GREAT FALLS DAILY TRIBUNE

THIRTY-SECOND YEAR | GREAT FALLS, MONTANA, MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1919 | PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

GERMAN ASSEMBLY ACCEPTS TREATY BUT DECLINES TO SURRENDER KAISER; BIG FOUR REFUSES FURTHER CHANGES

VOTE STANDS 237 TO 138 NEW GOVERNMENT GIVEN STRONG CONFIDENCE VOTE

Berlin, June 22.—(By The Associated Press.)—Germany will sign the peace treaty of the allied and associated powers. The national assembly this afteroon by a vote of 237 to 138 decided to sign. The assembly also voted confidence in the new government of Herr Bauer, 236 to 89. Sixty-eight members abstained from voting. On the question of signing, five members of the assembly abstained from voting.

TRYING TO SAVE FORMER EMPEROR.

Paris, June 22. (By The Associated Press)—Communications from the Germans to the council of four, relating to the vote of the assembly at Weimar, reached President Wilson at 3:45 o'clock this evening and are now being considered by the council.

One of the communications was understood to announce that the assembly voted in favor of signing the treaty with certain reservations. It is not known what the reservations are, beyond a declination to admit the guilt of Germany in starting the war and to give up the former emperor for trial.

GERMAN SUGGESTIONS ARE REJECTED

Paris, June 22.(By The Associated Press)—The council of four has definitely rejected the German suggestion that further alterations be made in the peace treaty.

SIGNATURE WEDNESDAY

Paris, Saturday, June 21.—(By The Associated Press)—A Weimar dispatch reaching the American peace delegation today said a decision had been reached by the Germans to ask for further delay from the allies, but that later the social democrats and centrists found they had a majority in the assembly and decided not to sign a request for delay.

Belief was expressed, today, that signing of the treaty would take place Wednesday. There seemed to be no inclination to grant the Germans a delay, altho it was recognized that if there was no German government to deal with some delay would be inevitable.

With regard to whether the allied troops will move forward if an affirmative answer is not received at 5 p. m. Monday, some of those in authority favor sending the troops forward immediately, while others prefer a delay of two or three days.

DEMAND FULL ACCEPTANCE.

Paris, June 22.—(By The Associated Press.)—The German government has appointed Dr. Daniel von Haimhausen of the peace delegation to conduct the peace arrangements at Versailles.

It is understood that the allies insist on absolutely unconditional acceptance of the terms, failing which, the armies will begin to advance Monday evening.

CEREMONIES OF SIGNING.

Versailles, June 22.—(By The Associated Press).—Arrangements have begun to take shape at Versailles for signing of the treaty. Orders have been given to have everything in readiness Tuesday, altho the ceremony, according

(Continued on Page Two).

AN AMERICAN PROVES TRAITOR TO HIS COUNTRY

When Taken Prisoner He Readily Divulges Army Secrets.

FELLOW VICTIMS BRING HIM TO RETRIBUTION

BY PAUL WILLIAMS.

Chicago Tribune Cable, Copyright.

Coblenz, June 22.—On the night of April 15, 1918, in a German dugout on the front of Rouvrois, six American soldiers—prisoners—heard with shame and helpless wrath a doughboy tell the enemy intelligence officer everything he wished to know. Their heads hot with humiliation at their capture, their backs bruised by blows, they swore vengeance. Today Private Lawrence Perlmutter started on a 20-year term in prison. The publication of the verdict was greeted with mixed feelings among the men of the Ninth infantry. They think the long sentence is too light, for with the information Perlmutter divulged the boche were enabled to prepare a defense that cost the lives of many. Cases such as this are rare in the archives of the office of the judge advocate, A. E. F.

Perlmutter's home is at 61 East One hundred and First street, New York. He enlisted for the medical corps. On the night of April 14 he was in a dressing station of the third battalion of the Ninth infantry. The boche in American

(Continued on Page Two)

TWO HUNDRED KILLED WHEN TORNADO DEVASTATES CITY OF FERGUS FALLS

Seven Hundred Buildings Demolished by Terrific Windstorm. Fire Adds to the Destruction--Great Northern Passenger Train is Blown From Tracks--- Governor Burnquist Takes Relief Workers to Scene on Special Train.

St. Paul, June 22.—Destruction of the central section of Fergus Falls, Minnesota by a tornado this evening with a loss of perhaps 200 lives was reported tonight by railroad officials and dispatches from nearby towns. The storm struck the city about 7 o'clock destroying among other buildings the Grand Hotel, in which it is reported 75 persons were trapped when the structure collapsed.

Great Northern train, No. 1, the Oriental limited, west bound from Chicago to Seattle, was blown from the track about six miles west of Fergus Falls, but early reports said only one passenger was injured. A girl received a sprained ankle. The passengers were taken to Moorehead, Minnesota.

The telephone operator at Wahpeton, a town on the North Dakota line, about 50 miles west of Fergus Falls, said that reports there placed the loss of life in Fergus Falls at 200. Seven hundred houses and other buildings were destroyed by the storm or by a fire which followed, doubtless caused by the collapse of buildings in which fires were being used for various purposes.

Reports from Staples said the Great Northern depot at Fergus Falls also was blown down by the storm and many persons killed there. Brainerd, Minn., citizens saw the storm sweeping in a northeasterly direction passing over several towns after its destruction at Fergus Falls, but no towns in that vicinity reported serious damage.

At 11 o'clock tonight a special train left the twin cities bound for Fergus Falls, and is expected to reach there about 3 o'clock tomorrow morning. Governor Burnquist, Adjutant General Rhinow, 75 sanitary corps men and a large party of doctors, nurses and railroad officials left on the special. Other Minnesota national guard units here and in towns near Fergus Falls were ordered to hold themselves in readiness for duty there.

The telephone operator at Battle Lake, Minn., 18 miles west of Fergus Falls, said the tornado demolished all buildings between the Grand hotel in the eastern section of the city and the brewery in the western section, both those buildings also being razed by the storm.

Train No. 1 was traveling between 30 and 40 miles an hour when the twister struck the baggage car behind the tender when about six miles west of Fergus Falls, throwing seven of the 11 coaches from the rails. The baggage car was torn out of the train and set down about 30 feet from the rails at right angles to them. The suction also tore out the truck under this car.

(Continued on Page Two).

Destruction Of Hun Ships Was Forecast

London, June 22.—Arthur Pollen, naval expert, in an interview in the dispatch regarding sinking of the German warships in Scapa Flow admires the spirit of the Germans in sinking their ships rather than to allow them to pass into enemy possession.

The article recalls that a writer in an evening paper recently practically prophesied such destruction. This writer emphasized the ease of secreting demolition charges in a modern warship adding "many pople in the navy believe the ships left Germany with dynamite charges in position and that when the decision of the peace conference was announced the Scapa Flow would be the scene of a big pyrotechnic display."

Commander Kenworthy, M. P. told the Dispatch it was the easiest thing in the world to sink a ship by opening the Kingston valve or removing the condenser covers.

"The story is remarkable" said Lord Sydenham. "Explosives could not have been used as they are believed to have been removed assuming that the Kingston valves were open the ships would not sink in less than five hours. Loss of the ships does not matter but it is annoying that we were outwitted."

Commander Bellairs, M. P. declared that no watch from the guard boats could have prevented the scuttling of the ships and that therefore the sailors there are not to be blamed.

"The admiralty is reported" he declared "for they made the armistice but did not think of the terms. The only lesson is that the first case of police work for the league of nations has been unsuccessful and that the German remains true to the type."

Admiral Sir Percy Scott, interviewed by the Sunday Times, regards the sinking as something to be expected.

"It serves us right" he said, "for trusting the Huns. They showed thruout the war that they were not a civilized race and they never ought to have been treated as such; they are barbarians."

The Weekly Dispatch says that according to an officer who visited the German fleet last month, the ships when they arrived in Scapa Flow were searched for explosives but not stringently.

"The public will insist upon the disclosure of the blunderer, or blunderers, whose egregious actions was so synically abused," says the Weekly Dispatch in its editorial comment. "As the ships were in the custody of the British navy as trusty for the allies a searching investigation is necessary."

EXPLOSION NEAR SUNKEN SHIP.

London, June 22.—Early this morning a violent explosion occurred close to the spot where one of the German warships was sunk yesterday, says a Kirkwal dispatch to the Central News. A

(Continued on Page Two).

DESIRE TO PROTECT WAR LORDS PROVES STUMBLING BLOCK

Factions of German National Assembly Held Former Leaders Up as Their Main Objection to Acceptance of Peace Treaty.

Weimar, Sunday, June 22.—(By the Associated Press).—Germany acquired a new cabinet only after nearly a week of literal sweating in Weimar. The signin of the peace terms was the only question around which the cabinet construction hinged, and the government, which was on record as considering the terms unacceptable, found a surprising following behind them.

The first party ballots, however, seemed to make signing inevitable for the powerful majority socialist party voted two-thirds for signing.

With the Independents supporting them, the conservatives as a party behind them, and the centrists on the fence, the result appeared a foregone conclusion.

Fears of a Revolution.

But the conservative swung around and declared for non-signature; the centrists wavered and imposed conditions, and the democrats balked any hope of a majority by persisting against the extradition by the entente of the former emperor and other notables.

This was the stumbling block, for the democrats were not to be budged from the attitude to which they held through a foreloru pride in the former war lord and the belief that a revolution would break out in protest by the people should Von Hindenburg, Ludendorff and other idols be humiliated.

To Make Goat of Bernstorff.

Cout von Bernstorff played a prominent part in the proceedings, not only as president of the German peace committee, but, according to rumor, as the possible successor of Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau head of the German peace delegation, for there was a powerful group that wanted him to suffer the poetic justice of signing the terms after he had helped to bring the United States into the war.

Von Bernstorff, however, resisted, and, after having been appointed in the morning to the cabinet, refused to accept the appointment or have anything to do with the matter.

Later the centrists dropped their demand for modification of the terms and expressed willingness to sign. The democrats weakened to such an extent that 15 of their 65 members went over to the side favoring signature.

Bauer Ministry Falls

The first ministry headed by Herr Bauer lasted one hour. It crashed on the stubbornness of the democrats and upon Bernstorff's refusal to head the minstry of foreign affairs. Dr. Dernberg, who had been named as minister of finance, declared he could not cooperate. The democrats then reduced their demands to one point, namely, that the former German emperor, von Hindenburg and Ludendorff must not be delivered to the entente for trial

Eventually the Bauer cabinet was reconstructed with Dr. Herman Mueller, the majority socialist leader, as minister of foreign affairs, and Mathias Erzberger as minister of finance and vice premier.

In his first speech in the afternoon Premier Bauer outlined his program to the peace committee of the assembly. It was decided not to vote on the question of peace, since the cabinet was a peace cabinet, but to submit the question to the assembly Sunday for ratification.

Are Due for Vacations.

Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau will leave Weimar tomorrow for a vacation. Count von Bernstorff probably will go on a vacation Monday.

Herr Bauer, the new premier, had hitherto scarcely been mentioned for Philipp Scheidemann's position.

Prior to his appointment as labor minister, he was secretary of labor unions of Germany. He is rated as a long headed, conservative socialist, who is reputed to have as much influence with the workingmen as Carl Legien, head of the German Trades Union.

EXPLANATORY PROTOCOL.

Paris, June 22.—(By the Associated Press.)—A protocol to be added to the peace treaty, explanatory of the six points raised by the Germans, reads:

"Firstly—A commission will be named by the allied and associated governments to supervise the demolition of fortifications of Helgoland in conformity with the treaty. The commission will be empowered to decide what part of the constructions protecting the coast from erosion should be preserved, and what part demolished.

"Secondly—The sums Germany will have to refund to its citizens to indemnify them for interests they may be found to have in the railroads and mines, referred to in paragraph two, article 156, shall be placed to the credit of Germany on account of the sums due for reparation."

(The protocol refers to German private interests in railroads and mines in Shantung as distinct from German interests).

"Thirdly—A list of the persons whom, according to article 228, paragraph two, Germany must surrender to the powers will be sent to the German government

(Continued on Page Two)

WINNIPEG QUIETS DOWN AFTER SATURDAY'S RIOTS MARTIAL LAW IS LIFTED

Investigation by Mayor Shows That First Shots Were Fired by Strikers Instead of by Police; Strikers Had Insisted Upon Parading Despite Denial of Permission by Authorities.

Winnipeg, June 22.—Winnipeg was quiet today, after the bloody rioting of yesterday afternoon. The city no longer is under martial law but federal soldiers still are on duty in the business district to aid and support the civil authorities. Certain defined areas are still guarded by soldiers.

Mayor Charles F. Gray, today, issued a statement in which he declared that an investigation showed that strikers, and not Royal Northwest Mounted Police fired the first shots yesterday. He declared that the riot followed addresses by union men who had made "inflammatory speeches."

No additional deaths were reported today. Three men who sustained bullet wounds are said to be in a serious condition. Official records show one death, 14 persons suffering from bullet wounds and upwards of 60 who sustained less serious injuries.

The area patrolled by the soldiers was the scene of the fighting yesterday and also was the scene of fighting on June 10, when returned soldier constables replaced the dismissed policemen. The district includes two blocks on Main street, north of Portage avenue, in the vicinity of the city hall.

MAYOR REVIEWS TROUBLE.

Mayor Gray issued this statement this afternoon, which he said was an official review of the developments from yesterday afternoon until the military gained control last night:

"Friday evening a meeting of about 2,000 people was held in Market Square, behind the city hall. Several speakers made inflammatory speeches inciting to riot. The gist of these remarks was that the mayor's authority must be set aside, and a parade held in defiance of the law.

"I gave a proclamation to the press. The proclamation warned against holding parades.

Defied the Authorities.

"At about half past ten Saturday morning, I was called to the Royal Alexandra hotel and there met W. R. Perry of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, A. J. Andrews, crown prosecutor, and a committee of returned soldiers, some of whom had addressed the meeting referred to above. This committee again asked me for permission to parade. I refused. Then they asked me to pull the street cars off the streets. This I also refused. Then they stated they would have a parade anyway.

"I remarked that I would have to stop it.

"I immediately repaired to the city hall and advised the chief of police. I suggested that the mounted police should patrol the streets. I drove to Royal Northwest Mounted Police headquarters and asked Commissioner Perry to aid the civil police. I returned to the city hall and some little time later witnessed the arrival of the mounted police who, in

(Continued on Page Two)

YANKS ACCUSED OF MUTINY NOT GUILTY OF SUCH

Returning With Honors From the Archangel Front.

FIRST CONTINGENT IN BREST ON WAY HOME

BY KENNETH C. ADAMS.

Chicago Tribune Cable, Copyright.

Brest, June 18, via Paris, June 22.—From the swamps and waste lands of Archangel and Murmansk and along the Volga where thru the dreary Russian winter they fought bravely, but not knowing why they fought, the first homeward bound contingent of the 339th infantry has arrived here.

A total of 52 officers, 1505 men was brot ashore at 5 o'clock this evening from the tanker Czar after an eight-day trip. Major J. Brooks Nichols commands the detachment.

This is a detachment from the regiment whose reported mutiny last March created such a furore in army circles in the States. Now, there was no revolt. The highest officer and the lowliest buck in the returning outfit indignantly deny there was a mutiny, but it is admitted there came near being one.

Company I is credited with the mutiny. Company I says:

"We kicked like hell, but we didn't mutiny."

No man in company I, arrived in chains, none ever had a chain on, none ever was court martialed for mutiny.

What actually happened as near as one gathers from officers and men was something like this:

The men complained a long time be-

(Continued on Page Two)

WITH STOMACHS FULL PEOPLE OF GERMANY ARE LESS AGGRESSIVE

BY RICHARD HENRY LITTLE.

Chicago Tribune Cable, Copyright.

Berlin, via Paris, June 22.—White bread and more food generally have taken the edge off the crisis in Germany. There is not the tenseness of a few weeks ago, or even of a few days ago, for that matter. People seemed convinced that the government will sign the treaty and that soon there will be food and work.

Relaxation of the blockade has had a great effect on conditions. Things seemed to grow easier and quieter right after the first white bread appeared in bake shop windows.

Politics still are troubled, but talk of an armed revolution is growing fainter.

Workingmen, however, still are stirred up against the government on several new accounts—shooting of Levine at Munich, escape of the two officers implicated in killing Rosa Luxemburg, shooting of 32 sailors without a court martial in the March uprising, and discovery of the body of Rosa Luxemburg.

But the appearance of white bread in the bakeshop windows and naturally on many tables that have seen nothing but blackbread for years eased things a great deal. The bread is not really white, except by comparison with war bread, and not everybody can get it, and then only in limited quantities, but it is a harbinger that there is more to come and other things, too, so the people are happier. Cakes, candy, sweet chocolate, meat, and other things are much more plentiful.

The goods that are coming in are mostly British. The French are complaining to Marshal Foch about not permitting French goods to be carried outside French occupied territory, preventing the French from getting hold of a lot of perfectly good German money that England is harvesting. German papers say many British commercial travelers are circulating in Germany wearing British army uniforms, which they put on after they cross the Rhine and that the French are very indignant over British enterprise.

The Americans do not seem to have got in on the game, but the rewards are very big for Germany is good and hungry, and there is still considerable money loose in the country ready for the early bird.

Besides the discontent of the workingman with the Ebert government, it has added a force against it now—the Geheimrats. The government issued an edict that no more titles be bestowed in republican Germany. This did not hurt the feelings of the princes, barons and other kinds of nobility because they resigned hope when the kaiser packed his royalty into a suit case and fled to Holland. But it is taken very hard by all the geheimrats who are boiling with rage.

It is very important because Mrs. Geheimrat Schwartz has a right to sit on the sofa while Mrs. Tax Collector Pfeiffer sits in an ordinary chair. The Geheimrat is merely a title of distinction that carries no salary, but the Geheimrat is very proud of it and all the Mrs. Geheimrats talk of death behind the barricades before they will take a back seat for Mrs. Principal Cello Player or Mrs. Head Pastrycook. But the government has spoken and it may be the Geheimrats will have to go.

BOLSHEVIST LEADERS DESTROY FAMILY LIFE TO PERPETUATE RULE

Chicago Tribune Cable, Copyright.

Geneva, June 22.—The most diabolical of all measures conceived by the bolshevist rulers of Russia to perpetuate their domination is their systematic corruption of coming generations to undermine and destroy family life. To estrange children from their parents by encouraging them in unlimited indulgence of idleness and pleasure, to inculcate brutal and materialistic principles in the receptive minds of young boys and girls is the surest method, the soviet dictators think, to secure the duration of bolshevism. The tragedy of Russian children was described to me a few days ago by a Swiss woman school teacher who has just arrived here from Russia after a residence of 11 years in Moscow.

Like all branches of the soviet administration the department for public instruction in Moscow has two faces to the outer world. It presents a placid aspect of progressive socialism and modern-pedagogic ideals calculated to impress foreign intellectuals favorably for Russia; it is a political machine driven by and engendering tyranny, cruelty and corruption. Lunacharsky, commissary for public instruction, is a consummate comedian. Trading on his former reputation as an exiled idealist and man of letters, he issues decrees instituting a system of education based on Tolstoi's principle and publishes articles in the soviet press expounding elevated theories and exhibiting a most tender solicitude for Russia's youth. All this is to hoodwink unsuspecting pedagogues and win the sympathies of simple minded enthusiasts in foreign countries.

There are no longer any school books; not because the bolsheviki are opposed to their use, but for the simple reason that the old school books are considered counter-revolutionary and the department for public instruction has been too busy issuing decrees and instructions to teachers to publish new ones.

Religious instruction, of course, is strictly forbidden and even conversations on philosophical and moral subjects are regarded by the soviet authorities as counter revolutionary and prohibited. This prohibition is particularly fiendish because co-education in "absolute liberty" as instituted by Lunacharsky, must inevitably lead, in a primitive country like Russia, to revolting conditions if

(Continued on Page Two)