, have captured 1,500 prisoners and three armored trains. The Don Cossacks have occupied Millerovo and broken the Bolsheviki front north of Millerovo. In their successful advance the Kuban Cossacks put to rout four infantry and two cavalry regiments of the Bolsheviki forces.

PEACE WITHIN VITAL, SAYS GLEMENCEAU

France Must Face Conditions Without Weakness, Premier Tells Deputies.

SOCIALISTS STAY SILENT

Council to Take Up Matters of Procedure—Austrians to Get Treaty Soon.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, June 30.—In presenting the text of the peace treaty to the Chamber of Deputies to-day, Premier Clemenceau made a brief speech in which he recalled the French National Assembly which met at Bordeaux in 1871. He said:

"We make peace as we made war, without weakness, without political arrogance, and with the unchangeable resolution to remain worthy of our God, who wanted to perpetuate France in its historic virtues, always forward, always high."

After recalling that it was first of all against France that the effort of universal oppression was directed, the Premier declared that he would not permit "us for us to again furnish the example. This peace cannot be exclusively a peace with friendly peoples and with those upon whom we are still untrusting."

The Centre and Right cheered the Premier, while the extreme Socialist Left remained silent. Contrary to his usual custom, Premier Clemenceau read his speech, which required only ten minutes for delivery. When he had finished there came cries of approval from many of the Socialists, including Jean Bon, Socialist deputy, however, insisted upon observance of the regulation which permits posting to be voted on only the day after a speech is made.

Great Drama Closed. After depositing the treaty and the convention between France and the United States and Great Britain on the table in the chamber, M. Clemenceau said:

"As to the conditions of the treaty itself and the spirit that should be in it, I do not wish to anticipate the discussion which must take place here. However, at the hour which is to close the greatest drama of history, which was so nobly and so magnificently accomplished, the first impulse of our souls should be of hope for France as much as for humanity—the French ideal, the humanitarian ideal."

"We may and we ought publicly to attest this common thought under the eyes of our great ancestors, the nation of France, and the capacity of Chancellor of the German Empire, was responsible solely to the German Emperor, and the one time ruler of Germany cannot escape full responsibility for any and all the acts committed by his subordinate. State Department officials expressed no opinion for publication as to the plea set up by the German Emperor and substituted for William Hohenzollern in the indictment and trial which