TO REMOVE FOE'S MILITARY POWER

Treaty Limits German Army and Restricts Nation's Naval Strength

PLANES BARRED TO ENEMY

London Times-Public Ledger Service
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London, May 7.—The Times, in an editorial discussing the peace terms, says:

"The military and naval conditions are undeniably severe, but not in our opinion a whit more stringent than the safety of Europe and of the world requires. They provide for the reduction of the German army to a force which must at no time exceed 100,000 men. It is said that Von Hindenburg has twice that number under his command at this moment.

"They limit the German armaments on land and German stocks of ammunition to very small figures. The scale may be judged by the restriction of Germany's 4.2 guns, the heaviest she is to be allowed, to no more than 184 and of her heavy machine guns to 756. The 4.2 guns are to be "rationed" on about 67,000 rounds and field guns on 204,000 rounds.

To Destroy Militarism

"Still more fatal to the early revival of 'militarism' are provisions designed to destroy the institution which breathed its evil spirit into the old German army and into the German people. The great general staff and all like organizations are to disappear. The number of officers is not to exceed the 4000 officers now in service who are retained. They must remain in it until they are forty-five, and new officers must be kept upon the active list for twenty five years. Retired officers must not take part in military training and are to be free from all military obligations. There is to be but one military school for each arm and military training in other schools or by associations is not forgotten, and is prohibited. Universal military service is, of course, abolished, and all possible care is exercised to prevent repetition of the Krumper trick of 1807-12.

"Similar measures are taken to prevent the German navy from recovering from its defeat. It, too, is strictly rationed in men and in ships. It is to consist of not more than six heavy battleships, as many light cruisers and a dozen destroyers and torpedoboats. Germany is to possess no submarines, not even for purposes of commerce. The personnel is to be reduced to 15,000, all told, including 1500 officers and warrant officers. Here, too, vigorous precautions against evasion are prescribed.

Allow Foe No Planes

"Germany is to have no airplanes after October 1 and no dirigibles. The air forces are to be demobilized and all aviation grounds within 150 kilometers of the right bank of the Rhine are to be plowed up and all fortifications for fifty miles east of the river are to be dismantled. All of these provisions are to be carried out within periods fixed at two or three months from the signature of the treaty.

"The articles on reparation may not seem so satisfactory, but the principle that Germany is to accept responsibility for all loss and damage she has done appears to be accepted. At the same time we are told that the Allies recognize her inability and the inability of her confederates to make this loss and damage good. Apparently she is to be obliged to make good all the damage to civilian populations' of the regions she has devastated.

"How much further her obligations are to be enforced remains obscure, and she is to have thirty years—a long day—to pay what an inter-Allied commission shall decide to be the whole sum she is to pay. While this seems still to be undetermined, the installments payable in 1919 and 1920 are fixed by the treaty at 20,000,000,000 marks ($5,000,000,000). The Allies take the power to decide that part payment of this amount may be made in ships.

"Is this the only way in which the 'ton for ton' policy, which figured so prominently on electioneering platforms, is to be carried out? The nation will anxiously await a clear and positive statement on the subject. If pledges given on a matter of such special and vital importance to England are to be treated as 'just words,' bitter disappointment and keen resentment against the government will be widespread and lasting in the country. U-boat piracy will have attained one of its main ends despite our victory. It will have crippled our commerce and therefore our whole industrial life during the all-important period of reconstruction and crippled them as it was meant to do to the direct advantage of our defeated rivals.

Stick to Demands

"The demands of the Allies and the United States in regard to the renunciation of all Germany's oversea 'rights and titles,' to the restoration of Alsace and Lorraine, to the Saar basin, rectification of the Belgian frontier, punishment of German crimes, the future of Schleswig and the 'corridor' from Poland to Danzig do not differ essentially from those described as probable in our Paris correspondence. Newer to most of us are a series of elaborate arrangements, some of a very important kind, outlined under the headings of 'Economic Conditions,' and 'Finance.' Customs, shipping, the most-favored-nation treatment for the Allies and associates, the validity of certain contracts and the collection of debts will be found among them. Their multiplicity gives some idea of the interrelations of modern commerce and of the enormous labor which the commissions of the conference must have expended upon them.

"Finally, it must be remembered that many of the clauses are closely interwoven with the provisions of the league of nations covenant."

Camden Woman Missing

The Camden police have been asked to search for Mrs. Mary Diett, sixty years old, 752 Carman street, Camden. She left her home yesterday morning. The woman's husband, George Diett, said she had been acting strangely for several weeks.

Teuton Envoys Receive Peace Treaty; Strips Germany of Military Power

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France against renewed German aggression.

League of Nations Leads

The treaty, on which the leading statesmen of the various nations have been working since the convening of the Peace Conference on January 18, is introduced by an extensive preamble, embodying the assertion of authority upon which the treaty is based.

Immediately following is the first chapter, the covenant of the league of nations, the text of which already has been printed. Of the fourteen point sections, one contains stipulations with regard to frontiers which materially change the map of Europe. Military, naval and air terms are dealt with in another section, while still another is devoted to the subject of reparations. Political stipulations for Europe, on the one hand, and outside of it, on the other, are dealt with in separate divisions of the document.

The treaty, it is noted, has to do with Germany alone, except in so far as it is required that she accept agreements made by the allies with the other central powers. The treaty is not printed in German. The text is in French and English, on opposite pages.

The terms of the treaty spell the end of Germany as a military power. She is deprived of virtually all her fleet, her army is cut down to nominal dimensions, and she is sharply restricted along lines through which she might seek to work militarily to rehabilitate herself.

Economically, also, the future course of Germany is hedged about with stipulations to insure her ability to pay the indemnity demanded, but to prevent her from exploiting her old-time resources as a strangling competitor of the nations about her, which she overran and devastated during the war.

Thus Germany, for a period of years at least, will be deprived of the coal output of the rich Saar basin, which goes to France in repayment of the damage caused by the destruction of the French mines. She, likewise, is compelled to make restitution for damage in other ways done to France, Belgium and the various other countries which suffered from Teutonic depredations.

There has been much discussion of the question whether the German delegates would sign the treaty. The Germans at first proposed to send messengers to Versailles to take the treaty to Berlin, but they were made to understand that delegates, with power to sign the terms, must be sent, and this was done. Furthermore, the Germans will be allowed only a definitely fixed time within which to sign the treaty.

Italians Are Present

Allied representation at the ceremonial today was made complete by the arrival in Paris this morning of Vittorio Orlando, the Italian premier, and Baron Sonnino, the foreign minister, who, it had been feared for a time, would not be present because of the tangle over the Adriatic question. The Italians, however, indicated that they thought it necessary that a solid Allied front be presented to the Germans, and their delegates returned from Rome.

The day likewise found the representatives of Japan aligned squarely with the other powers, any complications that might have been threatened over the question of Kiao-Chau and the wording of the league of nations covenant having been smoothed over.

Last Toucher on Treaty

The plenary Peace Conference completed its work yesterday, so far as Germany is concerned, and at a secret plenary session communicated the terms of the peace treaty to all the powers represented at the conference. This was the last act before the delivery of the treaty to the Germans at Versailles today.

The session was held in the Foreign Office, with the same setting and distinguished personnel as at previous public sessions, except in the case of Italy, which was represented by Dr. Silvis Crespi, the former food administrator, pending the arrival of Premier Orlando and Foreign Minister Sonnino today.

M. Clemenceau presided, with President Wilson at his right and Premier Lloyd George at his left, with the entire membership of the conference grouped around the table.

Captain Andre Tardieu read a summary of the treaty, as the complete text was not ready when the session was called. One of the notable features incorporated in the treaty was that dealing with the responsibility of former Emperor William for causing the war and providing for his trial by a court of five judges from the great powers—America, England, France, Italy and Japan. When the reading of the summary was concluded reservations were made in behalf of Portugal, China, Italy and France, although these reservations are understood as applicable to viewpoints on various phases of the treaty, rather than as objections to the adoption of the pact as a whole.

Portugal objected to what was said to be clauses giving insufficient financial recognition for the part she had taken in the war.

China Makes Protest

China's objection was made by her foreign minister, who said that, in the opinion of the Chinese delegation, the Kiao-Chau settlement was made without regard to justice for China or the protection of China's territory and integrity. He asked for a reconsideration of the question, and, if that was not possible, said he desired to make reservations on the part of China.

Signor Crespi, speaking for Italy, said he desired to make reservations regarding any section of the treaty that might not be acceptable to Italy. No action was taken on these reservations except to announce that they had been duly noted.

The session was held under conditions of unusual secrecy, all doors and windows being closed despite the fact that the day was exceptionally warm.

The reservations presented raise the question whether they will be maintained in signing the treaty by the nations making them, and whether the conference will permit signatures with reservations. While this contingency is being discussed, the reservations are not expected to interfere with the procedure of prefecting the treaty to the Germans.

Marshal Foch in a speech at the plenary session declared that the security given France was inadequate from a military point of view, and said it was his personal conviction that the treaty should not be signed.

The marshal emphasized the necessity of France holding the bridgeheads along the Rhine, and said that occupation limited to fifteen years was not sufficient.

The discussion at the meeting of the inter-Allied and German economic experts yesterday was very spirited, the Journal says. Most of the discussion concerned the exchange of iron ore from Lorraine for German coal. The newspaper adds:

"Finally the energy and good sense of the Allies had the better of German stubbornness."

The Petit Parisien says there will be a maximum delay of one month before the signing of the peace treaty.

Little Nations to Be Present

It was decided that the following delegations which were to be excluded will be admitted to the congress at Versailles today when the peace terms are handed to the Germans:

China, Siam, Cuba, Guatamala, Nicaragua, Haiti, Panama, Liberia and Honduras.

The decision followed an appeal by the Chinese delegates to President Wilson to intercede with the conference officials to have China included among the powers permitted to attend the presentation of the treaty.

GERMANS IN REPLY, OFFER REPARATION

Declare Teutons Were as Humane as Allies in Warfare

An unofficial dispatch from Versailles says:

The plenary session of the Peace Conference, in which the Germans received the treaty, convened at 3:10 p. m. The Germans received the peace treaty at 3:17.

Presentation of the treaty followed a brief speech by Premier Clemenceau, chairman of the Peace Conference, in which he welcomed the delegates. The manuscript of the treaty, translated in German, was handed to the enemy representatives by Secretary Dutasta.

After receiving the treaty the Germans presented a written reply. It was read in German and interpreted in English and French, two sentences at a time.

The reply admitted the wrong to Belgium. It stated that so far as the conduct of the war was concerned, Germany was "as humane as the Allies."

The Allies killed many Germans after the armistice was signed, it was charged in the reply. The measure of guilt can only be determined through an impartial inquiry, said the Germans, who added that their archives are available.

In this conference, according to the statement, the Germans are alone, but not lacking in allies. The Allies themselves brought the German allies—the principles of peace. The Allies and their associates, it was pointed out, agreed to a peace of justice without violence. In November, 1918, Secretary Lansing declared the Allies agreed to a peace on the basis of President Wilson's fourteen points, as the Germans had asked.

The German reply figures that the war was not in vain if a real league of nations is formed, in which all nations will have an equal chance.

The Germans declared their willingness to make reparation for the devastation wrought in France and Belgium, but said they would not consent to the use of German war prisoners in the work of restoration.

The reply suggested that a board of experts determine the methods of restoration. The last words of Foreign Minister Brockdorff-Rantzau, chairman of the enemy delegation, who read the statement, were:

"We shall examine the document sibmitted to us with good will and in the hope that there will be a peace to which all may subscribe."

Premier Clemenceau declared the meeting adjourned at 3.58 p. m.

President Calls Special Session

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that a conference of Republican House members would be held on May 17.

May Probe Conduct of War

General expectations are that soon after it meets the new Congress will begin investigations into many questions and charges made in connection with the conduct of the war. Republican leaders, however, have announced no conclusion as to a general investigation.

The new Cogress will be faced with a mass of legislation, immediate action on which will be urged by several government departments. Besides the seven appropriation bills, aggregating more than $4,000,000,000 which failed of passage at the last, the list of unpassed measures included all reconstruction legislation, and bills defining the shipping policy, general railroad legislation and dealing with unemployment, labor and illiteracy questions.

U. S. GERMANS SUBSCRIBE

More Than $6,000,000 Added to Loan in New York

New York, May 6.—At a German-American rally here at which Secretary of Commerce Redfield was a speaker, subscriptions were received amounting to $6,202,050.

The largest individual pledges were made by George Ehret and Henry Heide who took $100,000 each. German-American societies subscribed $850,000.

1045 NAMES ADDED TO CASUALTY ROLL

War Department Reports Total Losses at 277,980—Many From Philadelphia

Washington, May 7.—Three casualty lists were released by the War Department today containing 1045 names, which brings total army losses to date to 277,980.

A summary of total losses and also the lists for Pennsylvania are given below:

	Reported today	Totals
Killed in action	7	32,509
Died from wounds	3	13,465
Died of disease	33	22,958
Died from accident and other causes	20	4,506
Missing in action	3	3,980
Wounded	979	200,582
Grand totals	1045	277,980

OFFICERS' LIST

Wounded (Degree Undetermined)

LIEUTENANTS—William P. Kenworthy, 1404 East Palmer street, Philadelphia; George A. Roberts, 1629 Montgomery avenue, Philadelphia.

Wounded Slightly

LIEUTENANTS—Edward Harrah, Philadelphia Trust Company, Philadelphia; Jesse C. Stilley, Erie; Robert Woodcock, Hollidaysburg.

Killed in Action

PRIVATE—Paolo Manfardino, Mantiglo.

Wounded Severely

PRIVATE—Martin Smith, 716 Highland avenue, Chester.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined)

SERGEANTS—William H. Taylor, Saltsburg; George Sheplar, Ruffs Dale.

CORPORALS—Walter S. Hart, Blairsville; John P. O'Neill, 534 North Thirty-second street, Philadelphia.

MECHANICS—Bradley McK. Burns, Sewickley.

PRIVATES—Charles William Wagoner, Pitcairn; George W. Hamilton, 111 Parker street, Chester; George Harrison Hoyt, Beaver Falls; Henry Gill, Greensburg; Daniel Harkins, Homestead; Bromislaw Lekinsky, Scranton; William W. Mackowick, Duquesne; Joseph A. Sound, Roscoe; Joseph M. Sloss, Pittsburgh; Clarence H. Stine, Clearfield; James Elton Thomas, Punxsutawney.

Wounded Slightly

SERGEANTS—William C. Kurtz, Boiertown; John A. Jasper, Shamokin; William J. Jeffers, 1807 South Fifteenth street, Philadelphia; Stephen S. Kilpatrick, 141 Tarson street, Manayunk, Philadelphia; George S. Myers, Dauphin.

CORPORALS—Lee R. Brooks, Williamsport; Fred B. Stengel, Mt. Carmel; Alexander Clayton, South Bethlehem; Ralph E. Gray, Pittsburgh; Russell C. Harlan, Easton; George F. Hollenbach, Kutztown; John Stanley James, Scranton; Roy I. Schwartzcop, Oil City; John A. Brown, Hawley; Frank L. Klinepeter, Duncannon; Walter Franklin Nickel, Carlisle; Peter Schival, Chalfont; George E. Strang, Pleasantville; George R. White, Steelton; Charles Wilhelm, Northumberland.

PRIVATES—Isaac S. Brumbach, Lititz; Harry C. Webb, Shrewsbury; Stanley Burnell, Leetsdale; Frank Nieble, Pittsburgh; George K. Wilhelm, Easton; Stanley F. Hughes, Bryn Mawr; John D. Jurkanis, Nanticoke; Paul Tereschenko, 3234 North Front street, Philadelphia; John Terlingo, Brownsville; Thomas Donohue, 532 Jefferson avenue, Philadelphia; John Grandy, 1235 Wilder street, Philadelphia; Michael Gray, Mayfield; William Kinnes, 6712 Leeds street, Philadelphia; Michael Powonikc, Plains; Henry J. Prentice, Susquehanna; Tom Welsh, Washington; Robert T. Haggerty, Eldred; Harry M. Harper, Bellevue; Pasquale Capaldi, 530 Federal street, Philadelphia; Clyde H. Clinger, Harlem; Walter H. Jackson, Three Tons; Howard H. Kirkwood, New Castle; Frank S. Welcome, Scranton; Roy Young, Wrightsville; Joseph A. Connelly, McKeesport; William M. Connelly, Forest City; William Bruckenmiller, Irontown; Frank Gamanshas, Vandergrift; Sabatino Gaspari, Templeton; William J. Good, Greensburg; Leon M. Irvine, Mechanicsburg; Henry P. Miller, Easton; Frank L. Kline, Catawissa; Russell J. Owens, Doylestown; Rowland G. Schutch, Allentown; George F. Scully, 2542 North Howard street, Philadelphia; Abraham A. Swartz, Schuylkill Haven; Arthur Thomas, Reading; Herbert L. Brown, Reading; Wayne H. Brown, Union City; G. Belford Daubert, Wilkes-Barre; Clayton M. Fisher, Pittsburgh; Raymond Sparr Hartman, Mountville; Rudolph Hribal, Mount Pleasant; George Sylvester Jasinski, Freeland.

BUGLER—Charles C. Wentzel, Reading.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Died

PRIVATE—Vincenzo Catini, 203 Broom street, Chester.

Died from Accident and Other Causes

SERGEANT — Walter Kurtz, Wormleysburg.

CORPORAL—Earl James, Reading.

PRIVATE—George Domenico, 261 Shapp street, Philadelphia.

Died of Disease

WAGONER—Daniel Earnest Ashton, New Castle.

PRIVATES—Roman Milkulski, Natrona, and Roy Shingleton, New Brighton.

Returned to Duty (Previously Reported Missing in Action)

MECHANIC—Stanley G. Smith, Reading.

PRIVATES—Joseph Keslick, Reading, and Paul Lewsley, 2930 North Second street, Philadelphia.

Erroneously Reported Killed in Action

PRIVATE—Grover F. Adams, Connellsville.

Senate Passes Charter Measure

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accused of dual officeholding after he was acquitted in the Fifth Ward trial. He fell on the necks of two of his counsel, the third escaping, and wept. People said he was a dual officeholder because he was mayor and court crier."

Referring to the budget, Senator Woodward said that while the city's credit was high and its bonds sell well, on the other hand "it is living on borrowed money."

Borrowed Cash to Buy Pencils

He read items to show that the city borrowed money to buy lead pencils.

"Transfer bills," he contended, "are the bane of every councilman."

The methods of fixing the tax rate was taken up next.

"Last year one man fixed it in midsummer at $1.75. No ordinance was introduced in Councils. We accepted it at the dictation of one man. That is not representative government."

This reference was made to the announcement by Senator Vare to the real estate dealers last summer that no increases would be made in the tax rate.

"The mandamus evil," "violations of civil service," and "payment of assessments by 12,000 city and county officeholders as political insurance premiums on their jobs" were touched on next by Senator Woodward.

"Every one wants to get the police out of politics, and the police want to get out themselves, and I can't see why they don't get out," was Senator Woodward's next assertion.

He referred anonymously to the Scott police bill as "the bill introduced by a well-known reformer."

"On the subject of contracts," he continued, "I will not say anything on garbage or ashes, as with food so high there will soon be no garbage, and with coal so high there will soon be no ashes.

"I am interested in street cleaning. It costs Philadelphia forty-four cents a square yard and New York thirty cents a square yard for street cleaning. We have had private street cleaning in Philadelphia many years and the streets are not clean."

Final Irony Arouses Vare

"This bill gives the city the option of cleaning its own streets. Personally I think the measure should have been sent to the committee on public health and sanitation.

"When I have the honor to congratulate the Governor on signing this charter bill I will tell him he got his tonsilitis from the dust on Fifteenth street, Philadelphia, in going to either the Union League or the Commercial Trust Building.

"I suffer from the same ailment. I will tell the Governor we should sue the city for our doctor bill."

He told the Senate the passage of the bill would be "the greatest memorial you can give to the soldiers who you will see parading in Philadelphia next week."

Senator Vare was on his feet almost before Woodward stopped speaking.

"I had not intended to speak," said Vare, "because of the understanding on these bills, and I do not intend to oppose their passage here.

"That conversation of the gentlemen from Germantown on four or five men controlling the finance committee is incorrect and the rest of his remarks are on a par.

"He has not told you that his neighbors who know him best voted by 600 majority to keep him home. The rest in the outlying districts, who did not know him, voted for him, that's why he is sitting here today.

"On the question of streets, that is a personal matter, and I leave it to you gentlemen, who know Philadelphia, to decide who is right.

"Mr. Woodward forgot to tell you that the city has $150,000,000 on the good side of the ledger."

As Vare sat down Senator Woodward rushed from his seat in the rear of the Senate up to the Speaker's desk.

"I carried my own division by 100 majority," he said, in answer to Senator Vare.

"Senator Vare's candidate lost his own division. I won't go into the matter of how Senator Vare tried to keep me away by backing a chauffeur named Woodward.

Patton Defends City Finances

Senator Patton took the floor next with a defense of Philadelphia's present Councils and the city's financial system.

Patton said that while four or five men may shape the affairs of the finance committee, "does not Dr. Woodward know that any report they make must be signed by thirteen members, a majority of the twenty-five members?"

He declared that financial statistics show Philadelphia is conducted on a business like basis.

He explained the financial system and declared the city now has a budget.

"If the tax rate is not altered by Councils, the old one remains in effect," he explained on the question of Senator Vare fixing the tax rate.

While no extensive advertising or drives are conducted to sell city bonds, he declared, "buyers come from all over, and the bonds never sell below par."

"The city owns great parks, water plant, gas works and great buildings," Senator Patton continued. "It owns them all and today they are bringing in revenue. Last year we received almost $2,900,000 from the U. G. I.

"It has the best credit of any city in the world. Forty-four cities and towns in the United States and Canada have modeled their financial system after ours, following an investigation of our books by their experts.

"Controller Walton, who has held his position a score of years, told me it would be a crime to tear out the city's present financial system.

"If this bill is put through, the city's tax rate will jump to $3.50 inside of five years, because the departments would be permitted to do what they want and buy what they want. Now nothing is done unless there is cash in the bank to meet it."

Attacks Small Council

Senator Patton attacked the small council idea. He declared Philadelphia was a city of sections, and each section should have its representatives to look after it.

"I would not want to see one section get everything and the others nothing," he asserted.

Senator Woodward again took the floor to speak of the "high type of men" behind the charter movement. This brought a hot retort from Senator Vare, who said he would show how "high the type was."

He named John C. Winston, chairman of the charter revision committee, and read some severe remarks which Judge Martin directed to Winston in a suit brought against Winston's concern.

Powell Evans was the next person referred to by Vare. Mr. Evans's connection in the Leib tax affair in Schuylkill county was touched upon and newspaper editorials were read to show Evans's connection.

"This speaks fully for the character of the men whom the Senator from Germantown regards as being of the highest type," said Senator Vare.

"There is a third man closely associated with these charter revisionists who, while the manhood of the country was responding to the call to arms, remained at home. I will not go farther into his case because of his wife and children."

Vare declared that while the general make-up of the charter committee might be of high type, it was "dominated by a small group."

REVOLT IN COSTA RICA

Rebels Seek Recognition for "Provisional President"

Managua, Nicaragua, May 7.—(By A. P.)—Costa Rican revolutionists have issued a proclamation naming Julio Acosta provisional president and have solicited recognition of the new administration by Central America republics.

Telegraphic communication has been suspended between Nicaragua and Costa Rica since the Costa Rican telegraph operators have abandoned the frontier office at La Cruz.

CHILD DIES FROM BURNS

Eight-Year-Old Girl, Playing at Range, Is Fatally Injured

Eight-year-old Jeannette Long, 4244 Orchard street, Frankford, was playing at the kitchen range this morning when her dress caught fire and she was badly burned about the face and hands. She died shortly after in the Frankford Hospital.

Sergeant Wetzell, of the Frankford station, who happened to be passing, rushed into the house and helped beat out the flames.

World Labor Body Meets

London, May 7.—(By A. P.)—The organizing committee of the international labor conference formed under the peace treaty held its first meeting in London yesterday. Professor Shotwell represented the United States. The committee will hold further meetings to collect and tabulate information for the first conference at Washington in October.

Liberator Here This Afternoon

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probably will be kept aboard overnight and sent to Camp Dix in the morning. The receiving station at the camp made a similar request the last time a transport was due late in the afternoon because of the difficulty in handling a large body of men at night.

Mr. Guenther said today that cards for admission to the welcoming boats had been sent out to relatives of the men aboard last night from the headquarters of the Philadelphia welcome home committee.

Holders of the cards were requested to get in touch with committee headquarters today. Mr. Guenther is making every effort to secure the Wilson liner City of Philadelphia and the Trenton liner Springfield, both of which were used as reception boats when the Maui arrived last week, to make the downriver trip with relatives. If the fog holds the Liberator up until adequate arrangements can be made the soldiers on board are sure of a welcome which will compare favorably with the great reception tendered the Maui veterans.

In the event of the fog lifting too soon to allow the proper arrangements to be made, the regular committee boats will make the trip alone. The maritime expert of D. W. Burbage & Co. at Delaware City, predicted that the fog would lift within a few hours.

The regular Red Cross canteen service and other welfare work will be ready for duty when the transport docks.

More Due Tomorrow

The Mongolia is the next troopship due with Twenty-eighth Division men aboard. It will dock at New York tomorrow with the 107th Field Artillery, field and staff, headquarters company, supply company, medical and veterinary detachments and Batteries A to F, inclusive; 109th Field Artillery, field and staff, headquarters and supply companies, medical and veterinary detachments and Batteries A to F, inclusive, and the 103d Sanitary Train, composed of ambulance companies 109, 110, 111 and 112 and field hospitals 109, 110, 111 and 112. Brigadier General W. G. Price and his staff are aboard also.

The Edgar Luckenbach is due at Philadelphia next Monday with part of the 110th Infantry, into which this city's old Third Regiment was incorporated, and Company M, of the 109th Infantry, Philadelphia's old "Dandy First." The Luckenbach is expected to dock on Sunday, a day ahead of schedule.

The Peerless is due here Tuesday with the 108th Machine Gun Battalion and the 108th Field Artillery, the old Second Artillery, but may get here on Monday.

The Santa Olivia is due on Wednesday, but expected Tuesday, with the remainder of the 110th Infantry and a few officers of the 108th Machine Gun Battalion.

Companies A and B of the 107th Machine Gun Battalion and the supply company and Battery C of the 108th Field Artillery did not leave France until last Sunday aboard the transport Calamares and probably will not reach this country in time for the parade. Their sailing was announced after the War Department made public the notice that all units of the Twenty-eighth had sailed for this country.

Rector Denounces Prohibition Law

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gestion be postponed. The motion was lost on a vote.

The most important development of the session today was the forecast of a fight over national prohibition.

"Now your protestants," the resolution of Doctor Upjohn read in part, "do solemnly aver that in their judgment this action, in nature and purpose, is contrary to the universal judgment and sanction of the Church of God, and therefore is not only greatly to be deplored, but is by its very nature invalid.

"Your protestants regard the action then taken as most serious because it is contrary to and subservient of the church's order. They urge that the universal prohibition of a use allowed and sanctioned by Almighty God cannot in reason be regarded as the God-given way of promoting the virtue of temperance; nor has it the sanction of the Holy Scriptures, either of the Old or of the New Testament; nor of the holy church throughout the world, nor of the Book of Common Prayer.

"We further protest against the action of the convention urging 'churchmen to enter into a campaign to nominate and elect legislators,' because such action is an interference with the political rights of citizens, and further because it identifies the church of God with the political machinery of the state.

Action Is Protested

"We also protest against the action of the convention as carrying with it, in the minds of great numbers of Christian people, an imputation of doubt and discredit upon the most solemn teaching and injunctions of our Lord and Saviour, the adorable Redeemer of the world, and that of His apostles.

"Further, your protestants are bound to be cognizant of the fact that the educative tendency of prohibition enactments is to lead many, and not least unsuspecting, people, to pass erroneous, presumptous judgment upon the most sacred institution of our divine religion, to the widespread disparagement and disuse of the holy sacrament of the altar, and even to the 'counting of the blood of the covenant an unholy or common thing.'"

The resolution further sets forth that the prohibition revolution should be opposed because "it is in opposition to the law of God and the universal judgment of the church of the living God, the pillar and ground of the truth.

"Such being the nature of the action, in our deliberate opinion it must be regarded not as the action of the convention, but as the unwarranted action of certain individuals, members of this convention."

25 IN AIRPLANE UP 3 MILES

Giant Paris-Brussels Craft Descends in Twenty-five Minutes

Paris, May 6 (delayed).—(By A. P.)—The giant airplane Goliath, which has been flying between Paris and Brussels, last night ascended to a height of 5100 metres (approximately 16,732 feet) while carrying twenty-five passengers.

The ascent was made in one hour and fifteen minutes and the descent in twenty-five.

MAY LIFT BURDEN OF BELGIAN DEBT

Brussels Report Also Says Military Security Probably Will Be Guaranteed

ASK A $500,000,000 LOAN

By the Associated Press

Washington, May 7.—The Belgian official information service in a statement issued last night, based on official advices from Brussels, said that the associated governments were endeavoring to complete some arrangement whereby Belgium would be released from liability for loans contracted during the war.

The statement issued by the information service also said that plenipotentiaries from Belgium, England, France and Holland would meet soon to consider a new agreement which would replace the treaty of 1839 and which would guarantee additional military security to Belgium.

The Brussels advices were said to indicate that the towns of Eupen and Malmedy, given to Prussia by the congress of Vienna, would be returned to Belgium along with the Forest of Heatogen, a portion of which now lies within Belgian territory, and the Walloon district of Moresnet, comprising about two square miles, which before the war was neutralized and was administered jointly by Germany and Belgium.

Brussels, May 7.—(By A. P.)—The Belgian Government has decided to ask the Allies or the United States for an immediate loan of $500,000,000.

"Without such aid, the country will be lost," said M. Jaspar, minister of economics, to the Associated Press. "This loan will be secured by German indemnities. It will not suffice for Belgium to receive a priority indemnity to the extent of half a billion dollars. This sum will not be forthcoming for a couple of years and it is impossible for Belgium to hold out that long.

"Even with the removal of the burden of her war debt, Belgium is under an enormous weight, financially and economically. With this sum, and with an equal sum loaned immediately to Belgium, the country will be able to recuperate. Otherwise, it will be impossible to go on. It is well known that 750,000 people are idle here, and the Belgium government is now paying 50,000,000 francs to them each month, pending the reopening of factories and the resumption of work by the people."

Czernin Tells Secrets

Vienna, May 7.—(By A. P.)—Count Czernin, the formed Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, who was not placed under arrest as once reported, is writing a book, in which he publishes many personal letters by the former German emperor and the former Austrian emperor. He also relates much secret history, part of which concerns the United States.

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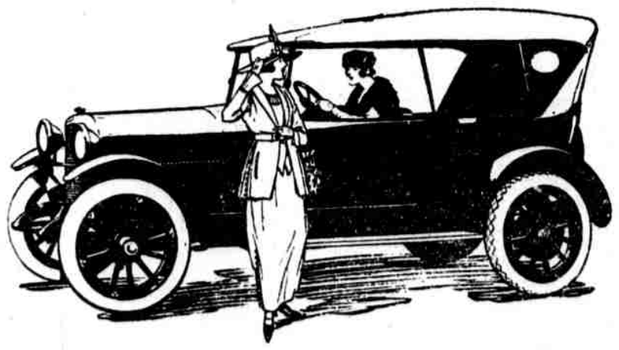

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