

AUSTRIA CUT TO STATE OF SIX TO SEVEN MILLIONS BY TERMS OF PEACE PRESENTED BY ALLIES TODAY

VIENNA ENVOYS LEARN VERDICT FROM ENTENTE

Austria Must Recognize New Nations in Her Old Territory

RIGHTS OF MINORITIES PROTECTED IN TREATY

Enemy Is Shorn of Naval Power and Required to Demobilize Sea Forces

MUST RECOGNIZE LEAGUE

Foe Obligated to Permit Trial of Nationals Violating War's Rules

By the Associated Press
St. Germain, June 2.—The conditions of peace of the allied and associated powers, with the exception of military, reparations, financial and certain boundary clauses, were handed to the Austrian plenipotentiaries at St. Germain today. Those clauses which are not yet ready for presentation will be delivered as soon as possible, the Austrians in the meantime having the opportunity to begin work on the greater part of the treaty in an effort to facilitate a final decision. Austria was given fifteen days to reply. The terms leave the problem of the Adriatic claims of Italy unsolved.

The Austrian treaty follows exactly the same outline as the German and Italian peace treaties, except for the change in name. Certain specific clauses which applied only to Germany are of course omitted and certain clauses included especially as regards the new states created out of the former Austro-Hungarian empire, and the protection of the rights of the minorities in Austria, Czechoslovakia, Rumania and the Serbian-Croatian-Slovenian state.

7,000,000 Left in Austria

Austria is left by the treaty a state from 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 persons, inhabiting a territory of between 5000 and 6000 square miles. She is required to recognize the complete independence of Hungary, Czechoslovakia and the Serbian-Croatian-Slovenian state and to cede other territories which previously in union with her composed the empire of Austria-Hungary with its population of more than 50,000,000 persons.

Austria agrees to accept the league of nations covenant and the labor charter, to renounce all her extra European rights, to demobilize her whole naval and aerial forces, to admit the right of trial by the allied and associated powers of her nationals guilty of violating the law and customs of force and to accept detailed provisions similar to those of the German treaty as to economic relations and freedom of trade.

The Council of Four held a brief meeting before coming to St. Germain this morning, Premier Orlando, of Italy, and Colonel E. M. House, of the United States, being present. During the meeting the Adriatic question was discussed.

M. Clemenceau, president of the Peace Conference, was the first prominent figure to arrive today at the meeting at which the terms of peace were presented. Secretary of State Lansing and Henry White were the first American representatives to arrive, Premier Orlando, of Italy, and Premier Paderewski, of Poland, and Arthur J. Balfour following.

The Puncture Delays Wilson

At 12:10 o'clock President Wilson had not arrived and the ceremony of presentation was delayed somewhat. The President, however, reached St. Germain at 12:14 o'clock. A puncture in the tire of his automobile held him up on the way.

President Wilson's automobile missing secured at St. Cloud. While the punctured tire was being mended an army car passed. It was commandeered by the President's party and the President and Rear Admiral Grayson drove at high speed onto St. Germain.

The Austrian representatives arrived at 12:22 o'clock, entering the chamber by a rear entrance. The delegates were attired in conventional morning dress. The Austrians were escorted in by an Italian officer. Immediately upon their arrival at 12:22 o'clock the session was formally opened by announcement of the head usher.

Clemenceau's Short Speech

Premier Clemenceau, president of the Peace Conference, at once began his address. M. Clemenceau spoke only three minutes.

Premier Clemenceau spoke in French. His remarks were translated into English.

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Summary of Allied Peace Terms Handed to Austria

By the Associated Press
St. Germain, June 2.

Following is a summary of the conditions of peace as presented to the Austrian plenipotentiaries at St. Germain-en-Laye today:

PREAMBLE

Whereas, On the request of the former and royal Austro-Hungarian Government an armistice was granted to Austria-Hungary on November 3, 1918, by the principal allied and associated powers in order that a treaty of peace might be concluded, and

Whereas, The allied and associated powers equally desirous that the war in which certain among them were successively involved, directly or indirectly against Austria, and which originated in the declaration of war against Serbia on July 28, 1914, by the former imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian Government, and in the hostilities conducted by Germany in alliance with Austria-Hungary should be replaced by a firm, just and durable peace, and

Whereas, The former Austro-Hungarian monarchy has now ceased to exist and has been replaced in Austria by a republican government, and

Whereas, The principal allied and associated powers have already recognized that the Czechoslovak state, in which are incorporated certain portions of the said monarchy, is a free, independent and allied state, and

Whereas, The said powers have also recognized the union of certain portions of the said monarchy with the territory of the kingdom of Serbia as a free, independent and allied state, under the name of the Serbian-Croatian-Slovenian state, and

Whereas, It is necessary, while restoring peace, to regulate the situation which has arisen from the dissolution of the said monarchy and the formation of the said states, and to establish the government of these countries on a firm foundation of justice and equity.

To Recognize Austria

For this purpose the high contracting parties, by the present treaty, is a free, independent and allied state, and have agreed as follows:

"From the coming into force of the present treaty the state of war will terminate.

"Austria is recognized as a new and independent state under the name of the republic of Austria.

"From that moment and subject to the provisions of this treaty, official relations will exist between the allied and associated powers and the republic of Austria."

Frontiers of Austria

Frontiers of Austria: The northern frontier facing Czechoslovakia follows the existing administrative boundaries formerly separating the provinces of Bohemia and Moravia from those of Upper and Lower Austria.

The southern frontier facing Italy and the Serb-Croat-Slovenian state is to be fixed by the principal allied and associated powers, and one each by Austria and Czechoslovakia. Czechoslovakia agrees to embody in a treaty with the principal allied and associated powers such provisions as may be deemed necessary to protect racial, religious or linguistic minorities and to assure freedom of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of other nations.

The Serb-Croat-Slovenian state: Austria similarly recognizes the complete independence of the Serb-Croat-Slovenian state and renounces her rights and titles. A similarly appointed field commission, including a member nominated by the Serb-Croat-Slovenian state to fix the exact boundary. The question of the basin of Klausfurt is reserved. The Serb-Croat-Slovenian state agrees to a similar treaty for

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JEWIS IN PARADE, DEMAND RIGHTS

Marchers Wearing Mourning Garb Protest Against Massacres by Poles

MASS MEETING TONIGHT

Banker in Jewish Parade Explain Purpose of March

"We do not want to poison public opinion in regard to Poland, but we do ask that rights for Jews."

"We ask that the slaughter and outrage of innocent men, women and children in Poland shall cease."

A solemn, mourning column of Jewish men and women, several thousand in number, marched today through streets of this city in an impressive protest against alleged persecution of Jews in Poland.

The demonstration will end with a great mass-meeting in the Metropolitan Opera House tonight.

The keynote of the unique procession was seen in huge banners carried on a motorcade near the van of the marching host.

Bands played a dirge as the long line began moving from Fifth and Carpenter streets soon after 2 o'clock. The route led to Pine street, then west to Broad and north on that thoroughfare to Girard avenue. The marchers turned east at that intersection and continued to Sixth street, where the parade disbanded.

Flags Carried

Big American flags and the blue and white flag of Zion were carried at the head of each of the nine divisions. The flags of Zion were draped in black. Each parader carried either a small American or a Zion flag.

The division that attracted most attention was that made up of men who had served in the American army overseas. They were members of the Jewish

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SAILORS BATTLE NAVY YARD FIRE

120,000 Gallons of Gasoline Destroyed Following Explosion of Oil Tanks

TWO SHIPS ARE DAMAGED

An explosion in one of the oil tanks at the oil and varnish storage house of the navy yard at 3:30 o'clock this morning started one of the most spectacular fires ever seen in South Philadelphia.

W. A. Doehring, a seaman stationed at the navy yard, who was helping to fight the fire with one of the yard organizations, was scalded by burning oil about the face and body and had to be taken to the yard dispensary. Several other enlisted men received slight injuries from the flying oil and fuel, which was scattered in all directions at each explosion.

Flames shot hundreds of feet into the air, and on several occasions, as adjoining tanks ignited and exploded, a new sheet of flame would shoot upward, lighting up the surrounding country for miles.

The blaze was gotten under control at 7:30. All of the fire organizations in the yard and firemen of the city forces, responding to the two alarms which were sent in soon after the fire started, were still struggling to conquer the flames.

Navy Yard Aroused

At the sound of the first explosion the whole navy yard was aroused. The storage house is located at the head of the back channel, just off of the main thoroughfare of the yard and not very far from the main gate.

Flames shot up into the air and lighted up the yard like day. Immediately an alarm was sounded all over the yard and the fire-fighting force was rushed to the scene by the officer of the day.

On every ship in the yard the call to quarters was sounded, and the men were rushed to their quarters and ordered to stand by in case of need. For a time it seemed as though the two German merchant ships, which are

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79TH DIVISION MEN WILL NOT PARADE, MAYOR DECLARES

Decision Made by Soldiers Themselves, Officials Advise City's Executive

STATEMENT FOLLOWS LONG TELEPHONE DISCUSSION

Drafted Men Sign Petitions Protesting Against Proposed March in This City

The Seventy-ninth Division, composed mostly of Pennsylvania's drafted men, will not parade in Philadelphia, Mayor Smith announced this afternoon.

The Mayor said that the men themselves had decided against it.

"Philadelphia still stands ready and willing to welcome the men, but they have decided themselves against a parade, and so we will have to accede to their wishes," Mr. Smith said.

The Mayor made the announcement following numerous telephone conversations with officials at Camp Dix and with Adjutant General Beary. After consulting with Colonel Thompson, acting for Major General McHale, commanding at Camp Dix, it was decided to call the plans off. Major General Kuhn was not reached by Mayor Smith this morning. General Kuhn went to Washington, but not on the parade matter.

Before reaching a final decision camp officials talked with Adjutant General Beary over the long-distance telephone. Mayor Smith said that General Beary reported that he had numerous letters from the men and citizens protesting against the parade.

"I told the officers that I have received more than 150 protests from officials, chambers of commerce and individuals of nearby towns and cities asking that the men be discharged immediately and not held in camp for parade," Mayor Smith said.

With respect to the vote at Camp Dix, the Mayor said, it was his understanding from the officials that the vote of the men was overwhelming against parading in Philadelphia. Mayor Smith said he did not take the trouble to wait for the vote, but got up petitions and signed them. The expressions of their disapproval were then handed to the officers.

WIRE STRIKE NOT ORDERED

Telegraphers' Head Declares Walk-out at Atlanta Local

Washington, June 2.—(By A. P.)—S. J. Koenekamp, president of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, stated here today that no date had been set for a nation-wide telegraphers' strike, and that the threatened walkout in Atlanta was purely a local affair.

Almost simultaneously with Mr. Koenekamp's statement, Postmaster General Burleson announced that if telegraph operators in Atlanta had been dismissed because of union affiliations they would be reinstated at once, and that steps would be taken to discipline the responsible officials of the Southern Bell Telephone Company.

WINSTON PREDICTS CHARTER VICTORY

Woodward Measure Will Pass Legislature as It Stands Now, He Declares

LEAVES FOR HARRISBURG

Confidence that the Woodward bill will pass the Legislature without further amendment was expressed today by charter revisionists who are watching the outcome of legislation at Harrisburg closely.

There are indications of a spirited fight by the revisionists if any amendments of a serious nature are offered.

John C. Winston, chairman of the Philadelphia charter committee, will go to Harrisburg this afternoon.

"Things are in good shape now," Mr. Winston said, "and we do not expect any more amendments to be made, although it is possible that some typographical error in the printed bill may call for correction. Outside of that, I believe there will be no more changes. I'm going to Harrisburg to keep watch on the situation."

Regarding the Daix-Brady registration bill Mr. Winston said, "I fully expect that these bills will pass." As Mr. Winston had been in touch with Governor Sprout on the Daix-Brady measures, he was asked if he thought the Governor would sign those bills if they passed the Legislature. Mr. Winston said the Governor would have to speak for himself on that matter.

Saturday, Governor Sprout said that when the Daix-Brady bills came up before him he would make a decision in the issue created by the opponents of the board of registration commissioners.

It is possible that Thomas Raeburn White, chairman of the subcommittee of the charter committee, will go to the capital this afternoon. Mr. White said he would go if he hears that amendments of a serious nature are to be made to the Woodward bill.

When Senator Vare was questioned regarding the measure bills in question, he replied: "I have nothing to say on either the Woodward or the Daix-Brady bills."

RAIL AND WIRE RATE RISES WIN

Supreme Court Upholds Increases and Sets Aside State Restraining Orders

BOTH OPINIONS UNANIMOUS

Washington, June 2.—Railroad freight and passenger rates increased last June were upheld today by the Supreme Court.

In increased telephone and telegraph rates put into effect last January 21 under an order of Postmaster General Burleson also were upheld today by the Supreme Court. Both opinions were unanimous.

In the railroad cases the court held that the authority conferred by the resolution and the act were powers in effect as lawful police regulations, and that the power of the Federal Government "was supreme and conclusive."

The court held that under the joint resolution by which the wire systems were taken over by the government there was authority for interfering with intrastate rates.

North Dakota Supreme Court decrees enjoining the Northern Pacific Railroad and Director General Hines from enforcing an order of the railroad administration rates in that state were reversed.

The court also set aside lower court decrees which held that under Section 15 of the railroad control act, pre-existing intrastate rates remained in effect as lawful police regulations.

The court set aside South Dakota Supreme Court decrees enjoining the Dakota Central and three other telephone companies from increasing intrastate toll rates in compliance with the postmaster general's order.

Federal Court decrees permanently restraining the postmaster general from charging increased telegraph rates in Illinois were dissolved by the court. Massachusetts decrees dismissing the state public service injunction were affirmed and original proceedings brought by Kansas were dismissed.

A bill drafted by the Interstate Commerce Commission to increase the commission's authority over railroads, express and shipping companies, telegraphs, telephones and cables engaged in interstate commerce was introduced today by Senator Pomerene, Democrat, Ohio. Arrangements also were made for introduction of the bill in the House by Chairman Esch, of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The bill specifically denies the commission power over local companies of any other intra-state communication.

Feed Reds to Reform Them, Said Hoover's Hushed Plea

Relief Head Opposed to Fighting Soviets. Wilson, Listening on All Lines, Waits Morris's Report to Frame Policy

By CLINTON W. GILBERT
Staff Correspondent of the Evening Public Ledger With the Peace Delegation in Europe
By Special Cable
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Paris, June 2.—The administration's policy with respect to Russia is in a state of uncertainty. There is no assurance that the Roland S. Morris report on the Kolchak government, which is expected in a week or so, is followed. There is no certainty that Mr. Morris was the sole investigator, and it is thought that in the whole Russian question, as in the Mexican question, the President followed the practice of having at least two investigations by men of opposite tendencies.

A curious illustration of this policy has just come to light. Like Morris, Herbert Hoover was requested to investigate and make a report on Russia. Hoover was remarkably qualified. He had mining interests there for many years. He has agents there and has had the widest experience of any living man in studying social and economic conditions in Europe.

At the same time William Bullitt and Lincoln Steffens were sent to Russia to make their investigations. Against Hoover's five years' study of Russia and five months' detailed investigation by his qualified experts was Bullitt's and Steffens's five days' visit to Lenin. The reports were exactly opposite. Bullitt favoring the Bolsheviks and Hoover condemning them; yet the Bullitt investigation virtually effected a suppression of the Hoover report and defeated the Hoover plan of feeding Russia.

The Hoover report has now been given out, along with the announcement of the Nansen feeding scheme. The Nansen scheme was Hoover's idea, first proposed in a letter written by Hoover to President Wilson. It was modeled on the Belgium feeding system through neutrals, and the object was to feed Russia without recognizing the Bolsheviks.

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YANKS SCORE VICTORY IN FIRST OVER A'S

ATHLETICS					NEW YORK				
Witt, lf.	Grover, 2b.	Roth, rf.	Burns, 1b.	Walker, cf.	Foster, 2b.	Peckinbaugh, ss.	Baker, 3b.	Lewis, lf.	Pipp, 1b.
0	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	1
0	2	4	3	1	2	0	1	2	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
0	1	9	1	0	1	2	0	0	0
0	0	3	0	0	1	1	1	2	0
0	2	3	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
0	0	2	1	0	1	2	1	0	0
0	1	4	2	1	1	2	9	0	0
0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	5	0
Totals	0	27	11	4	Totals	7	9	27	11

TODAY'S BASEBALL SCORES

NEW YORK	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	7	9
ATH'S (1st)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Shawkey and Hannah; Seibold and Perkins. Evans and Chill.											
PHILLIES	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
N. Y. (1st)	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Packard and Cady; Ragan and McCarty. Harrison and Byron.											
NATIONAL LEAGUE											
BROOKLYN	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOSTON (1st)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grimes and Wheat; Demaree and Wilson.											
PITTSBURGH	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHICAGO (1st)	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mayer and Lee; Alexander and Killefer.											

GOVERNOR'S STAND ON CHARTER AWAITED

Penrose Summons Leaders for Conference

By a Staff Correspondent
Harrisburg, June 2.—Governor Sprout's arrival in the capital is awaited with keen interest by political leaders.

The Governor is expected to reach here this evening, and it is anticipated that soon after his arrival he will make known just what line of legislation he expects to follow in the way of correcting the evils alleged to exist in the conduct of the Philadelphia registration board.

Senator Penrose spent a busy morning at his headquarters in the Pennsylvania Hotel, summoning leaders from over the state.

The senior senator said he had nothing to add to the statement which he gave out yesterday, but indicated that he might have something further to say after he had conferred with county leaders.

Legislators and county leaders were slow in arriving here. Only a few reached the city yesterday and this morning, and it is believed they are deferring the trip to Harrisburg to the last possible minute because of the heat.

Senator Vare is expected to come to Harrisburg earlier this afternoon than he usually does, in order to line up his forces in the Legislature for a definite compromise to meet the attacks of the Penrose forces.

The Vare forces are expected to attempt to deliver a counter-attack by submitting some more amendments to the Woodward charter bill. They will try, it is said, to seek to bring about another compromise on the reform legislation now pending.

Representative James J. Heffernan, of Philadelphia, said today that the Daix-Brady registration bill would be reported out of the House elections committee tomorrow morning. This is the ripper bill which would require Governor Sprout to appoint a new registration board in Philadelphia within ten days after the passage of the act. The bill will be put on the first reading calendar as soon as it is reported out of committee. The decision to report this measure out promptly is the first move made for quick action on Philadelphia reform legislation since the arrival of Senator Penrose.

LOYD GEORGE DISCARDS PLAN TO STAND PAT

Project to Put Treaty Through Regardless of British Opinion Reported Abandoned

CALLS CABINET TO PARIS TO MAKE MODIFICATIONS

Liberal Leaders Strongly Against Present Terms as Drastic and Impossible

AMERICANS FOR CHANGES

Concessions on Reparation and Germany's Place in League of Nations Forecast

By CLINTON W. GILBERT
Staff Correspondent of the Evening Public Ledger With the Peace Delegation in Europe
By Special Cable
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Paris, June 2.—By calling the British cabinet to Paris to consult on the peace terms, Premier Lloyd George has abandoned the project to put through the peace treaty without regard to British opinion. The cabinet is brought here because it has two strong Liberal members, Baron Fisher and the Right Honorable Edwin Samuel Montagu. Mr. Lloyd George is particularly anxious to consult Baron Fisher in order to find out just what modifications the Liberals want, the war cabinet, which usually handled peace questions, being solidly conservative except Lloyd George himself.

Liberal opinion, as represented by such men as former Premier Asquith, James Bryce, Charles Prestwich Scott, managing director of the Manchester Guardian, and H. G. Wells, is strongly against the treaty as being too severe and impossible to carry out. Americans are favorable to changes but have been restrained hitherto by political necessities of Clemenceau and Lloyd George, who felt it necessary to put the treaty quickly through without discussion and without making public its text.

Premier Lloyd George's consultation with the Liberals probably means that the British and Americans will get together to modify the treaty in order to meet the most important German criticisms. It is generally admitted now as unwise to ask Germany to sign a blank check for reparations. The Germans will pay a definite amount doubtless, by agreement on some figure probably higher than the German offer.

Failure to reach a definite figure before has been due to inability of the conference to agree upon how much Germany can pay. The conference appears afraid to make the reparation figures too small for fear that its judgment will be revealed later. It seems equally afraid to make the amount too large for fear of destroying Germany.

Inclination favors early admission of Germany to the league of nations as another probable concession.

Washington, June 2.—The counter-proposals of the German delegates submitted to the Peace Conference last Thursday, which had been summarized only in part in press dispatches from Paris, were made public here last night by Breckinridge Long, the acting secretary of state.

Mr. Long gave out for publication a covering note of May 29 signed by Count Brockdorff-Rantzau bearing the caption, "Observations of the German Delegation on the Treaty of Peace," and an exchange of notes between Premier Clemenceau, president of the Peace Conference, and Brockdorff-Rantzau on international labor features of the treaty.

The Germans hold that the "exceptions of this treaty are more than the German people can bear," and the note then recites what they consider the unreasonable demands of the Allies and America, the summary closing with the statement that "this must be a whole people sign the decree for its own proscription; nay, its own death sentence."

Summary of Proposals

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ARMY AIRMAN LOSES WAY

Mistakes Delaware for Susquehanna. Lands in Drumore Township

After circling over Philadelphia yesterday, Lieutenant Diehl, of Harrisburg, in an effort to drive his plane home from Lancaster, mistook the Delaware River for the Susquehanna and became lost.

Late last night he landed on the Francon farm in Drumore township, cause of engine trouble. He planned to resume his flight this afternoon.

ARRESTED AS CHECK THIEF

Louis R. Spates, of This City, Held for Alleged Theft in Richmond, Va.

Louis R. Spates, said to be wanted by authorities in Richmond, Va., for an alleged robbery in that city, was arrested last night at his home, 746 North Twenty-first street, and will be given a hearing today at the Federal Building before United States Commissioner Manley.

Spates was a timekeeper in the Quartermaster Department, Washington, and it is alleged that he had stolen a number of bank checks from the National Bank of Commerce, of Richmond, and had filled out and cashed a number of them to the amount of \$648.

HARRISBURG BOY MISSING

Disappeared After Visit to Park on Memorial Day

Harrisburg, June 2.—Vain search has been made since Saturday morning for trace of Edward Thompson, eleven years old, son of W. H. Thompson, of Harrisburg, who has been missing since Friday.

Young Thompson and Richard Davis, of the same age, spent Memorial Day together at Paxtang Park, a trolley resort near here. Davis, upon returning in the evening, told Thompson's parents that the boy had spent all his money and would have to walk home. Since that time they have heard nothing of him.

June!
Fair tonight and warmer—slightly, a steady cloud—fairly.
That's the way to treat—lightly, and dimes it—earnily.

When you think of writing think of WEBSTER—J.D.

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