

HOLLWEG WOULD BE TRIED FOR KAISER WILSON SETS SAIL FOR UNITED STATES

FORMER GERMAN CHANCELLOR ASSUMES RESPONSIBILITY FOR OFFICIAL ACTS DURING WAR

Sends Communication to Premier Clemenceau Asking That He Be Tried for the Offenses Against Humanity for Which the Allies Hold the Former Kaiser

Berlin, Saturday, June 28.—(By The Associated Press.)—Dr. Theobald von Bethmann Hollweg, former German chancellor, has formally asked the allied and associated powers to place him on trial instead of the former emperor.

The request of the former chancellor was made June 25 in a communication to Premier Clemenceau. Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, it is said, desired to take this step May 20, but refrained at that time on the express wish of the German government.

LESEUR AFFIRMS TREATY IS FIT ONLY FOR THE GARBAGE CAN

St. Paul Socialist Attacks Treaty at Meeting to Protest Georgian Deportation.

Minneapolis, June 29.—The peace treaty signed Saturday is "fit only for the garbage can," and that is where the senate should send it, declared Arthur LaSeuer of St. Paul, who was the principal speaker at a picnic near Minneapolis.

LaSeuer declared that the deportation laws were tyrannical and subservient of democracy.

Collection of a fund with which to appeal the case of Georgian to a high court was begun at the picnic. Speakers protested against the deportation of Georgian, which has been ordered by the department of immigration on the ground that Georgian is an undesirable alien.

Radical socialists sang books and buttons and copies of the Russian soviet government constitution were on sale at the picnic, as were pamphlets dealing with the imprisonment of Tom Mooney and the contemplated strike in his behalf, scheduled for July 4.

Georgian, who conducts a bookstore in Minneapolis where radical literature is a specialty, was present at the picnic. (Continued on Page Two).

With Ratification by Germany of Peace Treaty All Nations May Resume Commerce With Her

Washington, June 29.—The superior blockade council has been instructed to be prepared to raise the economic blockade of Germany immediately upon ratification by the German national assembly of the peace treaty.

This announcement was made tonight in a dispatch to the state department from Paris, which follows:

"At a meeting Thursday, June 26, the council of the principal allied and associated powers adopted the following resolutions in regard to the raising of the blockade on Germany:

"The superior blockade council is instructed to base its arrangements for rescuing restrictions upon trade with Germany on the assumption that the allied and associated powers will not wait to raise the blockade until the completion of the ratification as provided for at the end of the treaty of peace with Germany but that it is to be raised immediately on the receipt of information that the treaty of peace has been ratified by Germany."

This action officials here explained, means that upon Germany's ratification of the treaty all restrictions upon trade with Germany may be removed. Without requiring individual ratification by the allies and associated powers, all of these nations may have an equal start in the race for German trade.

Raising of the blockade without awaiting individual ratification was said by officials to mean more to the United States than any other nation because final approval of the treaty owing to governmental machinery probably will require longer here than in other countries.

One result of the decision if carried

"In article 227 of the peace terms the allied and associated powers publicly arraigned his majesty William II, of Hohenzollern, former German emperor, for a supreme offense against international morality and the sanctity of treaties. At the same time they denounce their resolve to address a request to the government of the Netherlands for the surrender of the former emperor for the purpose of a trial. In a reference thereto, I take the liberty of addressing a request to the powers to let the projected proceeding against his majesty, the emperor, be taken against me. For this object I hereby place myself at the disposal of the allied and associated powers."

"As former German imperial chancellor I bear for my period of office sole responsibility as regulated in the German constitution for the political acts of the empire. I believe I deduce therefrom the claim that the reckoning which the allies and associated powers desire to demand for these acts shall be demanded fully of me."

"Being convinced that the allied and associated powers will not deny international respect to the legal position fixed by public constitutional law, I may express the hope that they will be inclined to yield to my urgent request. (Signed.)

THEOBALD VON BETHMANN HOLLWEG, "Hohenfinkow, June 25."

Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg was senior chancellor from 1909 to July 14, 1917, succeeding Prince von Buelow.

The definition of the treaty guaranteeing Belgium's neutrality as a "scrap of paper" was made by von Bethmann-Hollweg in conversation with Sir Edward Goschen, British ambassador to Berlin shortly after beginning of war. He has blamed the militarists for the war, while he in turn has been blamed.

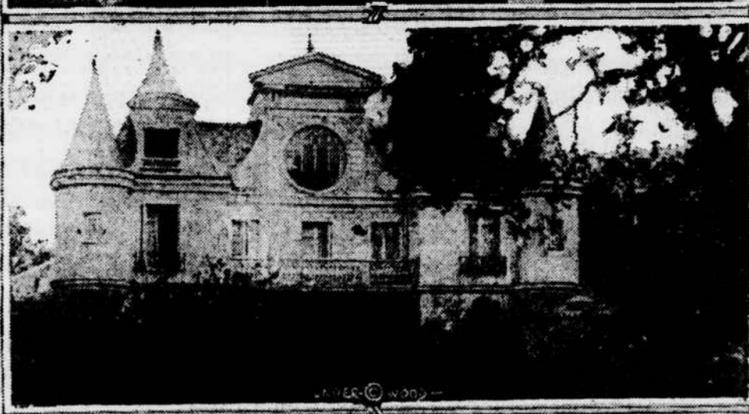
Last February, he offered to go to (Continued on Page Two).

Inter-Allied Supreme Council to Continue With Membership of 10

Paris, June 29.—(Havas).—The council of the peace conference, it is understood, will again take form of an inter-allied supreme council, in which each of the great powers will be represented by two delegates.

Premier Clemenceau and Foreign Minister Pichon for France; Secretary of State Lansing and Colonel E. M. House, for the United States; Foreign Minister Balfour and Viscount Milner or Andrew Bonar Law for Great Britain; Foreign Minister Titttoni and Guglielmo Marconi for Italy; and Baron Makino and Viscount Chinda for Japan.

TURKEY WILL BE NEXT COUNTRY TO RECEIVE PEACE TERMS



Arrival of Damad Ferid Pasha (man wearing fez) at Hattreson and chateau of Hattreson, France, where Turkish peace delegates will stay.

Turkey will be the next enemy country to be disposed of by the peace conference. It is expected that the Turkish peace delegates will give their peace terms within a few days. The delegates, with Damad Ferid Pasha at their head, are quartered in the chateau of Hattreson, France, where they will receive the terms to sign. Recent reports state that Turkey will sign without delay.

QUESTIONS OF TERMINATION OF WAR PERIOD

Up to Attorney-General in Several Forms—How Control Acts Are Worked.

Great Diversity in Phraseology of Terms of Government Supervisory Laws.

Washington, June 29.—Now that the peace treaty has been signed, legal officers of the government—probably Attorney General Palmer—will have to decide whether the signing terminates government control or supervision of many private activities, within the meaning of the law which took them over.

"The end of the war," "the termination of the war," "during the emergency," "when a state of war is ended," and "with the coming peace," are some of the terms which have been used in the multitude of war-time laws. The legal question involved are apparent. Beside that measures are pending to suspend war-time control, notably in the case of telephones and telegraph wires. Besides that, some government controls, such as food and fuel, actually have ceased to function. The legal limitations placed upon some of the principal war-time government controls are expressed in the laws as follows:

Railroads: Twenty-one months after the end of the war. Telegraph and telephone: Ratification of peace treaty or sooner in the discretion of the president. Food and fuel: When peace is proclaimed. Espionage act: End of the war. War trade board and export control: End of the war. War finance corporation: Six months after termination of the war. Reorganization of government bureaus under the Overman law: Six months after the war. Alien property custodian: As congress directs. Government operation of ships: Five years after the war. Agricultural stimulation: Six months after the present emergency.

In fact, most of these government controls have actually ceased functioning or rapidly are doing so, but each one involves legal questions or when it comes to an end. The government insurance of ships thru the war risk bureau ceases with the "termination of the war." The bureau for paying allotments to dependents of enlisted men ceases one month after the war. The bureau for paying death benefits is permanent.

France Is Given Full Assurance of Assistance

Franco-American Convention Is Signed on Behalf of the Two Governments.

France May Call on America and Britain if Germany Fails to Make Good.

Paris, June 29.—(Havas).—The Franco-American convention was signed yesterday on behalf of the two governments, according to newspapers. It was said the covenant specifies that violations of the peace treaty by Germany will give France the right to request American and British assistance.

DECIDE ON AUSTRIAN TERMS.

Paris, Saturday, June 28.—The council of four Saturday reached an agreement on the economic terms to be imposed on Austria.

CANNOT AGREE WITH TURKEY.

Paris, June 29.—A note will be sent the Turkish delegation today by the council of four advising the members to return to Constantinople. The message will say there is no reason to believe an agreement can be reached in the near future because of the great difference between the Turks demands and the concessions the allies are willing to grant.

PEACE TREATY IS LOCKED UP.

Paris, Saturday, June 28.—The peace treaty was brought from Versailles to Paris tonight and deposited at the protocol office. Marshal Joffre was unable to attend the ceremony at Versailles today, and Marshal Poch and Marshal Petain, both of whom were detained at their headquarters also were unable to attend.

Burnquist to Speak in Minnesota Enroute to Great Falls

St. Paul, June 29.—Governor Burnquist is scheduled to make speeches this week at Soldiers' home coming celebrations at Lake City and Crookston, Minn., and at the Fourth of July celebration at Great Falls, Montana. He will speak tomorrow at the Lake City jubilee. At Crookston, Wednesday, he will share speaking honors with General Leonard Wood.

UP TO ATTORNEY GENERAL SAY WHEN DEMOBILIZATION HAS BEEN COMPLETED

Washington, June 29.—The attorney general and not the war department will have to advise President Wilson when demobilization of the emergency forces has been completed, military experts said today, when their opinion was sought as to approximate date of resumption of war-time prohibition.

NORTH DAKOTA NOW BECOMES INDUSTRIAL

Will Engage in Banking, Milling and Produce Marketing Enterprises.

At Election Non-Partisan League Gain Is Less Than That of Opposition.

Fargo, N. D., June 29.—The industrial program of the non-partisan league approved thru Thursday's referendum on seven laws, North Dakota will enter immediately into the business of handling grain and manufacturing flour; it will put into operation a state bank and finance farm credits to the extent of \$10,000,000.

Other industries may be entered upon later without further legislation for the industrial commission of the state into whose hands has been committed the industrial scheme, is empowered to proceed with the establishment of any manufacturing or marketing enterprises having to do with the manufacture of market or farm products.

With the laws approved, the necessary administrative machinery for operation of the industrial system will be completely established at once. It already had been partly assembled but work was delayed while the election was pending.

Two million dollars of state bonds were now on the market for the purpose of creating capital for the Bank of North Dakota, which was approved at the election. Additional bonds for the financing of terminal elevators and farm credits will be placed on the market soon.

An analysis of the vote at Thursday's election shows that the league carried 38 counties while the opposition carried 18.

At the last gubernatorial election only seven counties were carried against the league candidates. The league gained last November, while the opposition gained approximately 16,000. The most important shift occurred in the Red River valley where six counties showed a net loss in league majorities of approximately 3,300.

With less than a hundred rural precincts still to report, the majority for the seven league industrial laws and related measures is a little over 7,000, was 18,000. A much heavier vote was polled Thursday than last November.

DIRIGIBLE TO START ACROSS ATLANTIC MONDAY NIGHT

East Fortune, Scotland, June 29.—(By The Associated Press).—The giant British dirigible R-34 will be ready to start its flight across the Atlantic Monday night if ordered to do so. The weather, however, remains unsettled.

DESTRUCTION OF TROPHIES IS DESCRIBED

French Flags of 1870 Burned as Result of Conspiracy.

SUBMARINE OFFICERS FORM SUICIDE CLUB

BY PARKE BROWN. (Chicago Tribune Cable Copyright.) Berlin, June 23, via Paris, June 29.—Cold-blooded, deliberate violence showed itself in broad daylight on Sunday in two quarters of Berlin.

The burning of French flags held as trophies since 1870 was the result of a careful scheme matured last week. It was not, as supposed somewhat generally, an act inspired by the sinking of German war vessels by their own crews and the cry of the militarists for "another stroke." It was openly executed under the very noses of the Noske guards and almost within the shadow of the imperial palaces within sight of thousands.

Two hours later organized bands of plunderers began systematically looting food and clothing stores in North Berlin. The civil police asked military aid and troops armed with rifles, revolvers, machine guns and armored cars gave the streets of that quarter once more the appearance of revolutionary days. But the hearers of the soldiers' Spartan oratorical delivered frenzied speeches and defied the government.

That the destruction of the trophies of the Franco-Prussian war, which the peace terms say are to be returned to the "French," was not the result of wild resentment was disclosed by employees of the army and navy museum, from which they were taken.

Last Saturday a man who said he was an officer asked if he could bring his men to see the flags before they were surrendered. He was told he could if the director of the museum approved.

Yesterday morning a lieutenant who said his name was Simon appeared at the back door of the museum accompanied by ten enlisted men, who had removed all the distinctive marks on their uniforms. The lieutenant asked to see the trophies, saying he had permission of the museum director, J. M. Bunder, who later admitted he had consented to the telephone to let two officers view the flags.

The museum employees said they were not suspicious until suddenly by a pre-arranged plan each man seized a flag and pulled a bottle from his pocket. At that point they said that whoever resisted would be killed. The bottle contained gasoline and kerosene. When the flags were drenched the soldiers bore them out thru the central hall, where they were joined by 20 civilians. Then they went out into the great boulevard leading into Unter Den Linden.

Half way toward their goal the mob now was enlarged by the addition of passersby, who directly passed one of the military guard headquarters buildings before which a non-commissioned officer was on sentry duty. He called (Continued on Page Three).

PRESIDENT CROSSING ATLANTIC

Sets Sail From Brest on George Washington Sunday Afternoon.

BOAT BEING ESCORTED BY DESTROYER FLEET

Brest, June 29.—(By The Associated Press.)—President Wilson, the treaty with Germany signed, sailed from Brest today on return to the United States. The U. S. S. George Washington carrying the presidential party, steamed from the harbor at 2:20 o'clock this afternoon.

The president's departure caused little excitement here. There was only a distance of 50 feet from where his special train stopped to where a motor launch was waiting to convey him to the ship. There was little cheering and applause from the several thousands who had gathered at the pier.

A procession of socialists singing the "Internationale" debouched from the Rue Siam as the president walked across the pier. The president waved his silk hat to them. Gathered on the wharf were French and American officials. The first to greet the president were Admiral H. Salaun and Admiral E. N. Banoit of the French navy. Rear Admiral A. S. Halstead of the American navy and Major General E. A. Heintz and Brigadier General Smiley both wore a navy blue tailored dress and a handsome but simple little hat, apparently the latest creation from the Rue de la Paix. She smiled and thanked Mrs. Lewis and then chatted with her. Mrs. Wilson appeared tired and fatigued and apparently was in a hurry to reach the launch.

The band of the Tenth Chasseurs played the "Star Spangled Banner" and the "Marsellaise" as the president descended the steps in the launch. As the launch went into stream a company of marines and veterans of the Year greeted arms, while cries of "Vive Wilson!" "Vive America!" "Vive la Paix!" arose.

The president stood aft on the launch waving his hat at the crowd on the national bridge. The launch was lost to view down the harbor just as the socialist parade reached the cliffs overlooking the harbor. "This is America" were the president's words as he shook hands with Captain Edward McCauley aboard the George Washington. The president and Mrs. Wilson retired to their state rooms as the engines and machinery began to roar and final orders were given.

Luncheon was served at 1 o'clock and the meal had just been completed when the George Washington began to make headway out of the harbor. The battleship Oklahoma led the way. The destroyers Woolsey and Turbell were on the port and starboard sides, while the Wickes and Yarnell brot up the rear.

As the transport moved out, the (Continued on Page Two).

Lord Churchill Sets Out What England's Foreign Policy Should Consist Of

BY THE RIGHT HON. WINSTON CHURCHILL. (Chicago Tribune Cable Copyright.) London, June 29.—Our foreign policy should be, first to keep firm friends with our kinsmen in the United States and on no account lose comradeship and the sense of reunion which have sprung up during the war. This not only is first, but paramount.

Secondly, in concert with the United States to aid and protect France, who has been so terribly weakened, by the strain and injury of war.

Thirdly, to make peace with the German people and secure for them a fair opportunity, after they have made amends and given evidence of a new spirit, of putting themselves right with the world by rendering it good service.

And lastly, to sustain and encourage all those forces in Russia which are striving for destruction of the Bolshevik tyranny and the establishment of the Russian people upon a broad, genuine democratic basis. The supreme objective of the British policy is peace, speedy peace, real peace, lasting peace. Quite apart from moral or religious considerations and the intense revulsion from every heart, peace is the first and greatest interest of the British empire. No other nation has ever had so great an interest in the maintenance of peace as we, and we have never had so great an interest in peace as at the present moment.

For the British empire is at the very

pinnacl of worldly glory. Her aspirations are satisfied; her institutions have been vindicated; she covets no territory, she is burdened with immense responsibilities up to the limit of her strength. At the same time, she is much exhausted by the strains of war.

We have everything to lose by war and nothing to gain. But peace will not be maintained merely by talking about it. The state of Europe at the present time is distracted. The four great empires of Germany, Austria, Russia and Turkey have been shattered or ruined. Those two mighty branches of the European family, the Slavs and Teutons, are plunged in the pit of disaster.

On the fringes of the Russian empire and out of the wreckage of Austria, thirty numbers of little states have arisen, divided from each other by violent hatreds, spurred on by passionate ambitions, destitute alike of settled governments and disciplined armies and oppressed by bankrupt and famine.

For forty years unrest in the Balkan peninsula has kept Europe quaking. In the end it was from this quarter that came the flash which fired the mis. But now the Balkanized area has spread and stretched in a broad band to the Baltic sea and even to the Arctic ocean.

The difficulties of these small states, their external aspirations, their internal weaknesses, their jealousies, their poverty, their racial entanglements, must inevitably confront us for a long period with profound and recurring causes of anxiety. (Continued on Page Three).