

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair and continued warm to-day; to-morrow probably showers.
Highest temperature yesterday, 95; lowest, 74.
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

LONDON TRIAL FOR KAISER, PREMIER TELLS COMMONS; ASKS HEARING FOR LEAGUE

Mingled Cheers and Laughter Greet His Appeal for the Covenant.
TURNS THEN TO A PLEA Alliance With France Received With Approval as Treaty Is Explained.
DEFENDS HARSH TERMS "Deeds That Provoked Them Are Still More Terrible," Says Lloyd George.

LONDON, July 4.—William Hohenzollern, the abdicated German Emperor, will be brought to England in a British ship and imprisoned in the Tower of London, according to the "Daily Mail."
The death penalty will not be sought, the newspaper asserts, but if he is found guilty the Allies will ask his banishment for life to a remote island, following the precedent of Napoleon's exile on St. Helena.
The note to Holland requesting the extradition of the ex-emperor, it is understood, will be signed by twenty-two or twenty-three of the Powers.

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The Premier's reception in the House of Commons equalled the spontaneous outburst of Monday, and he responded with a brilliant speech. Apparently with a realization of the dramatic circumstances surrounding his action he made his hearers feel that with the presentation of these two bills he was presenting the fruits of the great allied victory to Great Britain.
"Terrible as are the terms, the deeds which invoked them were still more terrible," he said.
The appearance of the Premier brought out a great crowd of Americans, Ambassador Davis and other notables were in the gallery when the Prime Minister arrived.
Mr. Lloyd George approached the Parliament buildings through densely packed streets, and he was lustily cheered all along the route. He received an ovation also when he entered the House, the members standing and waving their hands and loudly cheering.
When he arose to speak the Premier showed little trace of the strain he has been under. His face was ruddy and his shoulders were squared in a way that gave every assurance of his perfect health. In asking permission to lay the ratification bills on the table the Premier described the treaty with Germany as "the most momentous document ever sealed by the British Empire."
After paying a high tribute to his fellow delegates at the Peace Conference the Premier announced that an international tribunal to try the ex-Kaiser would sit in London soon; that the German army had been reduced so greatly that it no longer could be a menace to Germany's weakest neighbors; that reparation would be exacted to the limit of Germany's ability to pay, and that the German colonies never would be returned.
It was evident ten minutes after the Premier began to speak that he was talking over the heads of the Commons to the British people direct, telling them how that he had returned from Paris with every result he had promised.
The verdict of Parliament on the Premier's work is certain to be unqualified approval. There was evidence in the enthusiasm with which the Premier was greeted to-day that his hold on the British public is undiminished, which is of interest as the beginning of a new epoch rather than concluding an old one. Lloyd George now begins his career as a Prime Minister of peace and the country as a whole appears willing to give him a chance to apply himself to peace problems as unreservedly as he worked for Great Britain in the war.
There are many rumors of political party splits and the enemies of the coalition government are already gloating over the possibilities of the Premier's fall. The opinion appears to be general, however, that if the Premier adopts the same attitude toward peace problems that he used to meet the war time emergencies the public will rally behind him.

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French-Vatican Amity Gets a Fresh Impetus

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PARIS, July 3.—The growing movement for a rapprochement between France and the Vatican received unexpected support during yesterday's session of the Chamber of Deputies, when former Premier Viviani, a leading member of the Socialist Left, declared that he saw nothing to fear in France's resuming her former relations with the Vatican.
In reply to an interpellation by Deputy Monzie, Foreign Minister, Viviani said that the situation had not changed for the Government, which had neither directly nor indirectly sought representation at the Vatican. He gave also official confirmation to the report that it was Cardinal Amelme who got the German Bishops of Alsace-Lorraine supported by Frenchmen, recently making a special trip to Rome for the purpose.
Deputy Monzie charged that it was at France's solicitation that Great Britain had sent an Ambassador, through whom France has conducted negotiations with the Pope.

JOY IN FRANCE OVER TREATIES

American Senate's Right to Delegate Power to League Council Questioned.
GERMAN MENACE BARED Backing of U. S. and Great Britain Hailed as Biggest Protection.

PARIS, July 3.—Criticism of the provision in the Franco-American treaty requiring the sanction of the League of Nations features many French press comments, although naturally there is a deep sense of gratification over the general nature of the engagement. All concede that both treaties are virtually without precedent for form and subject matter, but the effect is to bring up the subject of the League, which practical minds here cannot accept as a body having the right to veto the action of the Parliaments. The question whether the American Senate can constitutionally delegate its powers to the League Council is seen as a big issue.
Gaulois points out that the treaty grew out of recognition that the Rhine constituted a natural barrier, as important for Great Britain and America to maintain as for France.
"It is to be regretted that this protection shouldn't take the character of a formal defensive alliance," it says. "It should be superior to any statute of the League of Nations. Our security has been left, we fear, to surprises and deceptions which the League has in store for us when we come to apply its various clauses. But this would have been to recognize the imperfections and fragility of this political and social structure conceived and imposed by the idealists whose views prevailed over others of a more practical turn of mind, and more sensible of the realities."
"It seems excessive that to assure our defence we should be obliged to obtain the approval of neutral or hostile Powers. Thus Germany, when admitted to the League, might protest that it was a measure undertaken against a fellow member."
The Journal says "the necessity of having the treaty approved by the Council of the League, with power left to one member of the pact to provoke a denunciation thereof, doesn't add force to the engagement. It would be well to know if the treaty could be passed without such reserves. Never before, even under the direct menace of German power, have British and American opinion admitted the possibility of tying their nations by treaty to European politics. Could anything, therefore, better illustrate the solidarity created by a fraternity of arms?"
The Parisienne in rejoicing over the pact points out that it signifies a new era. This is the first time, the paper says, that a treaty of this kind has been opened for the world's inspection, and that it can be signed by the act of diplomacy in the full light of day, and more decisive than if it had been formed in the secrecy of the chancelleries.

AVOIDS ONUS OF SIGNING.

Bratiano Leaves Paris to Submit Treaty at Bucharest.
PARIS, July 3.—M. Bratiano, Prime Minister of Rumania, left last night for Bucharest to submit to his Government the text of the treaty regarding that country.
"It is no secret," says the Petit Parisien, "that Rumanian opinion concerning Transylvania, Bessarabia and the Banat are not satisfied by the treaty."
Public opinion in Rumania and Transylvania is such that M. Bratiano considers it impossible to take upon himself the responsibility for signing without first referring the matter to the Government. It is even possible to say the least, thus starting a ministerial crisis.

May Be Help to Ratification.

The first point, it is considered, will be rather a help toward obtaining ratification, possibly inasmuch as it renders America less liable to be victimized by some future militaristic French government. The crux of the treaty naturally is article one, which makes the United States agree "to come immediately to France's assistance in the event of any unprovoked movement of aggression against her being made."
But on the other hand diplomats here of other nations point out that there

PARIS, July 3.—Negotiations between France and Belgium regarding a new commercial treaty have been in progress here for several days. These negotiations are expected also to have a bearing on the proposed economic union between Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.
Delegates from Luxembourg were reported to have arrived in Brussels two months ago to discuss an economic treaty, at the suggestion of the Peace Conference. This suggestion had in view some form of economic and political understanding between the two Governments.

FRENCH ACTION FLOUTS WILSON

Clemenceau Gives Out Treaty Despite Strong Protests by President.
INSULT TO SENATE SEEN Lansing's Appeal to Delay Until Washington Acts Proves Fruitless.

PARIS, July 3.—The publication of the Franco-American treaty text at a late hour last night was undertaken on the responsibility of the French Government after efforts to obtain the consent of the American authorities proved unsuccessful. As cabled to THE SUN, pressure on the French Government to make this treaty public has been enormous, owing to the fact that it represented the crux of Clemenceau's diplomacy in his negotiations with President Wilson here and the French public was eager to know just what victory he had won. There is much wonder here as to how the action will affect the President's support of the pact.
Attempts to obtain American consent to make the treaty public went on all day yesterday, the French announcing in the afternoon that Secretary of State Lansing had obtained the President's approval. When this was made known to Mr. Lansing he authorized a denial, saying that he had communicated with the President and that the latter had insisted he had no right to make the treaty public before submitting it to the Senate. Both he and Mr. Lansing held, it was explained, that treaties are secret until the seal is removed by the Senate.
The French Government then announced the treaty would not be published, but later there was a change of mind, with the result that the text was given to the French press, along with the British treaty.
A Treaty in Every Sense.
As already forecast, the document proves to be a treaty in every sense of the word and much more pretentious than when it was initiated here. The two treaties are the same with respect to the wording of the four articles, but the British treaty has a fifth article, which in addition to absolving the dominions unless it is approved by the dominion parliaments concerned states more definitely that it is to come into effect. This clause reads:
"The present treaty shall be ratified and shall, subject to Articles II, and IV, come into effect the same time as the treaty of peace with Germany, of even date, comes into effect for the British Empire and the French Republic."
It is in the introductions that the language of the two treaties differs, the American treaty, drafted by Secretary Lansing, going to greater length in explaining the reasons for the pact. The British introduction merely says:
"Whereas there is danger that the stipulations relating to the left bank of the Rhine contained in the treaty of peace signed this day at Versailles may not at first provide adequate protection and security for France, and whereas His British Majesty is willing, subject to the consent of his Parliament and provided that similar agreement is entered into by the United States, to undertake to support France in the event an unprovoked aggressive movement is made against France by Germany."
In defending the treaty the two chief points made by those concerned in its negotiation are: first, that there is nothing therein which prevents the United States from being the judge as to whether the aggression was unprovoked; and second, that not only must a majority of the League first approve, but it can be terminated at any time by the United States upon application to the League Council, provided a majority agrees with its contention that the treaty is no longer necessary for the protection of France. Thus while France might want it continued the United States and a majority of the League members could cancel it.

Some of the Wage Demands.

The tendency of labor to exercise the spirit of exploitation of which it has always availed capital is shown in the new wage demands of the hotel and restaurant employees' union in Dresden. The porters want \$3,000 a year, waiters from \$2,225 up and cooks and their assistants \$2,750.
The Berlin strike, while apparently based on the incredible prices of necessities, is said in Government circles to have political significance and designed ultimately to cause the fall of the Government.
On the other hand, the charge is made, and with much reason, that the Government has remained apathetic toward the food profiteers and that no attempt has been made to control prices. The workers contend that it is impossible to live when meat is \$2 a pound, a suit of clothes \$150 and everything else in proportion.
Stimulated by the promise that the blockade would be lifted when Germany ratified the treaty the members of the Government left for Weimar to-night.

FRANCO-BELGIAN TREATY UP.

Negotiations for Trade Agreement May Affect Luxembourg.
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BERLIN IN HANDS OF PROFITEERS; MILLIONS WALK

Populace Unusually Calm, but Noske Is Ready for Emergencies.
WAGE DEMANDS GROW Strike Seen as Political Move for Overthrow of the Government.
CABINET OFF TO WEIMAR Promise of Lifting Blockade When Germany Ratifies the Treaty Aids Situation.

BERLIN, July 1 (delayed).—The capital of Germany presented a picture to-day not unlike large cities previous to the advent of modern transportation. Not a wheel turned on the subway, surface or elevated trains, and with all the suburban steam trains tied up the larger part of the city's four millions walked.
The open square known as the "Platz," from which the streets radiate like the spokes of a wheel, resembled a market place of olden times. Every conceivable kind of vehicle was resurrected and stood waiting for passengers, at rates of from 50 cents up. Butcher wagons, bakery wagons, grocers' delivery wagons, dogcarts and ancient landaus long forgotten were improvised.
Automobile traffic was heavier than any day since before the war, the drivers ignoring the legal passenger rates recently authorized and snapping their fingers at all who declined to pay their outlandish charges.
Troops Kept Out of Sight.
The business part of the city was generally demoralized, many employees not reaching their work until noon. The patience of the public remained almost unbelievable and the day passed calmly. Cavalry patrols were seen in the streets, but Minister of Defence Noske kept his troops out of sight to avoid provocation.
It is evident that Noske has become weary of the responsibility of maintaining order in the country. He spent the entire day at his headquarters, before which many motor trucks loaded with machine guns were observed. He expressed confidence that the situation would not get away from him.
The food and coal trains were seriously interfered with, although fair regularity in passenger traffic was maintained. Only three days' coal supply remains in the power plants of the electric railways companies, and there is a like amount in the gas works.
Minister Noske declared he would bring the food trains from Hamburg and Bremen by force if necessary. The omnibus lines are still running, but the men have demanded \$15 a month increase, retroactive two months. The rail workers are demanding a minimum of \$2,225 a year.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—How to draft a prohibition enforcement law that will not lay the foundation for perennial nationwide turmoil over its enforcement and amendment is beginning to be recognized by the Congressional committee handling the subject as a large problem. The Senate Judiciary sub-committee working on the measure expects to take the House bill as the basis, but may decide to make considerable changes. A member of the Senate committee explained the difficulties thus:
"We have been hearing various interests and have not seriously attacked the framing of legislation, but it will be taken up by the Senate. The question of defining intoxicating liquors by fixing some percentage of alcoholic contents begins to develop difficulties. The drys want us to prohibit everything with more than half of one per cent. The wets would like the limit fixed at 2 1/2 or 3 per cent.
"Some of us begin to doubt whether any percentage should be specified because it would become an invitation for trouble in future, keeping the question perpetually alive. Those who have lived in prohibition or party prohibition States know how absorbing such an issue can become and some of us have hoped to avoid keeping it constantly alive."

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Mrs. Beale M. Lundgren, charged with having murdered Miss Florence W. Gay of Andover in December, 1917, while acting as her nurse, was found not guilty by a jury here to-night.
Mrs. Lundgren became weak while waiting almost nine hours for the jury to report and was attended by her physician. She was pale when brought into the courtroom to hear the verdict, which was announced by Foreman Perry A. Newhall at 9:32 o'clock. The jury had been out eight hours and forty-four minutes.
Judge Thayer cautioned the fifty spectators against making a demonstration, but there was applause when the foreman said "Not guilty." The court thanked the jury and Mrs. Lundgren was discharged.
She was accompanied from the courtroom by her nurse, Mrs. Margaret Hooper, and her brothers, Mark and William Wilkins of Bayonne, N. J.

DRY ENFORCEMENT LAW BIG PROBLEM

Committee Sees Likelihood of Perennial Turmoil.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Announcement was made to-day of the award of a number of civilian flying licenses by the joint army and navy board of aeronautical compliance.
Following are the names of those in and near New York to whom flying licenses have been awarded: Felix R. Egan, 234 West 124th street, New York; Michael G. Harbola, Newark, N. J.; Paul R. Moore, 518 North street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; James I. Hainford, Ossining, N. Y.; John R. Allen, 2577 Boulevard Jersey City, N. J.; Donald W. McKinney, Great Neck station, L. I.; Harold J. Browne, 46 West 129th street, New York city.

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ARMY WILL BE DEMOBILIZED BY SEPTEMBER 30

Baker Sends Out Orders to Cut Force to 233,308, Peace Strength.
PERSHING FIRST TO ACT Only 5,000 to 10,000 Men to Remain Abroad, Is Prediction.
MANY OFFICERS MUST GO Decreased Appropriations the Cause of Sudden Action—Wets Hopeful.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, issued an order to-day for the demobilization of the army by September 30 to the peace time strength of 233,308 officers and men authorized by the national defence act. This brings measurably nearer the prospect of the President lifting the ban on liquor, which must remain in effect until demobilization has reached a point where it can be declared completed by Executive proclamation.
The emphasis which Secretary Baker lays on the necessity for haste in discharging the soldiers and officers gives rise to the belief in many quarters here that it will be possible for the President to declare the army demobilized even before September 30.
In a night letter which Secretary Baker sent to all military commands in the United States concerning the order for demobilization he says:
"Appropriations for the support of the army make it necessary that immediate and energetic steps be taken by you to expedite reduction of commissioned personnel. By September 30, 1919, it will be necessary that a peace time strength of command personnel, as provided by the national defence act, be reached, and that officers of the permanent establishment be returned to their regular grades. All officers holding only commissions for the emergency, including applicants for permanent appointment, will be discharged on or before that date."
It was explained, however, that the sudden activities of the War Department are not due to any desire to permit the free and open sale of liquor again. The sharp curtailment of War Department funds by Congress in the new appropriations, which became effective July 1, have made it necessary to demobilize men still in the service under the emergency call as speedily as possible.
A series of announcements by Mr. Baker showed the curtailment process already in operation. The following cable has been received from Gen. Pershing relative to the Third Army.
"The Third Army has been discontinued this date. The troops constituting it will hereafter be designated the 'American Forces in Germany.' Major-General Henry T. Allen has been assigned to command of these forces, relieving Lieut.-Gen. Liggett, who will return to the United States."
The understanding here, based on unofficial advice, is that not more than 5,000 or 10,000 American troops are to be maintained on German soil. The rest will be sent home as speedily as Gen. Pershing can arrange, according to present indications.

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R-34 CLOSE TO ST. JOHN'S, PUSHES AHEAD STEADILY; SHIPS GET GOOD REPORTS

British Leaders Acclaim U. S. on Independence Day
Lord Bryce, Marshal Haig, Admiral Beatty and Lord Reading Pay Tribute to America in Special Fourth of July Edition Issued by "The Times."

LONDON, July 4.—The Times is publishing to-day a special Fourth of July edition in which many British notables pay tribute to the United States. Some of the articles follow:
By Lord Bryce—"The British friends of America wish every good for her on the day she celebrates. They earnestly trust that the two peoples as they have stood by one another in the fight to save freedom for the Old World and New, may continue to stand together to work for freedom, peace and progress everywhere. I think concord and cooperation will be of supreme importance for the future welfare of mankind."
By Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig—"On this side of the Atlantic we have always been ready to acknowledge to the full the extreme value of American sympathy during the first years of the war and the great encouragement and assistance given to us in the later stages of the conflict by her active intervention.
"It may be some time before the real facts of the war are brought home to all classes and sections of the mighty public of America. When that time comes I am confident they will accord us as full a measure of gratitude in return for the far vaster sacrifice of blood which we have made to preserve the common heritage of the Anglo-Saxon race.
"Now, when the Atlantic can be crossed in a day, there is no room for a misunderstanding between the great English speaking peoples, the chief lesson of the war must be the essential brotherhood of those who, sharing the same language, fought side by side in mutual confidence and admiration for the same high ideals.
"Among those who fought beside us were many young Americans who had lived with us in our universities and learned to know us. I hope that in the days of peace many more will visit us in this manner and that there may grow up between our own and the American universities even closer and more friendly connections, so that by the interchange of visits and ideas among our young men our whole nations may get to know each other better."
By Admiral Beatty—"The brotherhood in arms of American and British seamen has fashioned a mighty bulwark for the freedom of all nations. The British and American navies fought and triumphed together for the cause of civilization. They have forged a new link between the English speaking peoples by common sacrifice for common ideals."
By Lord Reading—"Last year Independence Day fell in the midst of a period of grave anxiety. This year the celebration will be happier, for it comes at a moment when victory is won and the forces of freedom and justice have finally triumphed over their aggressors.
"The mighty efforts of America that proved of such notable assistance in bringing the great war to an end will be gratefully remembered by the friends of liberty as long as deeds are told and history is read, and these efforts have strikingly demonstrated the marvellous growth of America since the day when she first became an independent nation.
"English speaking people rejoice in this vast increase of power and influence of the United States in the world, for they know that the cherished ideals of the American people and their lofty conception of liberty will ever make for the progress of humanity and never serve the forces of reaction. Henceforth every Independence Day will recall the great events of the historic war when the Americans, British and French united in their resolve to maintain freedom for the world, stood together on the battlefields of France, and finally drove the German into submission.
"If any past misunderstandings or prejudices between America and Britain still lingered before the war, they have been removed, let us hope for all time, by the common sacrifice of lives laid down to uphold the banner of liberty, the common sufferings of two peoples with the common ideals that inspired them to persevere to victory.
"May America and Britain on every future Independence Day be as closely united as they were during the war, and may they ever cooperate for the preservation of liberty and the maintenance of peace."

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