

# PRESIDENT WILL CARRY LEAGUE FIGHT TO PEOPLE

## Will Tour Country Because of Resistance Being Made in the Senate

Washington, June 17. — President Wilson, facing a divided Senate, has decided to carry his fight for ratification of the League of Nations covenant directly to the people in a country-wide speaking tour. He expects to begin the trip as soon as he returns from Paris.

The President's decision was revealed coincident with receipt of a message in which he declined to give the Senate, in advance of signing the official text of the Peace Treaty.

Neither development caused great surprise here, but each served to emphasize the President's position and to provide further subject matter for the debate which begins to-day on Senator Knox's resolution to put the Senate on record against accepting the league covenant along with the Peace Treaty.

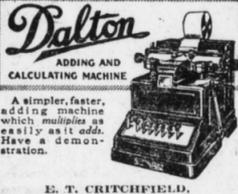
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# TECH CLASS TO BE GRADUATED THIS EVENING

## Honor Men to Speak From Platform of Auditorium

"Citizenship" will be the subject of the address delivered by Hugh Wells at the commencement exercises of the Technical High school to-night at eight o'clock in the school auditorium.

Lester Miller will speak on "The Father and Son Movement" as the subject of the Salutatory oration. Roy Dixon, the third and last class speaker has chosen as his subject, "Camping on the Trail of Mars."

The vocal orchestra will play throughout the program, led by Henry M. Shope, the school leader, and conductor George W. Udegrove.

Dr. G. H. Blaisdell, of State College will be the speaker of the evening. Following this address, the President of the School Board will hand out diplomas to the graduates who compose the class as follows: George Albright, Ferd. Beck, John Beck, Lester Bell, Stehman Bell, Victor Bihl, Kenneth Boyer, Abraham Burkholder, Charles Brown, Earl Collins, John Conner, Roy Dixon, Harry Doyle, Gilbert Ebner, Harry Ebert, Luther Eckert, David Ellinger, Frank Fellows, Kenneth Fisher, William Fortna, Jay Gehrett, Harry Grimm, Harry Gumpert, Maurice Habbarde, Albert Hahn, James Haehnen, Wayne Hartmier, Luther Hoagy, Charles Herbert, Heindel Hinkle, Ictor Hoar, William Hoemer, Ralph Johnson, John Jones, Julius Kamsky, Edward Keane, Fred Lauster, Ralph Lippi, Gordon Matter, William Maurer, John Miller, Lester Miller, Andrew Musser, Wilbur Nisley, Julius Nurick, Olney Payne, James Peifer, Nell Pickering, Leland Reichert, John Reighter, John Richards, Bertram Saiters, Joseph Sellers, R. Foster Shader, John Sparver, Paul Shank, Frank Shimer, David Snyder, Richard Spengler, Robert Spicer, John Stephenson, Stewart Taylor, Joseph Wachman, James Wallace, Park Weaver, Hugh Wells, Michael Wevodau and Henry Young.



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# Germany Must Sign Treaty by Next Monday

(Continued From First Page)

on Russia, because of her mobilization of her army, it is pointed out, is vitiated by the fact that this mobilization was the immediate result of Austria's action.

### No Sudden Decision

"But the outbreak of the war," the reply says, "was no sudden decision taken in a difficult crisis. It was the logical outcome of a policy of domination, aggression and war followed by Germany for decades. Hypnotized by Bismarck's spirit of blood and iron, Germany set about sowing suspicion and discord among the nations, conspiring with elements of unrest in every land, steadily increasing armaments and mobilizing the universities, press, pulpit and governmental authority to indoctrinate the gospel of hatred and force. The essential truth of these charges is admitted by the Germans themselves through their revolution."

"The war was a crime deliberately plotted against the life and liberties of the peoples of Europe. It brought death and mutilation to millions. Starvation, unemployment and disease stalk across the continent from end to end.

The punishment of those responsible for bringing on these calamities is essential on the score of justice and as a deterrent for others who may be tempted to follow their example."

The reply asserts the powers cannot "entrust the trial of those responsible to those who have been their accomplices." The tribunals established for the trial of those under charges will represent the deliberate judgment of the greater part of the civilized world and there can be no question of admitting the right of jurisdiction of representatives of countries which took no part in the war.

### Will Stand by Verdict

The Allies, it is declared, will stand by the verdict of history for the impartiality and justice with which the accused will be tried. The accused will be insured full rights to defense and the judgment of the tribunal will have the most solemn judicial character. The allied and associated powers are prepared to submit a final list of those who must be handed over to justice within one month of the signing of the treaty.

### Huns Distort View

The Allied and associated powers refuse to enter into a discussion with the principles underlying the reparations clauses, but certain observations are made, especially as the German proposals are said to "present a view so distorted and inexact as to raise a doubt if the clauses were calmly and carefully examined."

The problem of reparations is of such extraordinary magnitude and complexity that it can be solved only by a continuing body, limited in personnel and invested with broad powers. The reparations commission is, the reply declares, instructed to exercise its powers so as to insure the interest of all as early and complete a discharge by Germany of her reparations obligations as is consistent with the true maintenance of the social, economic and financial structure of Germany.

### Duty of Commission

It is pointed out that the commission is not "an engine of oppression nor a device for interfering with Germany's sovereignty. Its business is to fix what is to be paid, satisfy itself that Germany can pay and report in case Germany does not pay."

### May Offer Lump Sum

The powers are willing that within four months of the signature of the treaty Germany may submit any proposal she may choose to make. In particular, they offer a lump sum for all or part of her liability, undertake to recontract, offer technical services, or material for reconstruction, or, in short, suggest any feasible plan to simplify the assessment of damages, eliminate any question from scope of the inquiry, promote the performance of the work or accelerate the definition of the ultimate amount to be paid. Germany must, however, negotiate direct with the powers concerned before making the proposals, submit them in unambiguous form and accept the reparations clauses as matters beyond dispute. No arguments or appeals directed to any alteration will be entertained.

### Invited to Give Evidence

Within two months thereafter the Allied and associated powers will answer such proposals and agree to consider serious and fairly any suggestions made. It is said the problem is largely one of statistics, of which the powers have received but one side. Germany is invited to produce evidence which will accelerate final decision.

The reply says that the Germans made no definite offer as to reparations, but "gave only vague expressions of willingness to do something." The sum of 100,000,000,000 marks, which was mentioned in the enemy proposal, is said to give the impression of an extensive offer, which upon examination it proves not to be. Interest was not to be paid and until the day would be no substantial payment, after which there could be a series of undefined instalments "running over nearly a century."

### Will Give Germany Assistance

Declaring that the resumption of German industry is of interest to the Allies, as well as to Germany, the reply declares that commercial facilities will not be withheld from Germany, but they will afford to Germany facilities for food supplies, raw materials and overseas transport, under conditions "which cannot be laid down in advance."

### Must Sign Treaty

"Meanwhile, the Treaty must be signed," the reply declares. "The burdens of Germany undoubtedly are heavy, but they are imposed under conditions of justice by peoples whose social well being and economic prosperity have been gravely impaired by wrongs which it is beyond the utmost power of Germany to repair."

In the financial section of the reply it is stipulated that reparations must be made prior to the settlement of all other German public debts, with such exceptions as the commission may approve. Payment for food may also be a first charge, and gold may be exported on approval. Germany must pay the expense of military occupation, as an essential guarantee of peace, and war material surrendered after the armistice cannot be credited against reparations. Liberated territories will bear their portion of the pre-war debt, but will not assume any part of the war debt itself.

### Powers Defend Rights

"After the events of the war," it is said, "the powers have the right to demand that Germany be no longer intimately involved in financial or economic life, or in that of Germany's former allies or Russia. As the greater part of Germany's foreign securities must be liquidated, the protection of German holders will no longer justify German participation in international organization."

### Reserve Right of Demand

The right is reserved to demand of Germany also her credits in Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey.

In the discussion of the economic clauses, the reply states that the principles enunciated by President Wilson and embodied in the covenant of the League of Nations as to the equality of trade conditions will be brought into effect when the world returns to normal, but in the meantime a transitory regime is essential to save certain allied states from a position of economic inferiority because of the damage done to their territories during the war. Reciprocity is impossible at present and a general and indiscriminate reapplication of multilateral and bilateral treaties cannot be accepted.

Consular relations are not reciprocally established, owing to the war activity of German consuls. Private

property of Germans abroad may be justly used to meet reparations charges. The property of German institutions for research and education, it is held, "cannot be immune in the light of their past activities."

The German proposals relative to aerial navigation have not been accepted.

### Objections Too General

It is pointed out that German objections to the clauses pertaining to ports and waterways are too general to admit of a detailed reply. After outlining the objections made in the German counter proposal, the reply declares that until the transitory period is passed and general conventions can be laid down, it has appeared essential that the provisions of this section of the treaty must be enforced. Provision is made for the extension of these provisions and for the ultimate grant of reciprocity but only after five years, unless the League of Nations decides to prolong the period. No attempt is made to prevent the legitimate use by Germany of her economic resources, but rather to secure freedom of transit for young, landlocked states. The commission established by this section of the treaty will function, not alone over German territory but over at least one allied country as well, it is said.

### Armed Bandits Hold Up Bank and Get Away With \$50,000

Cleveland, O., June 17.—Five armed bandits late yesterday afternoon held up the West Cleveland Bank and escaped in a stolen automobile with currency estimated at \$50,000. Two of the robbers stood guard over six customers and four clerks outside the bank, while two robbed the bank, the fifth remained in the automobile with the engine running.

### Soviet Congress in Germany Rejects the Soviet Plan

By Associated Press.

Wetmar, June 17.—The Social congress has rejected proposal for a Soviet constitution for Germany. The proposal received only one vote. The congress adopted a resolution declining to give pensions to members of former royal families.

### WOMAN CUT WITH RAZOR

Daisy Preator and Catherine Thompson, 121 North Seventh street, were treated in the Harrisburg Hospital this morning for severe razor cuts. Daisy had a lacerated scalp while Catherine, in addition to a similar laceration, had cuts on the right thigh, left leg, arms and hands. The women did not say who slashed them.

### Germany Must Pay Bill

The civilian administration shall remain in the hands of the German authorities under German law, except where it may be necessary for the high commission to act. The Allies retain the right to requisition in kind and to demand services. Germany will be responsible for the expenses of the high command as well as for those of military occupation.

Germany will undertake to place at the disposal of the allied troops such military establishment and accommodations as may be required. The transport service and the telegraphic and postal personnel will obey orders given on behalf of the commander-in-chief of the Allied armies for military purposes. The high commission will have the power, whenever it considers it necessary, to declare a state of siege in any part or all of the territory concerned.

### New York Legislature Ratifies Suffrage Bill

Albany, N. Y., June 17.—The New York Legislature, without a dissenting vote, last night ratified the federal woman suffrage amendment. New York is the sixth State to ratify.

# Wilson and Rodman to Command Atlantic and Pacific Fleets

Washington, June 17.—Orders making effective the proposed division of the United States naval forces into two fleets of equal strength, one to be called the Atlantic and the other the Pacific fleet, were issued by the Navy Department today. Admiral Henry B. Wilson will command the Atlantic and Admiral Hugh Rodman the Pacific fleet.

Each of the two fleets will be composed of four divisions of battleships and dreadnaughts; two divisions of cruisers; 18 divisions of destroyers; three divisions of submarines, and two divisions of mine layers.

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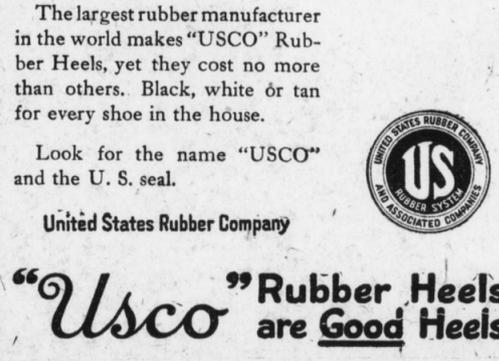
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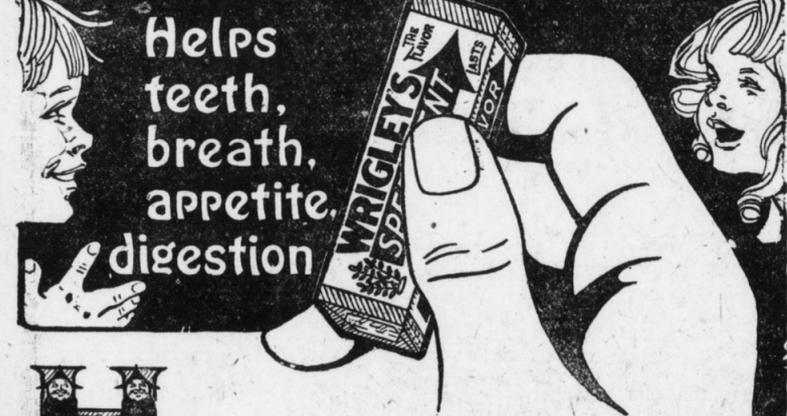
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