# WHITE GUARDS TAKE **FORT NEAR PRINCIPAL** PETROGRAD DEFENSE

Reds Actively Prepare to Evacuate Russian Capital, Says Dispatch From Moscow

ockholm, June 16 .- (By A. P.)-White guards have captured the important fort of Kresnayagorka, across the bay of Kronstadt, from the fortress of Kronstadt, the chief seaward defense of Petrograd, according to an of-ficial statement issued from Esthonian hendquarters. It is said that the White Guards won their success after the garrison of the fort had mutinied against the Bolsheviki

London, June 16 .- By A. P.)-Active preparations are being made by the Bolsheviki for the evacuation of Petrograd, it is announced in a wireless despatch from Moscow received here

Warsaw, June 16.—(By A. P.)—The Bre German penetration of Lithuania is 29, of occupation, replacing General Hoffforces, has taken over the railbanks, newspapers and public schools of Riga, Libau, Kovno and other

The fighting between the Germans and the Bolsheviki is reported to be of the fiercest character, neither side giving The Germans toward American officers.

### Germany Will Get Treaty at 4 P. M.

Centinued From Page One

eral members of the German delegation are expected to go immediately after receiving the document. The translation and printing, it is calculated, will fully twenty-four hours.

Marshal Foch, General Bliss and other military leaders attended the meeting of the Council of Five today. The meeting developed the general nature of the German situation, various last-hour possibilities being discussed. Some members of the reparations commission also met with the council.

The special train, which was prepared at Versailles for the Germans was made ready upon the request of Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, who signified his intention of leaving as soon as the reply was presented.

#### Must Answer by Saturday

Paris entered upon the most crucial week of the Peace Conference today with many misgivings, but with a feeling of relief that by Saturday, June 21, it will be known positively whether or not Germany will sign the treaty.

The preponderating opinion in Peace Conference circles is that Germany will agree to sign, but the various commisas and the Supreme Economic Council are perfecting plans for a blockade and a military advance should she de-

view of this alleged solidarity. political onlookers here are unable to igure out how Erzberger can possibly create an unexpectedly new situation. Erzberger has been brushing aside these disposing of them by referring to the fact that the present coalition government is not only intact, but holds an undisputed mandate from the German people and from the national as-On the other hand, he has not as yet made an unequivocal denial of the rumor that he is contemplating quitting the cabinet, nor has he definitely declared that he is in complete harmony with the cabinet's peace poli- basis.

These amendments will remain confidential, as did the text itself of the Instead. Germany proposes an inter-targued, to which Germany agrees. But preliminaries of May 7. The covering etter and appendices will be published

# Germans Allowed 200,000 Army

Germany is to be allowed an army of 200,000 men for three years. This is one of the changes in the peace terms which has been sedulously kept secret.

The reason given for this doubling of the previous number of effectives is the impossibility of adjusting the armies of Austria, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia and other new states proportionately to the previously arranged 100,000 men for Germany.

A general reduction of armaments is to be negotiated immediately.

# Admission of Germany

Germany's admission to the league of nations is fixed for "the near fu-Her admission will enable Germany to bring up for discussion he economic propositions. Germany will be given four months to submit to the Allies proposals dealing with her total indebtedness through reparations and methods for the payment thereof. She may propose merchandise and labor. The Allies are to reply within two

A plebiscite for upper Silesia will be taken within six to eighteen months. A clause deals with the protection of the league of nations of German minorities inhabiting the districts taken from Germany. Another deals with the in-terallied civil commission, which will administer the left bank of the Rhine occupied by the allied troops, to which the existing military commission will be subordinated.

The missing sections of the Austrian treaty, including the financial, repara-tions and the military terms, will be handed the Austrians tomorrow and the conference will busy itself with Austrian and Turkish affairs while awaiting Germany's decision, the final day for which, as previously announced,

President Wilson will return from Belgium on Friday to hear the reply, which is hardly expected before Saturday because of the length and intricate nature of the allied response. If the allied troops must advance into Germany, it is probable they will not move until Sunday.

# Wilson Will Leave Soon

ident Wilson expects to visit Bei um Wednesday or Thursday, accom-nied by Mrs. Wilson and Rear Adral Grayson, his personal physician, eaident Wilson will leave Paris toow night by special train.

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# GERMANS SEE SLAVERY IN VERSAILLES TREATY Foe's Reply to Conference as Shown in Symmetry proposals.

Foe's Reply to Conference, as Shown in Summary of Reply, Protests Against Peace Terms and Asks Verbal Negotiations

Paris, June 16.—The German reply to the peace treaty submitted at Versailles on May 7 maintains that the enemies of Germany have forsaken the peace of justice to which they had pledged themselves in the armistice negotiations for a peace of might.

The labor clauses are not satisfactory to Germany and as a result she again proposes an international conference to examine the Allied and associated pro-

gotiations for a peace of might,

The reply, an official summary of which was made public here yesterday, protests against the proposed terms in-dividually and collectively, and demands n return to the original agreements. It presses for verbal negotiations, and states that Germany expects justice on

a basis of equality and reciprocity.
[The reply follows the lines of the summary of the German counter-proposals given out in Berlin at about the

time they were presented.]

The document covers 119 pages and includes a covering letter by Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau under date of May 29, which has already been published. still proceeding. They now hold the and a second section of comments fol-line from Riga to Kovno. Their army lowing the main outline of the original treaty draft. Two separate papers on legal and financial questions are included as part of the general reply. Bo English and French translations have been furnished in pamphlet form, the former totaling about 60,000 words.

> See Slavery for Germany The reply begins with a detailed analysis of the legal basis of peace, alleges a flagrant series of contradictions to this basis and points out that the results would be the complete enslavement of the German people and the betrayal of all the world's cherished

> of peace. In the counter-proposals Germany demands immediate admission to the league of nations as part of the spirit of the armistice agreement and as necessary for the acceptance of the proposed military, naval and air terms. She then analyzes the territorial changes de-manded, claiming that the right of self-determination has been willfully vio-lated throughout lated throughout.

Germany bitterly assails the abolition of all German rights outside of Europe against the German people, but against as irreconcilable with the preliminary an imperialistic and irresponsible governegotiations and as wholly impossible to ernment. It is urged in the reply that great people, who not only have su-reme needs for markets and supplies, but who have shown themselves capable of sharing the world's task of coloniza-

#### Would Fix Own Reparation

Germany is wholly unable to accept the reparations commission set up by the Allies as involving an infringement of her sovereignty, but proposes a coopertive German commission to work alongside it. She accepts responsibility alongside it. She accepts responsibility alongside it. opertive terms as to the statute of the league has been es-

are accepted as she proposes.

As to deliveries of ships, raw materials and machinery, Germany can meet rials and machinery, Germany can meet the Allied claims only in part, largely because of decreased production.

Germany demands that in the eco-nomic provisions she be treated on a basis of equality and reciprocity and not in the one-sided way outlined. She agrees to freedem of traffic on German rivers and within Germany, but always on condition that there be no interferon condition that there be no interfer-ence with German sovereignty. Sim-ilarly with the renewal of treaties lapsed through the war, she expects reciprocal treatment, rather than the assumption by the Allies of the right to say what

#### ents are or are not to become operative again.

Object to Kaiser's Trial The Germans refuse to accept the trial of the former German emperor, or to sanction his extradition from Holland, on the ground that no German subject can be brought before a foreign court without an established law or legal basis. Similarly she cannot agree to extradite other subjects accused of vio-

to Germany and as a result she again of econe proposes an international conference to examine the Allied and associated proposals, the German proposals and the

Berne resolutions.

A bitter protest is entered against the occupation of the Rhine provinces and the demand made that all Allied troops within six months of withdrawn within six months peace. The occupation as proposed, it is contended, would break up German ecomic life and allow the prejudicing German interests in favor of France and

Under the heading "The Legal Basis of Peace" the German delegates reca-pitulate the interchange of communica-tions with President Wilson between tions with President Wilson between October 5, 1918, and the armistice, No-vember 11. As a result of these, they consider that Germany as a basis of peace has expressly accepted President Wilson's fourteen points, and nothing else. Acceptance of the terms of the armistice, it is declared, was to be vidence of honest acceptance of these conditions by Germany.

It is contended that the Allies also accepted President Wilson's fourteen points, and that, therefore, a solemn agreement as to the basis of peace exists agreement as to the oasis of peace exists between the two contracting parties. The practical application of these principles must be negotiated upon, and Germany asserts her right to a discussion. Chapter II deals with the alleged contradiction between the draft of the

treaty and the agreed basis of peace. Various Allied statesmen are cited as having declared that the war was not the Allied powers are dealing now with the German people ruling its own future for itself, a fact which has been utterly disregarded in the draft treaty.

Argument is presented against the separation of purely German territory from the empire and against the isola-

mum payments of 100,000,000,000 the world against future disastics, the marks, provided the other terms as to the statute of the league has been escolonies, overseas trade and territories tablished without German help, and Germany is not even invited to join the

# Territory Terms Attacked

The right of self-determination of na-tions has been proclaimed, says the re-ply, by President Wilson, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Churchill, Lord Grey, Signor Orply, by President Wilson, Mr. Asquita, Mr. Churchill, Lord Grey, Signor Orlando and Premier Lloyd George. But the treatment of the inhabitants of the Saar region and of the district of Eupen, Malmedy and Moresnet does not comply with such a solemn recognition of this right. The same, it is added, is true with regard to Aleace, Lorraine, the with regard to Alsace-Lorraine, the cession of which without consulting the

population would be a new wrong.

The third chapter deals with possible results of the treaty as drafted. The Germans claim it involves the utter destruction of German economic life, Germany's creditors could not obtain the immense sums required from a pauperimmense sums requirements of Ger-ized country. The elimination of Ger-many from the world's trade might get rid of a troublesome competitor, but the world, already impoverished by the war,

would become infinitely poorer.

The world now requires an interwar, national community of labor,

#### More Forces Wanted

Germany agrees to the basic idea regarding army, navy and air regulations, and especially the abolition of compulsory military service, if this is the beginning of a general reduction of armaments and abandonment of compulsory military service. A period of transition must be allowed during which Germany may retain such forces as are required to preserve internal order before reducing her army to the 100,-000 limit. On condition that Germany Belgium.

The summary makes no attempt to criteize any statements of facts or figures made in the reply, inasmuch as the German delegation alone is responsible for them. It is stated that many of them, especially as to the eastern frontier, are disputable, if not absolutely incorrect.

Wilson Note Quoted

Under the heading "The Legal Basis of Peace" the German delegates recanitulate the interchange of communication of the summary of the 100, to condition that Germany enters the league at once she agrees to dismantle the fortresses in the west, and supervision of the process of disarmament, except that of the league can be admitted, and an extension of time must be granted after discussion on the basis of equality.

Oral negotiations to settle details with respect to the surrender of warships and aviation measures are proposed.

wiation measures are proposed.

Much space is devoted to territorial questions, all the disputed territories

being taken up. Particular attention is paid to the Saar district, with its allaportant coal mines. The population of this district, it is asserted, has been attached to Germany for more than a thousand years, and the people today are as German as they were a hundred

years ago.

The separation of the Saar district, the Germans say, is to compensate France for coal destroyed in the north. But, it is contended, such a question can only be settled on an economic basis, not by tearing away a nationally undisputed territory and degrading the league of nations by involving it in the transaction.

#### Reconsideration Asked

demand restitution and reparation.

The Germans make a plea for ships and for participation in foreign trade.

Germany accepts the obligation to pay for other damages sustained by the civil populations in the occupied parts of Belgium and France, but opposes reparation for other occupied territories, in Italy, Montenegro, Serbia, Rumania and Poland. She cannot accept the reparation commission as out-The German Government declines to nake any reparation in the form of punishment, and still more emphatically dehe population the punishment intended for the whole community. The annexa-tion of the Saar district to France would nean the creation of another Alsace-Lorraine, and Germany claims that the hile question must be reconsidered.

Still insisting that for the greater part Alsace-Lorraine is German, the Germans admit that according to present
conceptions of right an injustice was
committed in 1871 when the people
were not consulted. Germany therefore
has promised reparation, but it would
be no reparation to cede Alsace-Lorraine, with its immensely increased
economic wealth, to France at once. A
vote must be taken, allowing a choice

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between union with France, union with Germany as a free state and complete independence.

Germany has agreed to an independent Polish state, but the terms of the treaty include in it a number of totally German towns and extensive German tracts of land for military or economic reasons without regard to nationality or history. This particularly applies to upper Silesia, and strong protest is entered.

Germany cannot consent to the severance of East Prussia from the German empire. Germany is ready to cede to Poland such Prussian territories as are indisputably Polish. It is demanded that Danzig remain with the German empire, but Germany is ready to cade to Poland such Prussian territories as are indisputably Polish. It is demanded that Danzig remain with the German empire, but Germany is ready to make Memel. Konigsberg and Danzig free ports in order to secure to Poland the promised access to the sea, and to grant special transit facilities under specified.

While the provisions of the treaty be drawn upwith full regard to the perfect equality of the rights of Germany with those of other nations. She can only bear her burdens and regain a position equal to that of other nations if economic free to secure to Poland the following the promised access to the sea, and to grant special transit facilities under specified.

While the provisions of the treaty be drawn upwith full regard to the perfect equality of the rights of Germany with those of other nations. She can only bear her burdens and regain a position equal to that of other nations if economic free to see an entropy of the rights of Germany demands that the economic provisions of the treaty be drawn upwith full regard to the perfect equality of the rights of Germany with those of other nations. She can only bear her burdens and regain a position equal to that of other nations, where the provisions of the treaty be trawn upwished to the provisions of the treaty be trawn upwished to the provisions of the treaty be trawn upwished to the provisions of the treaty be Germany cannot consent to the severance of East Prussia from the German empire. Germany is ready to cede to Poland such Prussian territories as are indisputably Polish. It is demanded that Danzig remain with the German empire, but Germany is ready to make Memel. Konigsberg and Danzig free ports in order to secure to Poland the promised access to the sea, and to grant special transit facilities under specified conditions reciprocally applied.

If any German territory is ultimately ceded to Poland, says the reply, Germany must protect its former nationals. This is declared to be all the more necessary because the Poles have not so far shown themselves to be trustworthy protectors of the national and religious rights of minorities. A commission is

While the provisions governing con-trol of German river systems by an international commission are considered impossible, Germany agrees to revise existing convention to meet new condi-tions and to open German rivers to the traffic of all nations.

Chapters VII and VIII deal respec-tively with treaties and prisoners of war. Labor conditions are also dealt with. With respect to the latter, the German workers can only agree to a peace which embodies the immediate aims of the international labor moverights of minorities. A commission is demanded to assess damages caused by recent Polish disturbances. Germany agrees to the holding of a plebiscite in Schleswig. ment. A protest is entered against even the temporary exclusion of Germany from the organization of labor.

Germany accepts the dismantling of Helgoland. With regard to the colonies, it is maintained that the demand that Germany should relinquish all her rights and claims is an irreconcilable contradiction of the fifth point of President Wilson's address to Congress of January 8, 1918. Germany's claim is based on the fact that she acquired these colonies lawfully and developed them laboriously. She must hold them for the purpose of obtaining raw material, and she requires them also as a market and as settlements for her surplus population. With regard to guarantees, protest is made against the occupation of German territory by the Allies over a lengthy period. No human seing, says the reply, could possibly consider that the German people, weakened as they are, could be seduced to the madness of an aggressive war, which could only mean utter annihilation. Therefore, Germany expects that the territory which has been occupied by the terms of the been occupied by the terms of the armistice shall be evacuated not later tion.

Counter-proposal is therefore made that an impartial hearing of the colonial question should take place before a special committee. than six months after the signing of e peace treaty.

Italian General Strike Ends Section 12 deals with Russia and the Russian states Germany does not claim or propose to interfere with any territory which belongs to the former Russian empire. The peace of Brest Litovsk has already been renounced. London, June 16.—A wireless dis atch received from Rome says the genhas been ended throughou Italy.

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estates to relatives. Thomas Keeley, by Rumanian Forces 3310 North Fifth street, left \$48,000 Berne, June 16.—Rumanian for to his widow, Mrs. Rose Keeley. Other the Dniester river have been attac wills probated were: Ignatz J. Rigelhampt, 6618 Ridge avenue, \$38,000; latter succeeding in crossing the John Kennelly, 3743 North Second but being virtually annihilated on street, \$15,000; Anna Hitzeroth, 49 right bank.

North Thirty-cighth street, \$3750; Its losses are reported to be killed and hundreds of wounded Marie C. Kraft, 2307 North Colorado street, \$3420, and Albert N. Funk, prisoners, according to a statement sued here by the Rumanian press bu



# Concerning Toll Service

Under the schedules of toll and long distance telephone rates now applying to messages briginating and terminating within Pennsylvania several classes of service are offered. These classes of service are the same as those which, since January 21, 1919, have been available for messages from points in Pennsylvania to points in other states. The following explanation of the various classes of toll service will aid telephone users in determining the class of service best fitted for their needs and will explain the methods of making the several kinds of calls.

The "station to station" rate is the base rate upon which all rates for the various classes of service offered, are computed. This rate is determined by the air line distance between toll points and is computed, for the initial period, on the basis of 5c for each 6 miles up to 24 miles and 5c for each 8 miles beyond that distance.

For toll calls where the calling party does not specify a particular person to be reached at the called telephone, "station to station" rates are charged.

For toll calls where the calling party does specify a particular person to be reached at the called telephone and the connection is established and conversation held with that person, "person to person" rates are charged. As this service requires a greater amount of operating effort, the rate for such calls is about one-fourth greater than the "station to station" rate. The minimum "person to person" rate is 20c.

Toll calls involving an appointment to talk at a specified time, or involving the use of messenger service to secure attendance of a designated person at a public telephone at a distant point may be made at rates usually about onehalf greater than the "station to station" rate, plus the cost of messenger service. The minimum rate for such calls is 25c.

For all toll calls other than those made on the "station to station" basis, where connection is established but the conversation is not held because the calling or called party is not present or will not talk, a "report charge" is made, equivalent to about one-fourth of the "station to station" rate. The minimum "report charge" is 10c; maximum \$2.00. No Report Charge is made if the call is completed before midnight of the day it is placed.

Night rates, applying only to calls made on a "station to station" basis, are quoted between 8:30 p. m. and 4:30 a. m. The rate between 8:30 p.m. and 12 midnight is about one-half the "station to station" day rate, and between 12 midnight and 4:30 a. m. about onefourth the "station to station" day rate. The minimum night rate is

"Station to station" calls must be made as far as possible by giving the telephone number of the called telephone. When the number is not known and telephone directory information is not available the number should be obtained from "Information," or if the called telephone is at a distant point, the name and address of the called subscriber should be given to the Toll Operator or to the Long Distance Operator, as the case may be, stating that it is a "station to station" call.

The "station to station" rates are substantially lower than the "person to person" rates. In order that patrons may effect the greatest economy in their charges for toll service, and also maximum speed of connections, they are urged to study their toll service requirements and to make the widest possible use of "station to station" calls.

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