

GERMAN CABINET RESIGNS ON ISSUE OF SIGNING PEACE; NOSKE MAY LEAD

A. F. L. INDORSES NATIONS LEAGUE PACT; WILSON TAKES HAND; RADICALS ROUTED

FEDERATION REFUSES TO INSIST POLITICAL PRISONERS BE FREED

Instead, Calls for Repeal of Espionage and Other War-Time Curbs on Popular Expression; Irish Cause Guarantee Offered.

Atlantic City, June 20.—Organized labor today indorsed the league of nations covenant and the labor provisions it contains, which, according to the cable message from President Wilson to Compters, have been weakened, altho not materially.

In giving its approval by a vote on a proportional basis of 3,270 against 420, the reconstruction convention of the American Federation of Labor made it clear that "nothing in the indorsement can be construed as denying the right of self-determination and freedom to Ireland, as recognized by this convention."

An amendment containing the Irish provision was adopted unanimously.

Andrew Furuseth, of the Seamen's union, led the opposition to a proposal to have organized labor indorse both the league and the covenant.

"No American ideals were left in the labor covenant," Furuseth declared, "after the conference at Paris got thru with it."

He said he did not wish to be considered as criticizing President Wilson, adding:

"President Wilson, no doubt, felt he was compelled to accept what he did accept. The concentrated wills of all European countries were breaking on his breast. There was the prospect of letting the blood gates of Europe open again."

Furuseth argued that some one in Paris, after the American delegates had left, inserted the word "merely" into the plank that "labor is not a commodity, between 'not' and 'a'" thus reversing its meaning.

"If the United States becomes a member of the league of nations," he declared, "we will have lost everything we ever struggled for."

The Federation refused to day to ask for the release of so-called political and industrial prisoners convicted under the espionage and other war-time acts. Instead, the Federation adopted a modified resolution, requesting that these acts be rescinded with the formal coming of peace.

(Continued on Page Two)

LEADERS FREED AS INDUCEMENT TO END STRIKE

Evidences of Bolshevism Also Laid Before Winnipeg Unions.

Winnipeg, June 20.—After striking union leaders announced, late today, they were considering calling off the general strike, since six of the union leaders were released today, city, provincial and federal officials united in presenting to them evidence of bolshevism which they had been tried by members of the central strike committee.

G. D. Robertson, Canadian minister of labor, Mayor Charles F. Gray, Commissioner W. S. Perry of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police and Crown Prosecutor A. J. Andrews, met five union leaders and showed them letters seized Tuesday's raid on the labor temple.

Misled, Says Government. "It is undoubtedly true that most of the members of the strike committee had a very large majority of the working men now on strike have been misled," the government officials announced for the conference, "and they have been used as pawns by those directly behind the One Big Union movement, which is being promoted with revolutionary intent."

Three of the letters made public were said by government officials to be to and by R. E. Russell, who has been considered one of the chief figures in the strike committee and who, before the strike, openly avowed himself dissatisfied with the present government. Russell has lived in Winnipeg for several years.

"I just got in a shipment of bolshevik funds for this purpose," (propaganda work) said one letter to Russell dated March 24, from a western man whose name was withheld. "We are getting out big union bulletins, and I will send you a copy. I have been asked by some of the broad men here if it is possible to bring you west to address a meeting of a railroad organization. Let me know you will have anything more out on the One Big Union movement."

Had Arranged Propaganda. To this letter Russell replied March 25, "I note the substantial financial aid you are receiving and no doubt it will be needed to carry on our propaganda, the eastern end of the country is where it should put in a lot of work. I have arranged with the central strike committee to distribute 20,000 copies of the Western Labor News in the three western provinces. This paper contains

(Continued on Page Two)

TOWNLEY AND MATE SUING FOUR PAPERS ON LIBEL CHARGES

Assert North Dakota Publications Carried Incorrect Reports About Them.

Fargo, June 20.—Four libel suits for damages aggregating \$800,000 have been started against North Dakota papers by President A. C. Townley of the Non-Partisan league, and William Lemke, one of his lieutenants.

The newspapers are the Grand Forks Herald, Bismarck Tribune, Valley City Times-Record and Fargo Forum. Papers already have been served on officers of the Bismarck paper.

Townley charges that the papers carried incorrect reports of evidence given by H. C. Amoth before the state banking board.

Czech President Offers Hungarians Truce in Hostilities

Zurich, June 20.—Professor T. G. Masaryk, president of Czechoslovakia, has replied to a message from Bela Kun, foreign minister of the Hungarian soviet government, declaring that when the Hungarian troops have ceased offensive hostilities in compliance with the demands of the entente, the Czechoslovak forces will cease hostilities.

Latest reports show that the Hungarians attacked the Czechoslovaks as recently as June 17.

ROTARIANS DECLARE FOR CONCILIATION IN LABOR DISPUTES; NO COMPULSION

Salt Lake City, June 20.—Resolution No. 19, on the relationship between employer and employe, which brot forth bitter debate at yesterday's session of the convention of the international association of Rotary clubs, was adopted, today, at the closing session, but that part of the resolution which would have Rotary to compulsory arbitration of economic questions was eliminated.

Action on the resolution was postponed from Thursday until today, to await the address of Dr. Henry Suzzallo, president of the University of Washington, to whom had been assigned the subject of employers and employe. Dr. Suzzallo declared that the use of force for the settlement of wage and labor disputes must be stopped.

As adopted the resolution pledged ro-

THESE MEN LEAD HUNGARIAN REDS



Photos, just received in this country, of Count Pogany, above, and Bela Kun.

POINDEXTER BOOM FOR PRESIDENCY WILL START JULY 2

Spokane, June 20.—Plans for the launching of a simultaneous campaign in support of the candidacy of United States Senator Miles PoinDEXter for president through this state July 2 were announced by local PoinDEXter backers here today.

The call for such a campaign will be signed by 100 supporters of Senator PoinDEXter's candidacy, it was stated, and organization of county clubs in all parts of the state is to be followed by a state-wide campaign in an effort to line up solidly behind their candidate the Washington delegation to the republican national convention.

Later, it was stated, efforts will be made to obtain the support of delegations of other states.

Wilson Will Inquire Into Polish Pogroms Thru Morgenthau's Aid

Paris, June 20.—(By The Associated Press)—President Wilson (By The Associated Press)—President Wilson, it was learned today, has decided to appoint a commission to investigate reported pogroms in Poland. It will consist of seven members, headed by Henry Morgenthau, formerly ambassador to Turkey.

ROTARIANS DECLARE FOR CONCILIATION IN LABOR DISPUTES; NO COMPULSION

tary to try conciliation and that in adjustment of all economic disputes the interest of the majority (public) be given due consideration.

Dr. Suzzallo in his program recommended that immigration be curtailed for a period of years, so that the foreigners in this country could be assimilated. He also made a plea that the country provide for the gradual development of an industrial code.

Albert S. Adams of Atlanta, Ga., was formally elected president; John D. Dyer, Vincennes, Ind., first vice president; Estes Snedecor, Portland, Ore., second vice president; James F. Finley, Chattanooga, third vice president; Raymond M. Haven, Kansas City, sergeant-at-arms, and Rufus F. Chapin, Chicago, re-elected treasurer.

ITALIANS ACCEPT FIUME DECISION; ALLIES STIR IRE

Turned Down Orlando For Urging Faith Be Kept With Them.

DEPUTIES CRY ENTENTE BETRAYED ROME'S CAUSE

Paris, June 20.—The Italian delegation to the peace conference has been directed from Rome to accept the proposition for the settlement of the Dalmatian controversy made by Premiers Clemenceau, Lloyd George and President Wilson, according to the Paris office of Reuter's Limited.

ORLANDO PIPES IN VAIN

Rome, June 20.—"Remain faithful to our duties toward the allies," was a passage in the address of Premier Orlando which turned the tide against the premier and resulted in the adverse vote which had its sequel in the resignation of the Orlando cabinet. There was a great tumult and crisis of "The allies have never been faithful to us. Why should we be faithful to them?"

Signor Orlando's fateful utterance so stirred the deputies that the remainder of his speech received but little attention.

Prior to the vote, Premier Orlando, in addressing the chamber, said: "Italy's peace with Germany and Austria has been solved in a manner, with which, on the whole, I feel satisfied."

Insisting on the necessity of a secret session, the premier declared that the government needed greater confidence and requested that the deputies would treat his motion for a secret session as a question of confidence.

Couldn't Kick Allays. The socialists opposed this. Signor Orlando, in his address, said Italy's position had been aggravated by international events during the second fortnight of April. He referred to President Wilson's message regarding the Adriatic question.

The Italian delegation at the peace conference, the premier added, had followed this policy: "First—Maintain with firmness all the essential points of the Italian claims, without which Italy is convinced peace will be neither just nor adequate to the immense sacrifices suffered."

"Second—Remain faithful in your duties toward the allies."

"Third—Avoid any blind form of obstinate intransigence. Indeed, facilitate conciliatory suggestions capable of producing accord in the conference over the problems concerning Italian frontiers."

Will Go After Gougers. Signor Orlando urged parliament to separate the discussion of foreign affairs from the internal policy of the country; the latter being vitally absorbed in the grave question of the high cost of living. Past experience showed, he said, that internal perturbations were transitory and that equilibrium should be regained.

The government, the premier continued, was determined to strengthen the defense of the consumers against the cupidity of speculation, which had assumed almost the form of folly. The government intended to suppress to the utmost possible, the machinations of the middleman and aid in bringing about cooperation among consumers. Having complete control of bread, rice, cereals,

(Continued on Page Two)

ELLSWORTH ENTERS GOVERNORSHIP RACE



Rep. Franklin P. Ellsworth. Now representing Franklin P. Ellsworth, now serving his third term as member of the house, has announced his candidacy for governor of Minnesota. He is a member of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce of the house.

ATTY. GEN. PALMER TURNS ON FOES IN STORMY HEARING

Says He Has Been Hounded by Friends of 40,000 Aliens Whose Property He Seized; Clash Breaks Up Meeting.

Washington, June 20.—Attorney General Palmer, at the first public hearing in the fight to prevent confirmation by the senate of his appointment, turned sharply, today, upon his accusers and boldly charged that they were aligned with German interests in a concerted attempt to discredit his administration as alien property custodian.

During the year and a half he was in charge of the office, Mr. Palmer declared he had been denounced by every enemy alien and every friend and attorney of every enemy alien in this country, and that in Berlin he was characterized as "official American pickpocket."

Every friend of the 40,000 aliens whose property had been seized were attacking him, he said, because his organization had seized enemy property and captured the German industrial army in the United States. It would be shown, he told the committee, that the particular charges lodged against him were not based on the ground that he had sold enemy plants at too low a price, but that he had sold them to Americans who had turned them to profitable account.

Five Hours in Snarl. For nearly five hours the senate judiciary sub-committee conducting an open inquiry at the request of the attorney general, was in a continual snarl. For two hours a crowd was kept on edge by the tense feeling breaking out at intervals, witnessed the remarkable spectacle of an attorney general of the United States defending his record and slashing at his enemies before a senate committee.

The bitter fight that broke out at the beginning remained to the end, the meeting closing abruptly and in disorder, with the announcement by Chairman Dillman that another session would be held tomorrow to determine future procedure and summon witnesses asked for by the complaints. There is a strong belief at the capital, tonight, that no further hearing of consequence will be held and that the committee will recommend confirmation of Mr. Palmer's nomination.

Clashes With Senator. It was near the close of the session and after the attorney general had given the committee some account of the connection of Harvey T. Andrews, the principal complainant, with the Bosch Magneto company plant at Springfield, Mass., that Palmer came to an open breach with Senator Frelinghuysen, republican, of New Jersey, leader in the fight to prevent confirmation of his nomination. Mr. Palmer was taking up charges as to the alleged placing of friends in positions where they might profit by sale of enemy property and had just stated that these charges were made by Senator Frelinghuysen and others, when the senator jumped to his feet. For an instant he and the attorney general glared at each other.

"You can't bluff me like that," the senator shouted. "I am a senator of the United States and I demand that Mr. Palmer answer criticisms of his ad-

(Continued on Page Two)

DOLLAR SILVER IS SURE SEVEN YEARS, HEAD OF MINT SAYS

Thinks Price Will Remain That High for Even Longer Period.

Reno, Nevada, June 20.—That the price of silver will not fall below \$1 per ounce in less than seven years, and probably not for several years later than that, is the statement made, today, by Raymond T. Baker, director of the United States mint, enroute to San Francisco for the annual accounting of the mint there.

He says probability of congress repealing the Pittman silver bill is very remote.

TWO HANGED FOR KILLING SALOONKEEPER YEAR AGO

San Quentin, Cal. June 20.—James Rogers and Clarence Rollins were hanged here this morning, at 10:15 o'clock, for the murder of Charles Allen, a saloonkeeper, on the Sonora road near Knights Ferry, last July.

FINDS BOY CHAINED AND IS SHOT WHEN HE URGES RELEASE

Convict Paroled for Harvest, Victim of Farmer Who Held Lad Captive.

Weavenorth, Kas., June 20.—C. W. Wilkes, a prisoner released from the Kansas state penitentiary on a harvest parole, is in a dangerous condition, today, following his being shot, last night, by C. W. Ray, a farmer living on Steiger's Island in the Missouri river, near the prison.

The shooting came as a result of Wilkes' finding a small boy chained in a room in Ray's home. The boy, according to Sheriff Wilson, when found was still fastened.

Ray said he was breaking the boy of running away.

Wilkes argued that the boy be released and, following a controversy, he was shot twice.

EBERT WILL REMAIN AS PRESIDENT; TERMS LIKELY TO BE SIGNED

Spartacans Again Making Bold Effort to Seize Government; Assembly Sentiment for Accepting Treaty Grows.

Reports in Paris, that the Scheidemann cabinet at Berlin had fallen and that Gustav Noske, minister of defence, might head a new cabinet—declared in later advices from Weimar to be premature—still later seemed confirmed.

Meanwhile Weimar is cut off by railroad from the rest of Germany, Spartacans having seized the roads in a new attempt to gain control of the government.

The German outlook seems to assure the signing of the peace terms. While the Scheidemann cabinet is hostile, sentiment in the constituent assembly is growing in favor of accepting the allies' terms—which a new cabinet probably will.

CABINET QUIT AT 2 A. M.

Berlin, June 20.—(By The Associated Press.)—The cabinet resigned at 2 o'clock this morning. President Ebert will retain his office temporarily.

It was stated on good authority today that President Ebert had decided to stand or fall with Chancellor Scheidemann, because he felt that he must resign rather than sign the peace treaty.

TALK OF BERNSTORFF

Paris, June 20.—An unconfirmed report received here from the army intelligence bureau at Coblenz says Count von Bernstorff, former German ambassador to the United States, has been named as minister of foreign affairs, and that he will come to Versailles to sign the peace treaty.

The latest reports received over the military wire from Weimar indicate that at 9 o'clock this evening (Friday) Germany.

(Continued on Page Two)

RELIGIOUS ISSUE RAISED BY FOES AGAINST LEAGUE

Senator Sherman Fears Vatican Will Dominate Supernation.

Washington, June 20.—A warning that the league of nations may end the separation of the church and state and bring the civilized world under the domination of the Vatican, was given in the senate, today, by Senator Sherman, republican, of Illinois, who declared the Roman Catholic church will be presented in the league assembly by twenty-four votes out of forty-five.

"From an early age," said the Illinois senator, "the occupants of the Vatican have believed in the inherent right of papal authority to administer civil government. It is with the utmost regret, I fail to find recorded in the history of papal claim of later days any renunciation or disavowal of the doctrine."

"Of the original 32 member nations signatories to the proposed league, 28 are Christian nations and four are of other faiths. Of these 28 Christian nations, 17 are Catholic nations—either a majority or an overwhelming preponderance of the population being of that religious faith, and eleven are Protestant. The 11 nations will be represented in the league, in all human probability by Catholic delegates."

"That church represents in its membership either a majority or almost an entirety of the several populations. The sway over these peoples, their implicit faith in the infallibility of the head of this great religious organization, is supreme. It is a power for good, I cheerfully bear witness to its support of stable government and, above all, its steady opposition to a socialistic state, disorder and bolshevism in its various forms and manifestations. But the head of the church proclaims and teaches his infallibility."

"Shall the United States commit itself to the mercy of a power from which our ancestors delivered us? Shall we risk entrusting ourselves and our posterity in the toils we have escaped thru their wisdom and the warnings they left to guide us?"

"The states invited to accede to the covenant of the league of nations number 13 and seven are Catholic. One is non-Christian. Therefore 24 of the 40 equal votes of the Christian nations, members of the league, are spiritually dominated by the Vatican."

VILLA DEMANDS REASONS FOR INVASION OF JUAREZ; GETS TART YANK REPLY

El Paso, June 20.—"I decline to have any communication whatsoever with you or your principal," Brigadier General James B. Erwin replied, today, to a communication received from General Felipe Angeles, commanding revolutionary forces in Mexico, regarding the reason American troops crossed the border last Sunday night.

A courier from General Angeles' camp near Samalayuca, 30 miles south of the border, who arrived here last night, today delivered the communication to General Erwin. It was signed by General Angeles and bore the seal of Villa's revolutionary government. The reply was transmitted to General Angeles by the same courier, who left immediately for the revolutionary headquarters.

"There is but one government in Mexico recognized by the United States of America and it appears that you or your principal are in no way connected with or claim to be connected with that government which is recognized by the United States of America," General Erwin's reply read.

Asserts He Was Winning. The communication from General Angeles was dated June 17, at his headquarters near Samalayuca, 30 miles south of Juarez, and stated that the rebels had done everything possible to prevent bullets from falling in El Paso. It recited that the attack was made from the riverside only after Villa had waited outside of the town three days, waiting for the federal to attack, and when they refused to give battle in the open, a demand was made for the surrender of the town without a fight.

When this was refused, the communication states, the rebels attacked and were in possession of the greater part of the town when the Americans crossed, whereupon the forces of Villa and Angeles were ordered to withdraw and retire to the base at Samalayuca.