WEATHER.
Fair tonight and probably tomorrow; little change in temperature.
Temperature for twenty-four hours ending 2 p.m. today: Highest, 84, at 3:30 p.m. yesterday; lowest, 66, at 7 a.m. today.
Full report on page 29.

Closing New York Stocks, Page 24.

The Evening Star.

WITH SUNDAY MORNING EDITION

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BRITAIN PUTS HER GRAND FLEET AGAIN ON A WAR FOOTING

Dozen Fighting Craft Arrive at Copenhagen Is Report in London.

R-34 CANCELS FLIGHT PLANNED TO AMERICA

Sentiment That Huns Will Sign Treaty Is Reported Gaining in Paris.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, June 19.—Morning newspapers feature British naval and other preparations in the event of Germany refusing to sign the treaty of peace and print, under big headlines, several unofficial reports which were current during the night.

The grand fleet has again been placed on a war footing, it is reported, and ready to sail for German waters at a moment's notice.

Flight to U. S. Postponed.

The flight of the British dirigible R-34 to America is definitely postponed until Germany decides what she intends to do regarding the peace terms.

Should Germany refuse to sign, according to one officer, the flight of the R-34 will be eastward instead of westward.

The airships which now are engaged in a demonstration flight over Germany will return to their bases tonight and remain there until the German decision is announced.

"Bombs and machine guns were unnecessary in the present flight," said the officer. "Should they have to go eastward again, however, these things may be needed."

The Daily Sketch says the R-34 was over Berlin at 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

(The foregoing appears to dispose of reports in London last night that the R-33 and R-34 were armed for their eastward cruises.)

Warships at Copenhagen.

A telegram from Copenhagen reports the arrival there of a dozen British cruisers and several destroyers prepared to enforce the blockade.

Believe Huns Will Sign.

PARIS, June 19 (by Associated Press).—While admitting that it has little direct or comprehensive information regarding the German attitude toward the signing of the peace treaty, the American delegation to the peace conference is optimistic in its view of the situation.

In common with peace conference circles generally, the delegates are not disturbed by the newspaper reports from Germany, received here, of an unfriendly nature toward the revised terms.

Decision Is Not Reached.

WEIMAR, June 18 (by the Associated Press).—The cabinet today debated the peace terms of the allied and associated powers. It was officially announced that no decision had been arrived at. The cabinet probably is awaiting the result of a conference of the south German premiers with the government. There will be no further cabinet sitting until Thursday.

The full original French text of the entente answer, including the covering note, was finished this morning by the printers, and will be distributed this afternoon.

"Sign and End Agony."

BERLIN, June 18 (by the Associated Press).—"Sign the treaty and be through with the agony," is the gist of the comment of the people of Berlin today. After the wrath provoked by the moral indictment contained in the covering note of the allied answer the residents of Berlin seemed to have resigned themselves to the inevitable.

"Rather the end with terror than terror without end," was the way one small merchant put it today.

Delegates Oppose Signing.

The German peace delegates have drafted a memorandum recommending that the cabinet refuse to sign the peace treaty, according to a Weimar dispatch to the Zeitung Ammittag.

Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the delegation, the Tageblatt says, will resign, as well as the other members of the delegation, unless this view is adopted.

The premiers of Bavaria, Wurttemburg, Baden and Saxony have arrived at Weimar.

A pronounced movement in the ranks of the majority members of the assembly at Weimar in favor of signing the treaty is reported in a dispatch received here late tonight. Sentiment among the clericals and left wing democrats under the leadership of Baron von Richthofen is also reported to be crystallizing in that direction.

Pessimistic Report in Basle.

BASLE, June 18 (by the Associated Press).—The German peace delegation at this mornings' meeting at Weimar advised the cabinet to reject the peace treaty, according to a dispatch sent from Weimar by the correspondent of the Frankfort Zeitung. The correspondent added that the experts with the delegation also were of the opinion that the treaty should be rejected.

RUSS FUGITIVES LAND.

Reach New York in Flight From Wrath of Bolsheviki.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Thirteen Russian fugitives from the wrath of the bolsheviki, including Archbishop Platon, metropolitan of Odessa, arrived here yesterday on the steamship Vladimir from Novorussik.

All of the party with the exception of Archbishop Platon were detained at Ellis Island for investigation by the immigration authorities. The metropolitan, who formerly was a dignitary of the Russian Greek Catholic Church in the United States, was permitted to land after an exchange of telegrams with officials at Washington.

French Mine Strike Settled.

PARIS, June 18.—The miners' strike has been settled to the satisfaction of both sides and work will be resumed tomorrow in the coal mines of northern France, according to the newspapers this evening.

ITALY MAY ANNEX FIUME AND FACE PARIS WITH FACT

Important Move in Adriatic Is Forecast by Correspondent Mowrer in Clash With Jugoslavs.

BY PAUL SCOTT MOWRER.
Special Cable to The Star and the Chicago Daily News. Copyright, 1919.

PARIS, June 19.—I have reason to believe that the Italians are preparing for an important move in the Adriatic.

It is possible that the annexation of Fiume will be proclaimed in order to confront the peace conference with an accomplished fact.

It is considered that the Jugoslavs, although good soldiers, would be incapable of standing against the Italians.

Furthermore, it is doubtful in view of their hesitation and indecision in other questions, whether Britain, France and the United States would be willing to make more than a platonic protest against such vigorous action on Italy's part.

CABINET CHANGES SOON, PREDICTED

Voluntary Resignation of Mr. Burleson Would Not Bring Surprise.

PREDICTS OTHER CHANGES

BY DAVID LAWRENCE.

Must Burleson go?

The resolution adopted unanimously by the American Federation of Labor at Atlantic City demanding the removal of Albert Sidney Burleson as Postmaster General constitute the first public demand by that organization or any other labor body for the dismissal of a member of President Wilson's cabinet.

The administration of Mr. Wilson has been particularly friendly to labor, and when Congress, in 1913, created a Department of Labor, the President selected as the first head of that department an official of the American Federation of Labor—William B. Wilson. Samuel Gompers, president of the federation, has always had the ear of President Wilson and has been given a free hand at the Paris peace conference wherever questions of labor have been discussed in connection with the covenant of the league of nations or any other international action.

Forsees Effect on President.

Because of these facts and circumstances it is not doubted here that the action by Mr. Gompers' organization—and unanimous action at that—will have a profound effect upon President Wilson. Were it not for the fact that many people in the National Capital are silently in concurrence with the Postmaster Generals views on labor, though they differ with him on other questions, the resolutions at Atlantic City would have been looked upon as a premise or basis for action by the President.

But at the Capitol particularly, where Mr. Wilson is repeatedly accused of catering too much to labor, it was plain to see that some men thought it would be highly unwise and undesirable for any member of the cabinet to be removed in these times for a refusal to recognize labor unions.

Deeds Must Square With Words.

On the other hand, the progressive elements, who count themselves champions of labor and who agree with the substance of President Wilson's last message to Congress, cabled from Paris, that labor is at the very forefront of the world situation today, believe the President must make his deeds square with his words and sever connections with any member of his cabinet who does not uphold his view.

William Jennings Bryan, Secretary of State, left the cabinet because of a difference of opinion between the President and himself on a fundamental administration policy with respect to Germany, while Lindley M. Garrison resigned as Secretary of War because of a disagreement on military policy. The resignations of Messrs. McReynolds, Gregory and McAdoo were for personal reasons—the first being elevated to the Supreme Court of the United States and the last two being anxious to return to private life to increase their financial income. Not one member of the cabinet, however, has been removed. Both Mr. Bryan and Mr. Garrison resigned voluntarily, without the slightest hint or suggestion from the President.

There was a time, too, when Secretary Baker offered to resign if he were embarrassing the President in any way, but Mr. Wilson steadfastly refused to accept his resignation. On the contrary, he wrote Mr. Baker a letter praising him highly and deploring the criticism of him.

Removal Would Be First.

If the President were to take cognizance of the Atlantic City resolutions and ask for Mr. Burleson's resignation, it would be the first case of its kind in the cabinet, though the President has removed several officials below cabinet rank. These cases have been rare, and usually cabinet officers have seemed to be sponsors for the action, but the direction or instructions for removal came from the President himself. In some instances, publicity was not given because of a desire not to embarrass the official removed, but during the war, particularly, there was much more flexibility about personnel than during peace time.

Refused to Make "Goats."

Thus far the President has always stood firmly by members of his administration against all attack on the ground that it was a personal assault upon him and an effort to discredit his administration. He has refused to permit anybody to be "the goat."

The demand for the removal of Postmaster General Burleson, however, is different from any other case ever presented to the President, for Mr. Wilson's political family—the conspicuous members of the democratic national committee—have made it plain to him, by letter and otherwise, that the Postmaster General is an insuperable obstacle to the political success of the democratic party on the ground that he has alienated hundreds of thousands of voters.

Criticism of the administration of the Post Office Department and the telephone and telegraph lines has been at the bottom of the movement against the Postmaster General, though he himself has attributed it to the alleged prejudices of newspapers and periodicals in connection with his attitude on second-class mail rates.

Hints at Resignations.

In administration quarters nothing is said nowadays about the Burleson

(Continued on Second Page.)

MEDAL ELIGIBLES ENROLLING SLOWLY

D. C. Service Men Entitled to Honor Symbols Backward in Appearing.

HASTE BEING URGED

Washington's soldiers, sailors and marines are still appearing slowly to register for the medals which the city desires to give them on July 4, registrars at the several headquarters reported again today.

The committee in charge of awarding the medals had hoped to get all those entitled to receive the honor enrolled this week. Members of the committee feel now, however, that, unless the service men put aside their bashfulness and register in larger numbers between now and Saturday night, many will go unhonored.

Where to Enroll.

An additional registration booth was opened today in the Navy Department building, with Lieut. Howard Fisk in charge. The other places where you can enroll are: Basement floor, District building, 14th street and Pennsylvania avenue; National Guard Armory, 472 L street northwest, and room 835, Southern building, 15th and H streets.

Families who have men still away in the service should make written application for a medal to Capt. E. H. Grove, room 12, District building, giving the name and full particulars about the man entitled to the medal.

Relatives of men who died in the service also should make written application for a medal, which will be presented to the next of kin.

Recent Registrants.

Among the latest men to register at the booth in the District building was Maj. Oliver P. Newman, former District Commissioner. Other officers who enrolled at the District building today were Col. Easby-Smith, Commander C. T. Jewel of 2135 R street, a veteran naval officer; Capt. E. J. Dorn, U. S. N.; Col. O. C. Pierce of the Motor Transport Corps, who was decorated for meritorius service, and Second Lieut. Elmore K. McKay.

Lieut. McKay, who lives at 817 10th street northeast, was with the 96th Aero Squadron and won the croix de guerre and distinguished service cross for bravery at St. Mihiel and the Argonne, where he brought down two German planes.

Private Roland Cragg, 813 15th street, who registered today, was an ambulance driver and distinguished himself, bringing wounded from the trenches under shell fire for four days and nights. He wears the croix de guerre.

Private Homer E. Greenfield of the old District National Guard and Private Elmer C. Andrews of the 312th Machine Gun Battalion, both under treatment at Walter Reed Hospital for wounds received in action, registered at the District building today.

Another honor man to enroll was Capt. Thomas E. Jones, medical officer of the 368th Infantry, who was given the distinguished service cross for dressing wounds at the front.

Wounded Will Be Enrolled.

Arrangements have been completed by the administration of the Walter Reed Army General Hospital for the registration of the wounded District of Columbia patients there to enable them to secure the medals that are to be furnished by the citizens. There are a number of District soldiers at that hospital, and they will be recorded and their names supplied to the committee having charge of the distribution of the medals.

WIRE RETURN BILL PASSED IN HOUSE

After reconsidering its action extending government fixed telegraph rates for six months, the House today, without a record vote, passed the amended Senate bill providing for return of the telegraph and telephone properties to private control and repealing the law under which those properties and the cable system were taken over by the President.

SENATOR GORE INJURED.

Shoulder Bruised When Automobile Bearing Him Overturns.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., June 19.—Senator Thomas P. Gore of Oklahoma was injured late yesterday afternoon when an automobile in which he was rushing from Mitchell to Sioux Falls overturned, throwing the senator out on to the ground. He was not painfully injured, according to attending physicians. His shoulder was badly bruised, but he suffered no internal injuries.

The Oklahoma senator was speeding to Sioux Falls to catch a train for Washington when the accident occurred. A front wheel of the automobile caught in a rut, overbalancing the car. He plans to continue his trip.

DETAINED SHIPS PROCEED.

Eight American Steamers With Food for Germany Leave Deal.

DEAL, England, Wednesday, June 18.—The eight American steamers with cargoes of provisions for Germany, which were detained here for a few days, have proceeded for German ports.

There was a report early today that they would be held here pending the signing of the peace treaty.

SENATORS IN HOT DEBATE ON LEAGUE

Vice President Forced to Cite Rules Against Irate Members.

WILLIAMS STARTS ROW

A charge by Senator Williams that the foreign relations committee had been "stacked against the league of nations" by the republicans, started a heated debate in the Senate this afternoon.

The partisan clash became so heated that Vice President Marshall repeatedly admonished senators against breaking the rules.

Senator Moses Replies.

Senator Moses of New Hampshire, a new republican member of the committee, said his selection to membership had been "stacked against the President only in the sense that he is a democrat and I am a republican."

"No," shouted Senator Williams, "you have stacked it against the hope of world peace as well as against a democratic President. You have left on it only one republican avoring the league, Mr. McCumber of North Dakota, and the reason you left him was because you didn't dare take him off."

Senator McCormick, republican, of Illinois, declared it might also be said that "the peace commission to Paris was stacked with democrats ready to bow to the will of the chief executive."

Senator Williams replied that the Paris conference at least had done its work, while the republican senators, through the Knox resolution, were "asking for time to think when, if you had any capacity to think at all, you'd have thought long ago."

The discussion was begun by Senator Thomas, democrat, of Colorado, who said:

Adoption of the Knox resolution regarding the league of nations and the peace treaty would be interpreted as an uncalled-for effort by the Senate to dictate to the peace conference. The Colorado senator declared the proposal that the Senate declare itself now against accepting the league as interwined with the peace terms was improper and unwise.

Mr. Spencer Offers Resolution.

Before Senator Thomas spoke, Senator Spencer, republican, of Missouri, who had not previously indicated his views regarding the league of nations, introduced a resolution proposing that the Senate declare that under any league plan adopted application of the Monroe doctrine must be reserved entirely for national determination. The resolution went over without action.

The Spencer resolution would declare the Monroe doctrine "an essential national policy" and that "the necessity and extent of its application and enforcement are matters to be determined alone by the United States."

The tariff, immigration and like internal questions would be declared "matters to be determined entirely by the country in which they arise and under no circumstances questions for settlement under the league of nations."

The resolution would declare also "that the United States cannot band itself in advance to either make war in the future or to send its Army and Navy into other lands for purposes of control."

FAVORABLE REPORT ON TEACHERS' BILL

Retirement Measure, With Amendments, Comes From D. C. House Committee.

BUILDINGS REGULATION

Chairman Mapes of the House committee on the District of Columbia was authorized at a meeting of the committee today to report favorably the bill for the retirement of public school teachers in the District of Columbia. The measure reported is House bill 5818, which was introduced June 14 by Mr. Mapes, being the revised bill framed after the recent hearing of school teachers.

Several amendments were made in the text of the bill as introduced. It was provided that a teacher who shall have reached the age of seventy shall still be retained on the active list in the judgment of three-fourths of the members of the board of education. The other amendment related to unimportant changes in verbiage.

Would Exclude Superintendent.

Mr. Johnson of Kentucky proposed an amendment to exclude the superintendent of public schools from the operation of the retirement act, but it was rejected by the committee, whereupon Mr. Johnson gave notice that he would offer the amendment on the floor of the House. Chairman Mapes expects to call up the bill for consideration in the House Monday, if the steering committee gives the District of Columbia right of way on that day.

The District committee also ordered a favorable report on the bill giving patrol wagon drivers in the police department all the rights of other members of the force.

Would Regulate Buildings.

Commissioner Brownlow and Engineer Commissioner Kutz appeared before the committee in behalf of the Commissioners' bill to create a commission to regulate the height, location and use of buildings in the District of Columbia, and to establish building zones. Col. Kutz said that an immense building boom will soon be under way in Washington, and he expects that building operations in Washington within the next year will be in excess of the three preceding years. The necessity for the proposed bill was explained to the committee.

Members of the committee evinced favorable interest in the bill and it was decided to hold a special meeting of the committee some day next week, when Col. Kutz will go over the bill by sections and explain them.

Vote for Churchwomen.

The committee also ordered a favorable report on the bill allowing women to vote in the convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Washington, incorporated under act of Congress.

BEGINS CAMPAIGN FOR JULY 4 FUND

R. W. Hynson Takes Over Chairmanship of Finance Committee.

FEATURES OF PROGRAM

R. W. Hynson of the National City Company took over the chairmanship of the finance committee for the Fourth of July celebration, and began an intensive drive to get the remainder of the $10,000 needed to make the event a success.

Contributions have been coming in slowly, but members of the finance committee are confident this has been due to failure on the part of the people of the city to realize the magnitude of the demonstration which is being planned and its importance as an international event.

Mr. Hynson is satisfied that when the business and professional men become acquainted with the facts they will not hesitate to give the amount still needed.

Headquarters of Committee.

Headquarters of the finance committee have been opened in Mr. Hynson's office, 741 15th street. Among those associated with him are Capt. Julius Peyser of the festival ways and means committee, Charles B. Lyddane, Herbert Shannon, Leo Baum, Harry W. Hahn, J. Maury Dove, jr.; Henry Lansburgh, George R. Linkins, Max Fischer, Harry Wardman, A. C. Meyer, Edward S. Brashears, George S. De Neale, Sidney C. Kaufman, Frank M. Low, B. O'Leary, Harry S. Wolf, Earl Godwin, Joseph D. Kaufman, Milton King, Edwin B. Rheem, John P. Story, Sol Herzog, C. H. Pope, Louis Simon, Sefton Darr, Hilleary L. Offutt, jr.; Milton Hopfenmaier, William A. Hill, Morris Gans, Edwin P. Schwartz, Abe Sigmund, Clarence Pearson, Isaac Goldenberg, Holcombe Johnson and Sidney Lust.

Nearly all the nations which have diplomatic representatives in Washington will take part in the series of tableaux and pageants to symbolize the return of peace to the world.

Tableau for Capitol Steps.

Mrs. Marie Moore Forrest, pageant director, today announced her plans for the allegorical tableau on the Capitol steps which will bring the festivities of the day to a close.

Singing by a chorus of several thousand people, band music and a review of the parade will take place in addition to the spectacle.

President Wilson, Vice President Marshall and all of the officials of the federal government in Washington, as well as diplomats and representatives of foreign governments and the members of Congress, are being invited to attend these exercises.

The spectacle will open, said Mrs. Forrest, with a symbolization of the return of peace, marked by the appearance of a figure at the top of the Capitol steps and coming down the steps, attended by heralds and maids of honor. A dance typifying the spirit of the event will be given at the foot of the steps by the maids of honor.

Spread of Liberty.

The next scene is interpretative of the spread of the spirit of liberty among the nations of the world, and will be praticipated in by characters and figures representing the peoples and races of all continents.

Other scenes will represent the spirit of the new relationship between industry and workers, and the spirit of love and of peace.

ROBS STARVING BABIES

World's Meanest Thief at Work in This City Steals Money Given for Near East Relief.

The meanest person in the world was at work in this city yesterday afternoon.

He—or she—stole a five-dollar bill from the "barrel" standing in front of Washington headquarters of the committee for relief in the near east, 1425 F street.

The barrel, covered with wire netting, was placed in position some time ago, and placards called on sympathizers in the relief movement to drop in their contributions. During the afternoon yesterday somebody dropped a five-dollar bill in the barrel. It was there only a short time until somebody else—the aforesaid meanest person in the world—came along and stole it, thereby stealing just that much food out of the mouths of starving babies in Armenia and other near eastern countries, for whom the relief is designed.

PRESIDENT WILSON GETS CLOSE VIEW OF BELGIUM'S RUIN

Motors to Charleroi With King Albert, Attended by Numerous Suite.

By the Associated Press.

BRUSSELS, June 19.—President Wilson, who reached the Belgian capital last night after a day's trip from the border, which took him through the district devastated by the war, began the second day of his visit to Belgium this morning by motoring to Charleroi with King Albert. They set out on their trip at 9 o'clock, accompanied by M. Jaspar, the minister of economics, and a numerous suite.

Short Speech by the President.

On stepping out of the palace this morning the President found several thousand persons assembled there, who clamored for a speech. He responded with his first public talk, which was confined to a few words.

"My friends," said the President, "in coming here personally I have merely followed my own heart and the heart of the American people toward Belgium."

The king expected to show the American executive the destruction wrought by the Germans in the mines at Charleroi and supply him with documentary information of the wholesale and systematic destruction practiced by the Germans.

The President was not accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, who was somewhat fatigued after yesterday's trying journey.

A luncheon at the American legation, the appearance of the President before the Belgian chamber of deputies and his reception by Cardinal Mercier at Malines were a few of the features on today's program.

In the palace the President had met all the members of the Belgian cabinet and Cardinal Mercier. By calling first, the cardinal offered a diplomatic route for the President's call upon him at Malines today.

Address From the Labor Party.

The general council of the Belgian labor party has addressed a message to President Wilson, in which it says:

"The labor party repudiates any peace of violence and awaits the reign of a definite peace assuring the sovereignty of labor and the triumph of President Wilson's principles."

The address recalls the intervention of the United States in the war, and adds: "If the working classes everywhere were masters of their destinies it is beyond doubt that the President's program would have completely triumphed at the peace conference and Belgium would have obtained complete reparation for the losses she suffered."

Minister Lauds America's Aid.

Belgium's gratitude or America's work of relief during the great war and for the gallant service of the American Army during the last months of the conflict was expressed by Paul Hymans, foreign minister, today on the occasion of President Wilson's visit to the Belgian parliament.

Addressing Mr. Wilson, the minister recalled proofs of America's friendship for Belgium which were given him when he visited the United States during the first few months of the war as a member of the Belgian commission which inquired into German atrocities.

"Since then," he said, "Americans have proved their sentiments toward our country by acts of generosity, especially by the establishment of the Belgian relief commission."

M. Hymans paid a tribute to Herbert C. Hoover, who acted as chairman of the relief commission; Brand Whitlock, American minister to Belgium; and the American press, and American women.

"Belgian Cause Symbol of Right."

"The result of these efforts of Americans," he continued, "was that the Belgian cause became the symbol of right. It won such partisans of weight as Cardinal Gibbons, Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University; Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Theodore Roosevelt. Finally the American Army, crusading to Europe, took a glorious part in the common victory.

"Thanks to our liberal democratic constitution, the Belgian people, under the leadership of our beloved dynasty, resisted the formidable attack of the invader. Belgium, after four years of occupation, bruised and weakened, is deprived of its means of production, but is not discouraged, and is confident of the future. Workers, business men, scientists and artists will co-operate in the work of reconstituting Belgium's moral and intellectual life. They are convinced they may rely on American aid and friendship."

M. Hymans spoke of the good will toward Belgium shown by the Amer-

(Continued on Second Page.)

FEARS OF WATER FAMINE INCREASE

Consumption Over Safety Mark and Zihlman Measure Fails in Senate.

District officials are more alarmed over the water situation today than they have been at any time since the danger of a famine appeared.

With consumption shooting more than two million gallons a day over the safety mark, failure of the Senate yesterday to include in the District bill the Zihlman measure for investigating means of increasing the water supply unexpectedly has added to the seriousness of the situation.

Representative Zihlman said today he would make every effort to get the measure through as a separate bill. Unless he is successful, Washington soon may experience a desperate water shortage, District officials warned today.

Provision for Saving.

The outlook would be desperate now, they say, but for the provision in the bill which will require government departments, federal and municipal, to pay for the water they use after July 1, 1920. This will lead to a saving of millions of gallons daily, according to Supt. Garland of the water department.

The Commissioners were instrumental in convincing Congress that water should be paid for by the government as well as individuals. The principal benefit will come in the form of water saved, for government departments have long been under the indictment of using water extravagantly.

In one federal department, it is claimed, the installation of a condenser would make possible the saving of about 2,000,000 gallons a day.

Daily Capacity Exceeded.

The estimated safe daily capacity of the conduit is 65,000,000 gallons a day. Excepting Sundays, there have been but one or two days this summer when consumption has been under 67,000,000 gallons. On several days it has been over 70,000,000 gallons.

CLEMENCEAU'S REGRETS TO BROCKDORFF-RANTZAU

PARIS, June 18.—M. Clemenceau, as president of the peace conference, has sent the following letter to oCunt von Brockdorff-Rantzau, president of the German delegation, regretting the recent demonstration against German delegates at Versailles:

"Mr. President: I have been informed that at the time of the departure from Versailles of the German delegation last (Monday) night a crowd gathered at the doors of your residence and that some noisy incidents followed. I hasten to express to you my full regrets for acts which are so contrary to the laws of hospitality. These manifestations could only have happened because of the absence of a certain number of police officials who had been called away on duty in the neighborhood of Versailles.

"The prefect of the Seine and Oise department will offer an apology to Herr von Haniel and will be relieved from office, as well as the police commissioner, for not having taken appropriate measures, which had been ordered.

"I beg you to accept, Mr. President, the assurances of my high consideration,

(Signed) "CLEMENCEAU."

BELIEVE SCOUTS SAW MILLION GOAL PASSED

NEW YORK, June 19.—Full success in all its objectives has crowned Boy Scout week, June 8 to 14, according to statements issued here today by William G. McAdoo, chairman of the National Citizens' Committee; James E. West, chief scout executive, and Colin H. Livingston, president of the scout movement.

It was necessary to extend the time limit of the campaign in New York and a few other communities, but the directors of the drive expressed confidence that completed reports, when received, will show that the goal of 1,000,000 associate members has been passed.

London Wool Offerings, 9,000 Bales

LONDON, Wednesday, June 18.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today amounted to 9,000 bales. Choice greasy combings were often 5 per cent dearer, and scoureds advanced 1d a pound. New South Wales scoured touched 6s 9½d.

LOWERED PAY MAY CRIPPLE SERVICE

Congress' Failure to Increase Wage of Pumping Station Operatives Threatens Crisis.

WOULD PERIL SAFETY

Failure of Congress to include in the District bill increases in the pay of operatives at the water and sewerage pumping stations threatened today to cripple the functions of these institutions to the point where the health and safety of Washingtonians may be seriously menaced.

The bill, as it goes to conference, will put the workers at the pumping stations back on the pre-war statutory salary basis. It means reducing their present compensation by approximately half, as they are now paid on a per diem basis out of a war emergency fund, which expires July 1.

No one at the District building, least of all the Commissioners, believes the men will be willing to accept the reduced pay when they can make much more on the outside. That there will be wholesale resignations July 1, unless some way to remedy the situation is found, no one doubts.

Serious Crisis Within Two Weeks.

A crisis may be precipitated within two weeks which, from a health and general welfare standpoint, will be the most serious Washington ever experienced, municipal officials predicted today.

The Commissioners share in this view.

How to meet the situation is a problem the Commissioners and heads of the water and sewerage departments are studying from every angle, with apparently no feasible plan of relief in sight.

Submitted Plan for Increase.

When the District bill was being framed in the House, the Commissioners submitted recommendations for increases in the basic salaries of the employes of the pumping stations. These increases, plus the bonus of $240 authorized by Congress for government workers generally, would give them a total amount approximating what they now are paid out of the war emergency fund on a per diem basis.

For example, the statutory compensation of an assistant steam engineer at the water pumping station before the war was $1,000 a year. The amount was increased on a per diem basis during the war to $1,652.06. The Commissioners proposed to the House that the statutory amount be increased permanently to $1,550. This, with the bonus, would give a total of $1,790. The present salary of an assistant engineer who is on a per diem basis and receives the bonus is $1(772.06. It thus is seen that the Commissioner's recommendation contemplated keeping the pumping station employes at practically their present compensation, though on an annual or statutory basis.

Recommendations Not Approved.

The House did not approve the recommendation. Nor has the Senate. Consequently, there is no way to adjust the matter in conference, the action of both branches of Congress in the matter having been the same.

It is the fact that makes the outlook serious. With no funds available out of which to continue the men at per diem rates, the Commissioners' hands appear to be tied.

There are nineteen operatives at the sewerage-pumping station and fourteen at the water-pumping station. If they should quit their posts and the District government is unable to replace them a serious situation would result.

ARMAMENT LIMITATION COMING UP HERE IN FALL

Committees Preparing Outlines of Program to Be Submitted at White House Meeting.

PARIS, June 81 (by the Associated Press).—The indications are that the initial project for the limitations of the armaments of the great naval and military powers will be ready to present at the first meeting of the league of nations in Washington in October. While the plans are subject to the signing and ratification of the treaty, a number of committees are preparing a general outline of work, which will include, besides organization, many important subjects under the direction of the league, including disarmament.

The allied reply to the German counter-proposals made the definite statement that the allies intend to begin "immediate negotiations" for the limitation of armaments. It was explained in conference quarters today that the immediate negotiations contemplated were to be under the league of nations, and that a plan would be ready to present at the October meeting.

This will be dependent, however, upon improvement in conditions relating to frontier warfare in eastern Europe, as some of the powers are disinclined to enter upon disarmament until quiet has been restored.

The plans for limitation apply to American, as well as European countries, and practically all the American countries having considerable armies and navy are expected to become members of the league before October. Santo Domingo has applied, and is the first country outside the original membership making such application.

MacPHERSON A HOME RULER

Chief Secretary, However, Would Have Ireland in Empire.

DUBLIN, June 18 (by the Associated Press).—James Ian MacPherson, chief secretary for Ireland, in an interview today said he still was an unrepentant home ruler, but that under the plan of home rule which he contemplates Ireland would remain within the British empire.

Mr. MacPherson said he was convinced the British people never would agree to the establishment of an independent republic in Ireland. He also expressed the belief that the Sinn Fein movement was on the wane, having failed to accomplish any of its pledges, while its policy of abstention from membership in parliament led to neglect of Irish interests at Westminster.

The real difficulties of establishing home rule in Ireland, Mr. MacPherson added, lay among the Irish themselves.