

PREMIER LLOYD GEORGE DISCARDS HIS POLICY TO STAND PAT

Continued From Page One
demands upon Germany, Count Brockdorff-Rantzau proceeds with an outline of what Germany is willing to do. His proposals follow:
"Germany to proceed with her own disarmament 'in advance of all other peoples'; to give up universal compulsory service and reduce her army to 100,000 men, 'except as regards temporary measures.' She agrees to renounce her warships 'which her enemies are still willing to leave in her hands,' but stipulates that she shall be 'admitted forthwith' as a member of the league of nations 'as a state with equal rights.'
"With reference to territorial questions, Brockdorff-Rantzau stated 'Germany takes up her position unreservedly on the ground of the Wilson program.' She is willing to renounce sovereignty over Alsace-Lorraine, and demands a plebiscite; she will give up Posen and great Poland free access to the sea by ceding free ports at Danzig, Königsberg and Memel by regulation of navigation on the Vistula and railroad agreements.

Stipulates Coal Deliveries
Germany agrees to guarantee to France a supply of coal sufficient for economic needs, 'especially from the Sarre region' instead of entirely from the Sarre valley under French direction, as the treaty provides. She agrees to deliver to France 20,000,000 tons of coal during the first five years and 8,000,000 tons for five years thereafter.
"The Germans 'are ready' to submit all of their colonies to the control of the league of nations, provided that Germany is named as mandatory for them. Germany is willing to cede Danish districts of Schleswig first, and likewise demands a plebiscite for the benefit of Germans in Bohemia and Austria.

Counter-Proposals State
Germany is willing to pay a maximum of 100,000,000 marks (\$25,000,000,000) in indemnity; 20,000,000,000 by May 1, 1920, and the balance in annual payments without interest, the annual payment to approximate the annual peace budget of Germany, and for the first ten years not to exceed 1,000,000,000 marks a year. Germany would like to deliver to America and the Allies large quantities of dyestuffs, benzol, coal tar, sulphate of ammonia and medicines, thereby hoping to regain some of her old markets. Instead of surrendering her merchant tonnage as payment for that of the United States and the Allies destroyed by her unlawful submarine warfare, she proposes a pool of the world's shipping and agrees to build in her yards shipping for the Allies.

Asks Neutral Judges for Guilt
What is regarded here as a final fit of impudence, Germany asks that responsibility for the war shall be left to decision by a neutral commission.
Brockdorff-Rantzau closed with an appeal for a peace of justice, holding that "whenever in this war the victor has spoken to the vanquished, at Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest, his words were but the echo of future disaster," and that "only the co-operation of all nations, a co-operation of hands and spirits, can build a durable peace."
"Even in her need," she said with reference to Germany signing the treaty, "justice for her is too sacred a thing to allow her to stoop to achieve conditions which she cannot carry out."

Text of German Note
Following is the text of the note from Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, dated May 20, 1919, transmitting to the president of the Peace Conference observations of the German delegation on the treaty of peace:
"Mr. President—I have the honor to transmit to you herewith the observations of the German delegation on

the draft treaty of peace. We came to Versailles in the expectation of receiving a peace proposal based on the agreed principles. We were firmly resolved to do everything in our power with a view to fulfilling the grave obligations which we had undertaken. We hoped for the peace of justice which had been promised to us. We were aghast when we read in documents the demands made upon us by the victorious violence of our enemies. The more deeply we penetrate into the spirit of this treaty the more convinced we become of the impossibility of carrying it out. The execution of this treaty are more than the German people can bear.
"With a view to the re-establishment of the Polish state we must renounce indisputably German territory—nearly the whole of the province of West Prussia, which is preponderantly German; of Pomerania, Pomerania, Danzig, which is German to the core; we must let that ancient Hanse town be transformed into a free state under Polish sovereignty. We must agree that East Prussia shall be amputated from the body of the state, condemned to the lingering death and robbed of its northern portion, including Memel, which is purely German. We must renounce Upper Silesia for the benefit of Poland and Czechoslovakia, although it has been in close political connection with Germany for more than 750 years, is instinct with German life and forms the very foundation of industrial life throughout East Germany.
"Preponderantly German circles (Kreis) must be ceded to Belgium without sufficient guarantees that the plebiscite, which is only to take place afterward, will be independent. The purely German district of the Sarre must be detached from our empire and placed under the administration of the League of Nations, including Memel, which is purely German. We must renounce Upper Silesia for the benefit of Poland and Czechoslovakia, although it has been in close political connection with Germany for more than 750 years, is instinct with German life and forms the very foundation of industrial life throughout East Germany.

German Counter-Proposals
"First, Germany offers to proceed with her own disarmament in advance of all other peoples in order to show that she will help to usher in the new era of the peace of justice. She gives up entirely her universal compulsory service and reduces her army to 100,000 men, except as regards temporary measures. She renounces the warships which her enemies are still willing to leave in her hands.
"She stipulates, however, that she shall be admitted forthwith as a state with equal rights into the league of nations. She stipulates that a genuine plebiscite shall come into being, embracing all peoples of good will, even her enemies of today. The league must be inspired by a feeling of responsibility toward mankind and have at its disposal a power to enforce its will sufficiently strong and trusty to protect the frontiers of its members.
"Second, in territorial questions Germany takes up her position unreservedly on the ground of the Wilson program. She renounces her sovereignty in Alsace-Lorraine, but wishes a free plebiscite to take place there. She gives up the greater part of the province of Posen, the district, incontestably Polish in population, together with the capital. She is prepared to grant to Poland, under international guarantees, free and secure access to the sea by ceding free ports at Danzig, Königsberg and Memel, by an agreement regulating the navigation of the Vistula and the special railway conventions. Germany is prepared to ensure the supply of coal for the economic needs of France, especially from the Saar region, until such time as the French mines are once more in working order.
"The preponderantly German districts of Schleswig will be given up to Denmark on the basis of a plebiscite. Germany demands that the right of self-determination shall also be repeated where the interests of the Germans in Austria and Bohemia are concerned.
"She is ready to submit all her colonies to administration by the community of the league of nations if she is recognized as its mandatory.
"Third, Germany is prepared to make payments incumbent on her in accordance with the agreed program of peace up to a maximum sum of 100,000,000,000 marks (\$25,000,000,000) by May 1, 1920, and the balance in annual payments without interest, the annual payment to approximate the annual peace budget of Germany, and for the first ten years not to exceed 1,000,000,000 marks a year. Germany would like to deliver to America and the Allies large quantities of dyestuffs, benzol, coal tar, sulphate of ammonia and medicines, thereby hoping to regain some of her old markets. Instead of surrendering her merchant tonnage as payment for that of the United States and the Allies destroyed by her unlawful submarine warfare, she proposes a pool of the world's shipping and agrees to build in her yards shipping for the Allies.

Reparations Proposals
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Must Sign Death Sentence
"Even in internal affairs we are to give up the right to self-determination. The international reparations commission receives dictatorial powers over the whole life of our people in economic and cultural matters. Its authority extends far beyond that which the empire, the German federal council and the Reichstag combined ever possessed.

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with in the territory of the empire. This commission has unlimited control over the economic life of the state, of communities and of individuals. Further, the entire educational and sanitary system depends on it. It can keep the whole German people in mental thrall. In order to increase the payments due by the thrall, the commission can hamper measures for the social protection of the German worker.
"In other spheres also Germany's sovereignty is abolished. Her chief waterways are subjected to international administration; she must construct in her territory such canals and such railways as her enemies wish; she must agree to treaties, the contents of which are unknown to her, to be concluded by her enemies with the new states on the east, even when they cooperate in her own functions. The German people is excluded from the league of nations, to which it is entrusted all work of common interest to the world.
"Thus must a whole people sign the decree for its own proscription, say, its own death sentence.
"Germany knows that she must make sacrifices in order to attain peace. She undertakes to make these sacrifices and will go in this matter to the utmost limits of her capacity.

Offers for Reconstruction
"Fourth, Germany is prepared to devote her entire economic strength to the service of reconstruction. She wishes to co-operate effectively in the reconstruction of the devastated regions of Belgium and northern France. To make good the loss in production of the destroyed mines in northern France and to build up again the coal will be delivered annually for the first five years and up to eight million tons for the next five years. Germany will furnish the necessary machinery to France, Belgium, Italy and Luxembourg.
"Germany is, moreover, prepared to make considerable deliveries of benzol, coal tar and sulphate of ammonia, as well as dyestuffs and medicines.
"Fifth, finally, Germany offers to put her entire merchant tonnage into a pool of the world's shipping, to place at the disposal of her enemies a part of her freight space as part payment on reparations, and to build up again a series of years in German yards an amount of tonnage exceeding their demands.
"Sixth, in order to replace the river boats destroyed in Belgium and northern France, Germany offers river craft from her own resources.
"Seventh, Germany thinks that she sees an appropriate method for the fulfillment of her obligation to make reparations, in conceding prompt participation in industrial enterprises, especially in coal mines to insure deliveries of coal.
"Eighth, Germany, in accordance with the desires of the workers of the whole world, wishes to see the workers in all countries free and enjoying equal rights. She wishes to insure to them in the treaty of peace the right to take their own decisive part in the settlement of social policy and social protection.

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Disclaims Sole Guilt
"Ninth, The German delegation again makes its demand for a neutral entry into the responsibility for the war and culpable acts in conduct. An impartial commission should have the right to investigate on its own responsibility the archives of all the belligerent countries and all the persons who took an important part in the war.
"Nothing short of confidence that the question of guilt will be examined dispassionately can have the people lately at war with each other in the proper frame of mind for the formation of the league of nations.
"These are only the most important among the proposals which we have to make. As regards other great sacrifices and also as regards the details, the delegation refers to the accompanying memorandum and the annex thereto.
Insists on Oral Discussion
"The time allowed us for the preparation of this memorandum was so short that it was impossible to treat all the questions exhaustively. A fruitful and illuminating negotiation could only take place by means of oral discussion. This treaty of peace is to be the greatest achievement of its kind in all history. There is no precedent for the conduct of such comprehensive negotiations by an exchange of written notes only. The feeling of the peoples who have made such immense sacrifices makes them demand that their fate should be decided by an open, unreserved exchange of ideas on the principle, 'Quite open overtures of peace openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind, but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly in the public view.'
"Germany is to put her signature to the treaty laid before her and to carry it out. It is too sacred a thing to allow her to stoop to achieve conditions which she cannot undertake to carry out. Treaties of peace signed by the great powers have, in the history of the world, been the right of the stronger. But each of these treaties of peace has been a factor in originating and prolonging the world war. Whenever in this war the victor has spoken to the vanquished, at Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest, his words were but the seeds of future discord. The left aims which our adversaries first set before themselves in their conduct of the war, the new era of an assured peace by justice, demand a treaty in-

strict with a different spirit. Only the co-operation of all nations, a co-operation of hands and spirits, can build up a durable peace. We are under no delusions regarding the strength of the hatred and bitterness which this war has engendered, and yet the forces which are at work for a union of mankind are stronger now than ever they were before. The historic task of the Peace Conference of Versailles is to bring about this union.
"Accept, Mr. President, the expression of my distinguished consideration.
"Feed Reds," Said Hoover's Report
Continued From Page One
The Hoover report against the Bolsheviks would have made perfectly clear the anti-Bolshevik nature of the proposal and might have reconciled public sentiment in the United States, England and France to feeding Russia through Nansen.
The Hoover report had reached the hands of Arthur Wetzer, government publicity agent, when Bolsheviks succeeded in sending Bullitt and Steffens to Russia, appealed to Colonel House, and perhaps President Wilson, and stopped publication of the Hoover report.
The fundamental idea of Hoover was that the business of the Bolshevik gov-

ernment should relieve the world of responsibility of doing what it could to feed the starving women and children of Russia. Also Hoover held to his favorite belief that the feeding of masses in the best means of ending bolshevism. In 1917, Hoover states in his report, Russia had 34,000 miles of railroads, 15,000 locomotives, and 500,000 freight cars in operation.
In April of this year in operation in all of Russia were only 1200 miles of railroads, 4000 locomotives, and 150,000 freight cars. This fact that three-fourths of the Russian transportation equipment has been rendered useless, Hoover presents as the most striking evidence of the utter incapacity of the Bolshevik administration. During the entire year of 1918 only eighty locomotives were repaired and not a single one was built in the whole of Russia. From this misadministration Hoover traces most of Russia's present troubles.
Two Women in County Pass 100
Lancaster, Pa., June 2.—There are two women in Lancaster County who have gone over the century mark. They are Mrs. Sarah Miller, of the Brethren Home at Naffville, who reached her 101st a few days ago, and Mrs. Maria Herr, of Collins, who passed her 101st year Saturday.

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Waiting (From "Listen Lester")
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The Royal Vagabond—Medley Fox Trot
Canary—Medley Fox Trot
Dear Old Pal of Mine—Waltz
When You Look in the Heart of a Rose—Waltz
Tears of Love
Wait and See
That Tumble-down Shack in Athlone
Smile and the World Smiles with You
Sweet Siamese—Fox Trot
He's Had No Lovin' for a Long, Long Time—Medley One-Step
You'll Find Old Dixieland in France—Medley Fox Trot
Just Blue—Fox Trot
Rhythm Medley No. 1
Rhythm Medley No. 2
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When the Shadows Softly Come and Go
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Alfred Cortot
Flonzaley Quartet
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Mabel Garrison
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Jascha Heifetz
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Fritz Kreisler
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Lambert Murphy
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Jos. C. Smith's Orchestra
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Jos. C. Smith's Orchestra
Jos. C. Smith's Orchestra
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