

# RISE TO DANUBE NEW ALLIED FRONT

## Foch Masses Single Wave of Steel Across Europe While Germans Bluster

### U. S. WILL DRIVE AT CASSEL



GUSTAV NOSKE

Paris, June 20.—(By A. P.)—Marshal Foch is forming one front against the Germans from the Rhine to the Danube, L. T. Foch says it is informed.

The allied commander-in-chief, it is added, will hereafter extend his command over the Czechoslovak, Rumanian and Polish armies.

Coblentz, June 20.—(By A. P.)—The concentration of American, British, French and Belgian troops, begun by order of Marshal Foch, preparatory to advancing far into Germany will be completed Saturday, when several hundred thousand allied soldiers will stand ready to march toward Berlin if the Germans do not sign the peace terms.

Artillery and great trucks carrying various kinds of war material are being moved across the Rhine at Coblentz, Coblentz, Mayence and other bridge points within the occupied area.

In the American area there was marked activity yesterday, particularly among the first and second divisions, which are holding the bridgehead. On the left bank of the Rhine the Third Army, Fourth Division, is working out details for advancing if the word comes to go ahead.

The Fourth Division, which had been ordered home, is now being re-equipped and has turned in its equipment, is being re-equipped for possible action.

Stop German Travel

The granting of permission to Germans of military age to travel to or occupied Germany has been stopped by orders of the intelligence officers, in view of the uncertainty of the peace situation.

Requests by a number of nineteen and twenty year old youths attending school in Coblentz, who desired to take advantage of the Corpus Christi holidays to visit relatives in Germany were denied by the intelligence officers.

Within the American area there are 300 German officers and men assigned to duty in connection with the occupation, but whether these Germans are to be interned or given safe-conduct into Germany has not yet been decided upon. In the event the Germans do not accept the peace terms, Major General Harris and other Americans in Berlin and other parts of Germany—estimated to number nearly 1000—may come to Coblentz, but this has not been definitely decided on.

Should a further advance be decided on, the Americans will cover a strip of sixty kilometers in width the first few days of the advance, proceeding northeast in the general direction of Cassel, which is the largest town the Americans occupy. On the right the Americans will have within their sector the main line of railroad between Coblentz and Cassel, which they will use for supplies. Along the railway are Limburg, Alsfeld and a few other goodly sized towns which would come under American supervision.

Beyond the neutral zone there is considerable activity among the Germans, according to newspapers from the unoccupied zone. These newspapers assert that all war material in the Rhenish Westphalian industrial territory and other districts opposite the bridgehead has been withdrawn, in most cases to a distance of more than 150 kilometers.

There have been some German troop movements opposite the Americans in the last few days. These have not been in great numbers, however, and the Americans do not expect opposition if they start ahead. But they will go forward, prepared for real war and all its consequences.

## New Pact Longer Than the Original

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a decrease of German armaments after discussion by the council of the league, although those who drafted the provision probably contemplated only the second contingency.

The French text, by one of those occasional variants which slipped by the commission's drafting experts, reads conditionally "may be" instead of "is."

Other Military Changes

It is admitted that there are other changes in the military clauses, notably in the provision for Germany's army, which is to be reduced to 100,000 men before April, and the extension of time for the dismantling of fortifications. These were adequately outlined in the official summary of the treaty.

Some of the changes in the treaty can be indicated only by reference to maps of the largest scale.

Important changes are revealed by a comparison of the old and new drafts relative to the new Polish frontiers and the Silesian plebiscite. The frontier changes correspond generally with those outlined in recent dispatches, but bring the Polish frontier nearer to Breslau, on the east, and give Poland a new section of the Prussian province of Pomerania, in exchange for the coast strip of the same province returned to Germany, although the Council of Four planned, for a while, to make all Pomeranian German on historic grounds.

The provisions for a plebiscite in the Silesian regions show that the vote will be taken in virtually all of Upper Silesia, except small areas in the southwestern and northern corners, which were awarded unconditionally to Czechoslovakia and Poland, respectively. The plebiscite must be held between the sixth and eighteenth months after the signature of the peace treaty.

The same conditions as regards the retirement of German armies and officials and the disarmament of workmen's societies were included in the Schleswig-Holstein and East Prussian plebiscite provisions are found in that affecting Silesia.

A significant article of the treaty prohibits political prosecutions by either the Polish or German Governments for any activities during the plebiscite in Silesia.

Service Board Upholds Gas Rates

Harrisburg, June 20.—(By A. P.)—The Public Service Commission has dismissed the complaint of the city of Lebanon against the rates of the Lebanon Gas and Fuel Company. The commission says that the company's rates are not unreasonable.

## NOSKE, LEADER OF SOCIAL DEMOCRATS, IS Foe TO REDS

### War Minister, Who Is Expected to Form New German Cabinet, Was Born in Poverty 51 Years Ago

Gustav Noske, who achieved success as a woodworker, editor, member of Reichstag, Social Democratic party leader, minister of defense in the Ebert cabinet and implacable foe of Spartanism, is expected to form a new cabinet in Berlin, according to dispatches from Paris today. The present government is in a precarious position as a result of the German people's hatred of the peace treaty, combined with the feeling that signing it might avert a worse catastrophe.

Noske was born in Brandenburg July 2, 1868, the son of a poor weaver. After a meager elementary school education he was apprenticed to a woodworker, and followed this trade twelve years.

His interest in socialism dates from the days when Bismarck was making a vain fight against the spread of these principles. Noske wrote for radical newspapers, and at the age of twenty-nine took an editorial job on the Socialist Brandenburg Zeitung, later going to the Koenigsberger Volkszeitung. In 1892 he became editor of the Volkstimme, the leading Socialist paper of Chemnitz.

An acknowledged leader of the Social Democratic party in the Chemnitz district he was elected to the Reichstag in 1892. From the outset he took issue with his party regarding the war program of the junkers and criticized the

## Foe to Change Cabinet and Sign

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assembly would take measures to select a successor should he resign.

Cabinet Was Divided

Previous notices had indicated that four members of the Scheidemann cabinet were insisting upon the signing of the treaty, and it is presumed here that this caused the reported collapse of the ministry.

French official information on the German situation is the same in general effect as that received by the American delegation, namely that the Scheidemann-Ebert regime has collapsed. The French advisers carry the impression that the National Assembly is favorable to the signing of the treaty, but has not yet acted.

Weimar, June 20.—(By A. P.)—The German cabinet resigned because Scheidemann, Brockdorf-Rantzau and a few others would not sign the treaty. Besides Gustav Noske, Herman Muller, Majority Socialist leader, has been mentioned for chancellor.

Noske is very popular, not only with the right wing of his own party, but with the Conservatives, since he was able to protect property during recent disorders in Berlin. He is unpopular and even hated by the radicals of his party and the Independent Socialists, because of the rigor with which he suppressed disturbances.

A meeting was held late last night to determine the members of the new cabinet. A new cabinet, according to report, was scheduled to sit until 3 o'clock this morning and will presumably settle the question of signing the treaty. It is expected to accept the allied terms, although experts who have considered the treaty have unanimously rejected it as impossible.

One of them, Fritz Thyssen, the coal magnate, said to the Associated Press today: "Germany cannot honestly sign and hope to fulfill her obligations. It would be far better to pay a larger indemnity, but leave coal and other economic possibilities of production by which alone the payment of the indemnity is possible."

Several members of the old cabinet will retain office, among them being

## SEES ROME MENACE IN WORLD COVENANT

### Senator Sherman Fears Pope's Control Through Catholic Nation Majority

### THINKS VATICAN A DANGER

By the Associated Press

Washington, June 20.—A warning that the league of nations may end the separation of church and state and bring the civilized world under domination of the Vatican was given in the Senate today by Senator Sherman, Republican, of Illinois, who declared the Roman Catholic church would be represented in the league assembly by twenty-four votes out of forty-five.

"From an early age," said the Illinois senator, "the occupants of the Vatican have believed in the inherent right of papal authority to administer civil government. It is with the utmost regret I fail to find recorded in the course of papal chains of later days any renunciation or disavowal of the doctrine. So far as a layman can discover, the Vatican still believes it ought, and would, if the power permitted, assume to administer ecclesiastical and civil government as its joint, exclusive and paramount power."

"I am not of that happy variety that care nothing for history. I am compelled by my habits of thought to admit its value in the affairs of men. We can no more ignore proper precautions with impunity and sacrifice than the forgotten ones of history whose treaties and altars are covered with the drifting dust of centuries."

"Of the original thirty-two member nations, signatories to the proposed league, twenty-eight are Christian nations and four are of other faiths. Of those twenty-eight Christian nations seventeen are Catholic nations, either a majority or an overwhelming preponderance of the population being of that religious faith, and eleven are Protestant. The Catholic members are Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Cuba, Ecuador, France, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Uruguay and Czechoslovakia. The seventeen nations will be represented in the league in all human probability by Catholic delegates."

"That church represents in its membership either a majority or almost an entirety of the several populations, the sway over those people and their im-

PLICIT faith in the infallibility of the head of this great religious organization is supreme. It is a power for good. I cheerfully bear witness to its support of stable government and above all its steady opposition to a socialistic state, disorder and bolshevism in its various forms and manifestations."

"But the head of the church proclaims and teaches his infallibility, the separation of church and state might be proclaimed and above all its steady opposition to a socialistic state, disorder and bolshevism in its various forms and manifestations."

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is not in sympathy with the civil government of Italy on this subject. It is fair to infer that the pope cordially approves of President Wilson's stand against Orlando and the Italian civil authorities. While the evidence is circumstantial it all tends to connect President Wilson with influences unfriendly to the temporal power of Italy and inimical to the future welfare of the United States."

Czechs Form Soviet Republic

Copenhagen, June 20.—A Czechoslovak Soviet republic has been established, according to a wireless despatch from Budapest.

VIENNA REDS PLAN COUP

Communist Headquarters Converted Into Fortresses

Copenhagen, June 20.—(By A. P.)—Unrest continues in Vienna, according to dispatches from the Austrian capital today and preparations are being made for a new communist attempt against the government. Communist headquarters, it is said, have been converted into a fortress.

Hungarian communist troops, the dispatches say, are expected to cross the Austrian frontier near Neudorf, south of Wiener-Neustadt, and to march on Woellersdorf to occupy the munitions factories there. Austrian troops have been sent to Wiener-Neustadt.

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