

GERMANY WORRIED OVER FOOD SUPPLY

Minister Schmidt Deplores Cut in Product Made by Treaty Terms

SOLDIERS TURN FARMERS

By the Associated Press
 Berlin, June 18.—Agricultural production in Germany has been held up to a high mark, said Herr Schmidt, the food minister, in an interview. Germany, he said, had maintained a remarkable record by using every available acre of soil for the growth of something that would sustain life.

Herr Schmidt declared the idle thousands in the cities who refuse to go to the country are not needed, since the farmers who have returned from the war had proved themselves to be very energetic and helpful and were doing everything possible to insure a good harvest. Because of the miserable housing conditions in certain sections, he added, notably in East Prussia and West Prussia, to woe-stricken Polish and Russian laborers formerly emigrated, gathered the harvest and returned to their homes, farmers and workers refuse to live in them. Shortage of building material and coal complicated the situation.

The food minister then discussed the economic, or what he called the "food effect," of the allied peace treaty, and the allied nations in Poland, West Prussia, East Prussia, the Saar region and Schleswig-Holstein. He said the western part of Germany was not important from a crop standpoint, but termed upper Silesia as an additional supply source and returned to the West Prussia and "overplus or excess districts" for sugar, potatoes and grain, the loss of which would be keenly felt.

He said Germany recently imported large quantities of potatoes from abroad, principally from Ireland, so that the price could be raised from three to five points. The loss of the eastern territories, he said, would necessitate further importations at a ruinous rate of exchange.

Asked whether he thought the colossal food trade of Germany by which the rich cities could afford enormous prices while the poor were forced to go hungry, will be controlled, the minister replied sadly that he feared not, since the general relaxation following the armistice produced an epidemic of food law violations.

Germany's next harvest, especially wheat, will be "muddling good," said Herr Schmidt. Sugar beets will be twelve per cent below the normal production while the meat supply will be the "worst chapter in the food story."

Germany's harvest will begin ripening in mid-July and will be finished about the middle of September. For the interim Germany must rely on its slender reserves and on food from abroad, principally from America. One half of the food expected from America now is in German harbors or already distributed, Germany paying for it 1,004,000,000 marks in gold.

decisions were reached at yesterday's sessions of the Council of Four, and all reserved subjects were put over until Friday, when it is hoped that final disposition will be made of them. The missing clauses of the Austrian treaty may be delivered to Dr. Karl Renner, head of the Austrian mission, on Saturday.

The council of foreign ministers was the only organization of the Peace Conference to hold a meeting today. The ministers discussed the Polish-Ukrainian problem, as well as plans for the control of Danzig during the time between German evacuation and Polish occupation.

The memorandum handed to the German plenipotentiaries Monday was printed textually here yesterday, but added little to the general knowledge of changes in the treaty. The memorandum deals largely more precisely with alterations and amendments than did the official summary, enabled Monday to the United States.

It is apparent from the memorandum that the "red letter treaty," communicated to the Germans Monday, is the document of supreme interest to Germany to await publication of the amended treaty to obtain any exact or even adequate notion of the many alterations, which are indicated in the memorandum only in such form as: "We, therefore, altered this paragraph of the treaty."

Those familiar with the amended treaty maintain that the German plenipotentiaries, on the basis of the amended instrument, make out a "telling" argument for signature, based on concessions obtained through negotiations.

In his letter to the head of the German peace delegation, apologizing for the delay in the delivery of the memorandum, M. Clemenceau expressed deep regret for this circumstance, which was contrary to the aims of the Peace Conference, and the plenipotentiaries have been dismissed from office.

Dr. Theodor Molokoff, one of the principal delegates, and Frau Doelke, one of the secretaries to the German peace delegation, were struck on the head with stones during the demonstration when the German delegates departed from Versailles Monday night.

The demonstration against the members of the German delegation, according to the Petit Parisien, apparently had its inception in the crowd's interpretation of some gesture by a German typist or secretary as a provocation.

The throwing of stones and bricks occurred as the automobiles of the Germans passed through Champs-Élysées and Dalby, suburban points, on their way to the railway station at Noisy-Le-Roi. At Versailles the demonstration was confined to shouting and waving. Two French military chauffeurs, struck by bricks, were more seriously injured than were the German delegates.

Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau took another route to the railway station and escaped the demonstration.

The investigation by the Petit Parisien seemed to show that the demonstration was not spontaneous and that a number of persons from Paris were involved in it.

Besides the dismissal of the prefect of the department of Seine-et-Oise and the police commissioner, both officials are to offer apologies to Dr. von Haunhausen, of the German delegation.

The police officials were held by Premier Clemenceau to have withdrawn certain of their guards to the outskirts of Versailles, notwithstanding instructions given them as to the methods of maintaining order.

RENNER PROTESTS "BALKAN HOT-BED"

Austrians Say Injustice Measures 4,500,000

Paris, June 18.—(By A. P.)—Vienna dispatches received here by the way of Radio say that Austrian newspapers publish denunciations from St. Germain saying that Dr. Karl Renner, head of the Austrian peace mission, has handed the Council of Five a memorandum drawn up by delegates from the German sections of Austria and setting forth the alleged injustice which "measures 4,500,000 German Austrians as the result of the proposed peace treaty."

It is said that Doctor Renner has asserted that the setting up of new states in the heart of Europe would "create another hot bed of war, such as the Balkans have been."

According to these dispatches Doctor Renner has also handed the council a note covering territorial questions generally, in which he calls attention to "the great responsibility assumed by the Entente in submitting millions of German-Austrians to foreign domination."

It is said that he has expressed the hope that the conference will act on the suggestion contained in his memorandum relative particularly to the Tyrol, southern Carinthia, Styria, and western Hungary.

The Austrian observations responding to the fragmentary treaty first communicated to the Austrian delegation were undergoing translation for submission to the Council of Four. They make a document so formidable in size that they cause wonder regarding the length of the answer that would have been delivered had the Austrians been in possession of the complete treaty.

The Austrian reply will be made public only in connection with the Allies' rejoinder. It is possible that the latter may not be sent until the Austrians have had an opportunity to reply to the missing section of the treaty, no date for the presentation of which has as yet been set.

The extension of time granted the Austrian delegation for technical consideration of certain of the peace terms expired yesterday.

During the absence of President Wilson in Belgium, the Temps says, Premier Lloyd George will visit the battlefield of Verdun. The British leader will leave Paris today, to be absent two or three days.

Doctor Renner is reported to have declared also that the new German-Austrian state would "form a second Alsace-Lorraine, doubly greater in size and condemned to remain without defense, a considerable part of the ancient nation being subjected to much younger peoples."

"That domination," dispatches quote him as saying, "could never be supported by the former or exercised by the latter."

Doctor Renner is said to have declared that the incorporation of territory of German-Austria in the Czechoslovak state is in contradiction to the principles proclaimed by the Allies themselves, and he pointed out, the dispatches say, that the German-Austrian

state and the organization of the provinces were effected on the principle that the sovereign will of the people is the creative force of a state. Complaint is made that German states near the Alps would be deprived of defense and means of existence, their most important industries and most indispensable natural products being taken from them.

Porous Streets Bump Motorists

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 Broad is one of the highways against which complaints have been made. There are several breaks in that thoroughfare. The holes are annoying not only to motorists, but, on rainy days or after a rain, to pedestrians as well. A wheel, plunging into a muddy rut, often sprouts an obnoxious stream of splashing mud and water on the sidewalk.

Here are some other points that need attention.

Seventeenth street at Sanson and Chestnut streets.

Market street at Eighteenth. Part of the road block paving there has sunk below the street level. Some of the resulting holes are plugged with granite blocks.

At Tenth and Market streets, red brick has been used to repair the road block paving.

Ninth street from Chestnut to Market street has a number of bad spots. Several deep ruts are an impediment to traffic which is nearly always heavy.

Patrol work also exists at Nineteenth and Arch streets and at Nineteenth street between Market and Arch where wood blocks, granite blocks, bricks and cobblestones make rough going.

On Chestnut and Walnut streets, at various points, deep ruts border the car tracks. On Locust street between Eighth and Locust streets the motorist gets a little severe railway effect. Depressions and elevations stud the roadway and a small crawl is imperative.

In West Philadelphia the main highways are in fair condition. One glaring exception is on Lancaster avenue between Fifty-seventh and Sixty-third. But the city explains that improvement there will be impossible until the Pennsylvania Railroad finishes an operation now under way.

Motorists also complain of a section of Baltimore avenue as Cobbs Creek is approached. There are bumps galore along there, and the unwelcome "bang" of a blowout is constantly feared by drivers.

One of the streets in most urgent need of a general overhauling is Germantown Avenue, secretary of the Automobile Club of Philadelphia.

All along Germantown avenue from Broad street to Hillcrest avenue, Chestnut Hill, he says, there are numberless rough spots that mar that important highway. Thousands of bumps have been laid for the Schuylkill valley section and the Delaware Water Gap run afoul of these bumps. It is also an artery to the lower tier route through New York state.

Thomas Cahall, secretary of the Keystone Automobile Club formerly the Automobile Club of Delaware County, believes that the streets of this city might be in worse condition. They are in better shape than Boston's tortuous highways and byways, he declares.

The Keystone Automobile Club gives most of its attention to roads in out-

lying sections. Sometimes it agrees to share with a township the expense of fixing a stretch of road.

"There are two improvements I would like to see on the Pennsylvania road," he said today.

"Main highways being repaired are simply blocked up. The motorist depending on his map is confronted with an order to detour, but there is no sign showing him the proper way to detour. Some states do this and follow it up with guiding signs along the detour road until the driver is back on the main road again."

"Then, too, the entire surface of roads here is oiled at one time. Many a fine car has been ruined in appearance because of that practice. New York state oils one-half of the road at a time, allowing the motorist to skirt and avoid the oiled sections."

Labor Asks Wilson to Oust Burleson

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 fented. Representative Strickland endeavored to get an amendment to the resolution which would urge that labor bodies individually work to get the principle of the resolution accepted by their organizations.

The mayor of McKeesport and the burgesses of towns in the Pittsburgh steel district were condemned in a resolution offered for the first time today by Delegate Hughes, at the instance of the committee of international presidents which will meet Saturday night to consider the unionization of steel mills. The resolution was referred to the resolutions committee.

Seamen's Act Inquiry
 A resolution was adopted asking the House committee on merchant marine and fisheries to investigate the alleged failure of Secretary of Commerce Redfish to enforce the seamen's act provisions aimed against illiteracy among crews of ocean-going vessels leaving American ports.

Another memorial denounced bills introduced by United States Senator Calder and Representative Gould, providing for repeal of certain clauses in the seamen's act relating to wages on American vessels. These bills were declared to be hostile to the development of American sea power and to serve the interests of European and Asiatic ship owners who under the seamen's act as it stands are, the resolution says, being compelled to meet American ship owners in equal competition on the sea.

Leaders here this morning did not believe that the passage of the resolution calling for recognition of the Irish republic yesterday had any bearing on the strength or weakness of the radicals in regard to resolutions yet to be offered.

They pointed out that the Irish republic resolution, passed with more unanimity and applause than any preceding motion, represented the general sentiment of the convention without regard for political or economic affiliations.

The radical representatives from the Pacific coast states were conspicuous in that they took little part in urging the Irish resolution. In fact, they studiously refrained from taking part in either the proposal of the resolutions or the debate on them.

LABOR CALLS SESSION TO ACT ON NEW PARTY

Meeting of State Federation Heads to Be Held in Harrisburg Wednesday

MUCH INTEREST IN RESULT

By a Staff Correspondent
 Harrisburg, June 18.—Representatives of organized labor from every section of the state will gather here next Wednesday to discuss the wisdom of organizing an independent labor party.

The call for the meeting has been issued by J. H. Maurer, of Reading, president of the State Federation of Labor in pursuance of a resolution adopted by the state labor convention here last month.

This resolution urged a conference to discuss "independent political action" by organized labor.

Mr. Maurer said this afternoon he had no idea whether the representatives of organized labor would decide to form a new political party or whether they would map out a line of action within the existing party organizations.

Entire Body to Be Represented
 The entire board of the state federation, with representatives of all union labor organizations, including every district of the United Mine Workers in Pennsylvania, will be represented at the conference, which is to be held in the state federation headquarters.

Labor leaders from England will explain the labor movement in Great Britain and the success that the labor party there has achieved. New York labor leaders also will talk on the subject and if it is decided to organize a labor party in Pennsylvania, will probably urge a similar party organization in the empire state.

Following the conference a report will be made to a subcommittee which is to be appointed. This subcommittee will report back to a meeting of the entire state organization which will be called either late in the summer or early in the fall.

Politicians are understood to be keeping a watchful eye on the new move of the labor people.

USES JAIL AS HOTEL

Unable to Get Room, Pedestrian Takes Refuge in Police Station

Attempt to Steal Motorcar Charged to Men Taken in Custody

Mr. Carvin, who is an attorney here, made the trip in twelve days, averaging twenty-six miles a day. He originally planned to walk 1000 miles on the trip, but was forced to stop at Tottenville when he brained a tendon in his ankle. From there he took a train to Oyster Bay, L. I., where he placed a wreath on the grave of Theodore Roosevelt. Mr. Carvin is sixty-eight years old.

Baron Alphonse de Courcel
 Paris, June 18.—The death of Baron Alphonse de Courcel, formerly French ambassador in London, is announced. He was eighty-four years old. He was senator from the Seine-et-Oise. Baron de Courcel entered the diplomatic service in 1855, and from 1881 to 1886 was French ambassador in Berlin.

2 HELD IN AUTO THEFT CASE

Attempt to Steal Motorcar Charged to Men Taken in Custody

Samuel Wisniewsky, twenty-one years old, Ninth street near Lombard, and Bennie Miller, nineteen years old, Monroe street, near Fourth, were held today in 8000 bull each for court by Magistrate Pennock in City Hall on a charge of attempted larceny.

Samuel L. Cohen, 324-26 Market street, testified that he had caught the men attempting to steal his automobile, which was standing before his place of business. Wisniewsky was caught by a traffic patrolman after a brief chase and Miller was caught by an employe of Cohen.

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Allies Mass for Drive on Berlin

Continued From Page One
 people of greater Berlin were still without actual knowledge of the contents of the Entente reply to the German counter-proposals. The text of the covering note was all that was available in mid-hour and was in possession of official quarters were in touch with the summary of the answer to Germany, as no papers were published and the Wolf Bureau's report was the only transcript of the reply at the disposal of editorial rooms.

The last officials of the Foreign Office left yesterday for Weimar. An official telephone message received here just before noon from that city indicated the government was disappointed with the reply. Berlin editors, who are still enjoying an enforced holiday because of the strike, decline to discuss the Entente rejoinder until the text is available.

The impression of those who engaged in translating the reply of the allied and associated powers is that it will be utterly impossible to sign, and that it is probable a negative reply will be wired to Dr. Haunhausen by the German government. It is also considered possible that Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German delegation, will not return to Versailles on account of the demonstration there against the delegates, resulting in injury to Minister Giesberts, Herr Dorflinger, Attache Meyer and others, all of whom were hit with stones. Herr Meyer's eye was injured by glass.

Revised Terms Dismay Germans
 The changes in the peace terms, as indicated by the red interlinings in the text of the old treaty, are so slight as to cause universal dismay among those who have had the opportunity of examining the document. The financial modifications are considered unimportant and objectionable, and the terms governing Germany's admission to the league of nations are declared to be unsatisfactory.

Government circles state that they cannot conceive why the government should be willing to sign such terms, though it is admitted that the treaty will be fully discussed, because it is realized that serious effects, with the spread of bolshevism in Germany, would be entailed in refusal to sign. The Entente's answer also is considered nothing less than an ultimatum.

Commenting on the Allied reply to the German counter proposals to the terms of peace, the Frankfurt Gazette says:

"Whatever we do will be terrible. Germany is in no position to refuse to sign the treaty when the signature is forced by the ultimatum. Let us resign ourselves to the inevitable and hope for a better future."

In concluding a violent denunciation of the treatment given Germany by the Allies, the Vorwaerts says:

"If the Entente's covering note describes the war as the greatest crime against humanity, it is certain there is yet another and greater crime against humanity. That is this so-called peace."

Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German peace mission, has telegraphed Berlin, strongly protesting against the stealing incident on the departure of the German delegates from Versailles.

Paris, June 18.—(By A. P.)—No

WILHELM DROVE TURKEY TO WAR

Paris, June 18.—(By A. P.)—The Young Turks, the former German emperor and Russian gazed for Constantinople were responsible for Turkey's entrance into the war, according to the statement of grand vizier to the Council of Four yesterday, when he pleaded for the withdrawal of the Greeks from Smyrna and the preservation of old Turkey intact, to insure peace among 200,000,000 Mohammedans throughout the world.

Three of the Turkish delegates who appeared today before the Council of Four are said to be friendly to France, while Ferik Pasha, former Turkish ambassador in London, who has not yet arrived, is reported to be an Anglophile. Apparently there is considerable rivalry between England and France in gaining the goodwill of Turkey, but the French high commissioner in Constantinople secured by giving the aid of the first news that the conference had consented to hear the Turkish delegates, and provided a French warship to bring the Ottoman representatives from Constantinople to Marseilles.

The grand vizier said that a German

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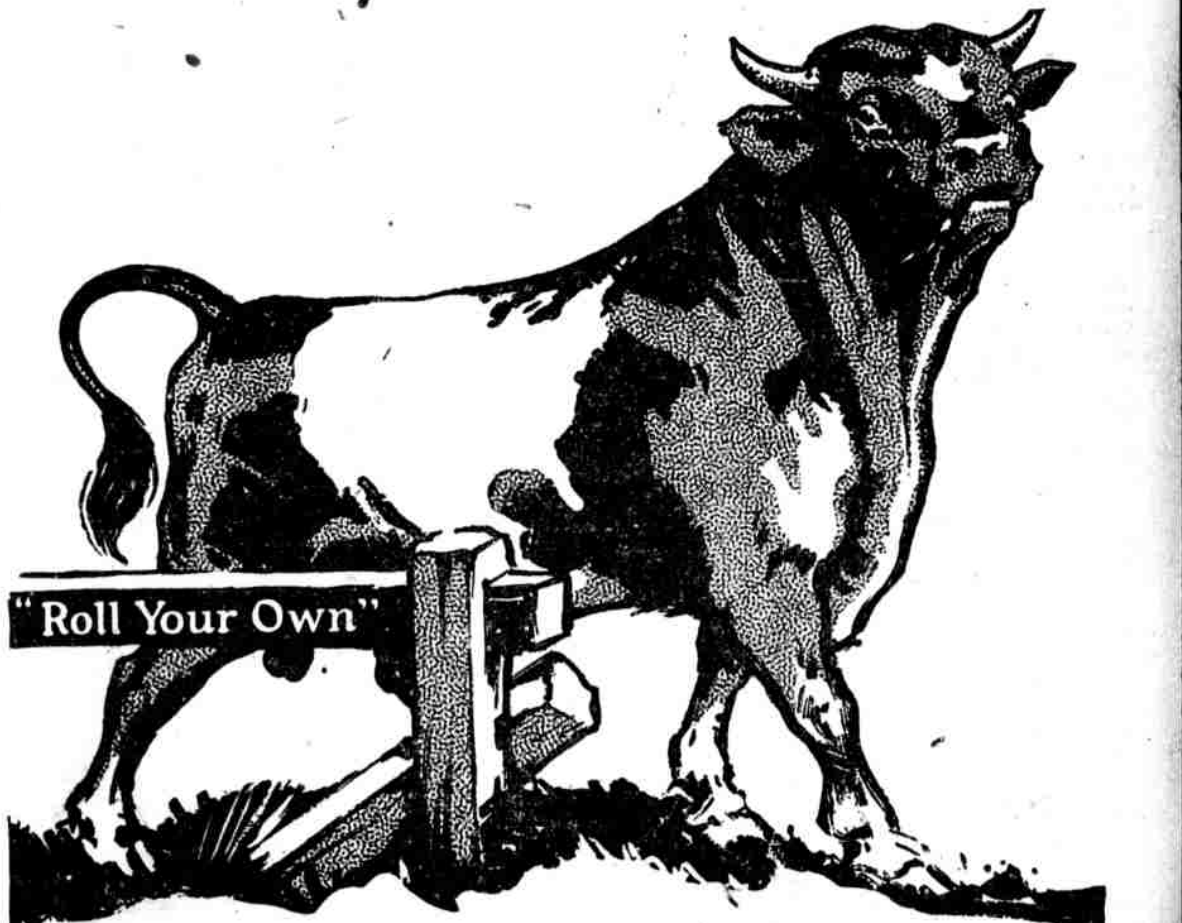
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