GERMANY IS BOUND BY STRICT TERMS

Stipulations Agreed to by Germany Strip Teutons of Power

TERRITORY IS GIVEN UP

Conditions on Which Peace Is Granted Shatter Berlin's Military Strength

Under the treaty of Versailles which the Teutons have signed, Germany restores Alsace-Lorraine to France.

Accepts the internationalization of the Sarre basin for fifteen years and of Danzig permanently. The people of the Sarre basin are to decide by a plebiscite, by district, whether they wish to be annexed to Germany or to France, or to accept control by the league of nations.

Recognizes the full sovereignty of Belgium over neutral Moresnet and cedes to Belgium Prussian Moresnet and the districts of Eupen and Malmedy.

Cedes a small strip of upper Silesia to Czecho-Slovakia. Cedes the rest of upper Silesia to Poland, but, except in certain districts in the northeastern corner, ceded unconditionally to Poland, a plebiscite to determine nationality is to be held between the sixth and eighteenth months after the signing of the treaty.

Cedes to the principal allied and associated powers the district of Memel.

Cedes to Poland without plebiscite most of Posen and portions of West Prussia and Pomerania, west of the Vistula, and of West Prussia, east of the Vistula. Parts of East Prussia are to decide by vote whether they wish to belong to Prussia or Poland.

Agrees to the creation of zones in Schleswig, in which the inhabitants are to decide, by districts, whether they are to belong to Prussia or Denmark.

Recognizes the independence of Austria and agrees that this independence shall be inalienable, except with the consent of the council of the league of nations.

Renounces all territorial and political rights outside Europe as to her own or her allies' territories, and especially to Morocco, Egypt, Siam, Liberia and Shantung.

Reduces her army within three months to 200,000 men, with reductions, determined by the Allies, every three months thereafter, reaching a minimum of 100,000 by March 31, 1920.

Abolishes conscription within her territories.

Agrees to dismantle all forts fifty kilometers (thirty miles) east of the Rhine within six months.

Must stop all importation, exportation and nearly all production of war material.

Agrees to allied occupation of parts of Germany for fifteen years, or until reparation is made, with the understanding that the army of occupation will be reduced at the end of each of three five-year periods if Germany is fulfilling her obligations.

Agrees that any violation by her of the conditions as to the zone fifty kilometers east of the Rhine shall be regarded as an act of war.

Reduces her navy to six battleships, six light cruisers, twelve destroyers and twelve torpedoboats, without submarines, and a personnel of not over 15,000.

Must surrender or destroy all other vessels.

Is forbidden to build forts controlling the Baltic.

Must demolish the fortifications of Helgoland. The fishing harbor is not to be destroyed.

Must open the Kiel Canal to merchant and war vessels of all nations at peace with her and surrender her fourteen submarine cables.

May have no military or naval air forces except 100 unarmed seaplanes until October 1 to detect mines, and may not manufacture or import aviation material for six months.

Accepts full responsibility for all damages caused to the allied and associated governments and nationals.

Agrees specifically to reimburse all civilian damages, beginning with an initial payment of 20,000,000,000 marks, subsequent payments to be secured by bonds to be issued at the discretion of the reparation commission. Within four months Germany may make proposals regarding the manner of the payment of her reparation obligations. Within two months thereafter the allied reparation commission will answer such proposals. The commission is directed to make a final determination of the total due from Germany before May 1, 1921.

SPURIOUS DETECTIVE HELD

Prisoner, in $2000 Bail, Admits He Is Not Government Agent

Herbert Weston, alias Herbert Wilson, twenty-three years old, who said he was a United States Secret Service agent from Virginia, was held under $2000 bail for further hearing by Magistrate Harris in the Thirty-second street and Woodland avenue station today, to await investigation by the police.

Wilson, a negro, was arrested last night at Forty-first street and Haverford avenue by Patrolman Quinn, of the Thirty-ninth street and Lancaster avenue station. When searched he was found to have in his possession a 38-caliber revolver, a document which said "Herbert Wilson" was a government agent, and a few visiting cards bearing the name of Wilson.

Weston at first declared his name was Wilson and that he was a Secret Service agent here in the city on a case. However, he tried to break away from the policeman in the Lancaster avenue station and was caught after a two-block chase.

He admitted today that he was not a government agent.

Repeal of Daylight Saving Assured

Washington, June 23.—(By A. P.)— House and Senate conferees today approved the rider on the agricultural appropriation bill providing for repeal of the daylight saving law next October 26. The House managers finally accepted the Senate amendment after urging passage by the Senate of the separate House bill repealing the law. Adoption of the conference agreement is regarded as certain.

WILSON MAY LEAVE FOR U. S. WEDNESDAY

Preparations at Paris "White House" for President's Return to America

Paris, June 23.—(By A. P.)— The activities noted today at the Paris residence of President Wilson appeared to indicate that preparations were being made for the President's departure for home.

Up to 2 o'clock this afternoon there had been no announcement made from the "White House," but it seemed probable from what was known that the President would leave Paris Wednesday, barring the unexpected.

HUNGARY NEARS RUIN

Minister Blames Attempt to Eliminate Capital for Deplorable State

Budapest, June 23.—(By A. P.)— Minister of Social Protection Varga and other members of the National Soviet at a meeting of the Soviet expressed the opinion that the attempt to eliminate capital from the country had been leading Hungary to the brink of ruin.

"So far," said Varga, "the results have been deplorable in industry and agriculture. The expropriation of 800 banks by the dictatorship has been of little benefit to economic life.

"Efficient bourgeoise are sitting idle, their talent unemployed. They have been superseded by inefficient young men who constantly are in collision with each other."

Varga pointed out that socialization of industries, with equal pay for skilled and unskilled laborers, had removed the incentive of skilled men to increase the output. Production had declined in different factories, he said, from 25 to 75 per cent and in the coal mines from 10 to 30 per cent. He advocated the return to piece work.

HELD AS SHOPLIFTER

Lancaster Police Arrest Man in Hotel—Find Stolen Articles

Through the arrest of a man giving the name of C. W. Smith and this city as his place of residence, the police of Lancaster Saturday began to gather in divergent threads of what may be a complete skein of evidence which will enmesh a syndicate of Philadelphia shoplifters.

Smith, who registered at a Lancaster hotel as W. F. Nash, of Toledo, O., was held in $9000 bail today, pending developments. He carried $3000 cash, a bunch of automobile keys and was accompanied by a woman who said she was his wife.

Following the arrest, their room at the hotel was raided and quantities of valuable silks were found. Some of the articles are said to have been stolen from a department store in Philadelphia. Smith had checked a package there containing a number of automobile tags, and they are said to have considerable bearing on his activities here and in other localities.

HOLD RADICAL SUSPECT

Prisoner Had "Red" Literature in Possession—Held for Investigation

Alexander McLeod, an avowed radical, living at 150 Ritner street, is held at City Hall on the charge of trespassing after he was arrested early Sunday morning leaving the Southwark Paper Box Company, at 2416 South Sixth street.

Special Policeman Gallagher, who made the arrest, said that McLeod told him he was engaged on late work in the establishment, where he was employed as a bookkeeper and salesman.

He repeated this assertion to Lieutenant Emanuel, of the bomb squad, to whom he was sent when radical literature was found upon him in the police station, at Fourth street and Snyder avenue.

TODAY'S MARRIAGE LICENSES

George M. Johnson, 41 N. 63d st., and Irene A. Wolfman, 41 N. 63d st.
Leopold Verhenneman, 2849 N. Howard st., and Margaret Graham, 233 E. Cambria st.
William Stanley, 1708 Mellon st., and Sarah E. Smith, 1453 Lycoming st.
Edward E. Brown, 2043 E. Wilmot st., and Ellen W. Smith, 2043 E. Wilmot st.
Hugh C. Walker, 1918 M. Vernon st., and Mabel Henry, 1925 Mt. Vernon st.
Claude R. Williford, Washington, D. C., and Rhona F. Todd, 1637 N. Fawn st.
Robert C. Kirk, 2063 Hartville st., and Anna Ervine, 3122 Rorer st.
William H. Yost, 260 N. Darien st., and Margaret T. Stroll, 260 N. Darien st.
Joseph Carney, Chester, Pa., and Bell Wilson, Reading, Pa.
John J. Ryan, 4518 Westminister ave., and Helen M. Kennedy, 528 N. 54th st.
William A. Brogan, 921 N. 19th st., and Helen M. Dick, 2810 N. Ringgold st.
Benjamin S. Lang, Juniata, Pa., and Ruth S. Mosner, Belfont, Pa.
Fred Samuels, 293 N. 58th st., and Emma Grant, 208 N. Cecil st.
Robert R. Snyder, 731 N. 44th st., and Clara Zimmerman, 1405 S. 21st st.
Edgar H. Lee, New York city, and Gladys C. N. Provost, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Joseph A. Vincent, West Chester, Pa., and Eleanor M. Scott, 1716 N. 59th st.
Dominick A. Mikolaitis, 115 Segal st., and Johanna Walkanevich, Washington, D. C.
Joseph Davis, 415 Iseminger st., and Mary Davis, 1123 Pine st.
Antonio Timinsky, Chester, Pa., and Virnio Stepanzi, 212 N. Jessup st.
Martin B. Nemlin, 618 Mifflin st., and Yetta Herman, 1845 N. 7th st.
Frank Nathaus, 726 S. 2d st., and Sadie Rosenblatt, 2545 S. American st.
Russell Wilby, 2340 N. Marshall st., and Florence Mulkanen, 3048 Arbor st.
James J. Owens, 6060 Colsen st., and Ella B. Graff, 3028 Vankirk st.
Nicholas J. Doukas, New York city, and Olimbia Doyas, 1127 Girard ave.
Will Brice, 3329 Wallace st., and Hattie Moore, 3329 Wallace st.
Harry Starker, 306 Tilton st., and Bessie Z. Levitt, 2626 S. Fairhill st.
Ernest Stamford, 1416 Naudain st., and Fannie B. Kirby, 4220 N. Hicks st.
Herman Fischer, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Frances A. Kinder, 1309 N. Dover st.
Charles Seidt, 2428 N. Newkirk st., and Loretta C. Graeff, 2247 N. 4th st.
Martin A. Davis, 2249 N. 4th st., and Viola M. Davies, 2236 N. 4th st.
John J. Benjamin, 2463 N. Parrett st., and Minnie J. Macdonald, 2449 N. 16th st.
Harold W. Taylor, 1703 Race st., and Hazel B. Glover, Newtonville, Mass.
Henry W. Jones, 932 N. Jessup st., and Mary K. Lowe, 874 N. 9th st.
Harry L. Edgcomb, Cynwyd, Pa., and Lucy Minor, 1105 S. 52d st.
Frank Washington, 1417 Chadwick st., and Maggie White, 1450 Colorado st.
Harry Kline, 1102 N. 8d st., and Ida Schranty, 1220 N. 20th st.
Edward Collick, Camden, N. J., and Hattie Scarborough, 1918 Montrose st.
Myron J. Halen, Jr., Rockland, Me., and Gladys E. Welt, Rockland, Me.
Charles Jetor, Camp Dix, and Alice Taylor, 2813 George st.
Theodore Riverso, 209 E. Mead st., and Mary Tiorentino, 1803 Ellsworth st.
George W. Parker, 6075 Upland st., and Emma V. Jackson, 6075 Upland st.
Samuel Rosenbloom, 534 Bainbridge st., and Lizzie Shaffer, 534 Bainbridge st.

Troops Back From War and Homeward Bound

ARRIVED

La Touraine, at New York, from Marseilles, with 324 troops, all casuals, including eighty-nine from California. Among 126 civilians aboard were twenty-two who have been acting as postal agents with the American expeditionary force.

DUE TODAY

Mexican, at New York, from St. Nazaire, with 2460 troops.
Regina d'Italia, at New York, from Marseilles, with 1780 troops.

RETRIBUTION IN TRAIL OF WAR'S PROMOTERS

Record of Crime That Caused Four Years of Horror Vividly Demonstrates That the Way of the Transgressor Is Hard

"EVERY guilty deed," writes the poet, "holds in itself the seed of retribution."

If William Hohenzollern had not long since realized the truth of this striking line while chewing the cud of reflection in his exile at Amerongen, the signing of the peace treaty by the representatives of what was once his empire would undoubtedly have impressed upon his mind the biblical admonition that the way of the transgressor is hard.

The contrast with what was projected in the shots fired at Sarajevo, Bosnia, on a June day in 1914, when the lives of the Austrian crown prince Francis Ferdinand and his morganatic wife, the Duchess of Hohenberg, were snuffed out, and the actual fruition of the dazzling dream of Potsdam, which prompted the most terrible war in history, is the most tremendous imaginable.

The dethroned monarch and alleged student of Shakespeare, who, indeed, has been claimed by certain fatuous protagonists of modern kultur as of German lineage, also must feel himself today an instructive example of what the murderous Macbeth denominated "vaulting ambition which overleaps itself and falls on the other."

Crime Followed by Retribution

Ambition and retribution are two dominating figures in the bloody kaleidoscope that shocked the civilized world through more than four years, and the last scene of which, enacted in the signature of a treaty, shows Germany prostrate among the ruins wrought by her own innumerable crimes.

A glance at the terms of peace vividly reveals the punishment that has befallen the originators of a causeless crime against humanity. These terms and their effect upon the late imperial power of Germany are briefly outlined elsewhere. And a second glance at the events of the war herewith set forth will show the inflexible justice that has followed a criminal enterprise of hideous proportions and proved again that

The mills of God grind slowly;
But they grind exceeding small.

War Began in Murder

Here is the story of the war in a nutshell:

It was on June 28, 1914, that the heir apparent to the throne of Austria-Hungary and his wife were murdered at Sarajevo, Bosnia, by Gavrio Prinzep, a Serbian student.

Nearly a month later, July 23, Austria-Hungary sent an ultimatum to Serbia, demanding reparation in terms that no self-respecting nation could concede.

Austria-Hungary on July 28, followed with her cannon Serbia's protest and the indignant outcry of indignation from all the civilized nations except Germany. The war was begun.

Between the Sarajevo assassination and the ultimatum to Serbia Emperor William II of Germany had been summoned to Norway, whither he had gone on a "pleasure trip." It is not questioned that he was fully cognizant of Austria's plot to embroil Serbia, and it is openly charged that he not only prompted but commanded his ally to make his demands on the small Balkan nation impossible of acceptance and literally plunge Europe into war from which Germany would swiftly emerge triumphant and splendidly aggrandized.

Month of War Declarations

August, 1914, was a month of declarations of war. On the first day of the month Germany declared war on Russia on the pretext that the Czar's mobilization of his army threatened the Kaiser's ally, Austria. Followed on August 3 a similar declaration against France, and a demand on Belgium to permit German troops to march through that country in an attack on her neighbor on the west and south. Belgium, true to her treaty of neutrality and to her national spirit, refused this permission, and straightway the Kaiser declared war on the little country that again justified her designation as the "cockpit of Europe."

Italy, although a member of the "Dreibund," the other members of which were Germany and Italy, announced her neutrality, greatly to the disgust and rage of Berlin and Vienna.

England Takes a Hand

England, a signatory to the treaty which guaranteed Belgium's neutrality, demanded that Germany respect that treaty, but the German Chancellor termed this sacred obligation a "scrap of paper," and refused, whereupon England, true to her promise, on August 4, declared war on Germany.

August 5 Montenegro declared war on Austria. August 6 Austria declared war on Russia. August 7 the German army occupied Liege, Belgium, and the first British troops landed on French soil. The French took Altkirk, in Alsace. Two days later they took Muelhausen, and the same day, August 9, Serbia declared war on Germany. August 11 German troops entered France by way of Luxemburg, and the day's declarations of war were of France on Austria and Montenegro on Germany. The next day England declared war on Austria.

On the 15th from the extreme East came Japan's ultimatum to Germany to give up her Chinese possession of Kiao-Chau. On the 20th the Belgian Government abandoned Brussels. On the 25th the invaders destroyed Louvain, with its library and all its priceless, irreplaceable treasures of ancient volumes and manuscripts. The same day Austria declared war on Japan. The month found the Germans advanced as far as Amiens, in France, while Russia was pouring her armies into East Prussia and Galicia.

Momentous Battle of Marne

By September 3 the German rush had reached such a menacing position that Paris was imperiled, and the French Government removed to Bordeaux. But on September 7 the German drive was checked in the memorable first battle of the Marne and the invaders began to fall back, continuing to do so until much French territory had been recovered, and Paris was saved from any menace.

The submarine, destined to play such an important part in the war, on September 22 sunk the British cruisers Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue. Antwerp fell to the invaders October 9, Ghent October 12 and Lille October 13. On August 30 Russia declared war on Turkey.

Outstanding events in the progress of the four-year struggle and the dates, aside from those mentioned, were:

Dates to Be Remembered in World's Biggest War

August 2, 1917—War declared.
April 6, 1917—America enters war.
November 11, 1918—Armistice signed.
December 13, 1918—President Wilson arrives in France.
January 18, 1919—Peace Conference opens at Versailles.
February 14, 1919—League of nations covenant completed.
May 1, 1919—German delegates reach Versailles.
May 7, 1919 (Lusitania Day)—Terms presented to Germans.
May 28, 1919—Germans reply to terms.
June 2, 1919—Terms presented to Austrians.
June 16, 1919—Revised treaty presented to Germans.
June 23, 1919—Germans agree to sign treaty.

1914

November 1. British squadron sunk by German ships off Chile.
November 7. Japanese capture Kiao Chau.
December 2. Austrians capture Belgrade.
December 8. British fleet destroys German fleet, consisting of the cruisers Leipsic, Scharnhorst, Gniesenau and Nuernberg, off the Falkland Islands.
December 16. Germans shell British coast town of Scarborough, Hartlepool and Whitby, killing ninety-three civilians.

1915

March 1. Great Britain declares a virtual blockade of the German coast.
March 28, Germans torpedo British passenger steamship Falaba off South Wales, and 112 passengers are lost.
April 5, America demands reparation from Germany for the sinking of the Frye.
April 9, Germany agrees to compensate the owners of the Frye.

Lusitania Sunk

May 7, British liner Lusitania sunk without warning by German submarines off Kinsale, Ireland, entailing the loss of more than 1200 persons, among whom were more than 100 Americans. Contrary to all international law, the German ambassador had impudently warned Americans from sailing on this ship.

May 13, President Wilson sends stern note to Germany, demanding reparation for the loss of American lives on the Lusitania and demanding that submarine attacks on passenger vessels cease.

Italy Enters the War

May 22, Italy declares war on Austria.
May 24, Italians invade Austria.
June 10, President Wilson sends another vigorous note to Germany on the Lusitania matter and reiterates his demands for the observance of international law.
July 5, United States refuses to negotiate informally with Germany on its reply to the Lusitania notes. Government takes over German wireless station at Sayville, Long Island, British capture all of German Southwest Africa.
August 5, Germans capture Warsaw, capital of Poland.

More Submarine Horrors

August 14, German submarine sinks British transport Royal Edward, in the Aegean sea, and 1000 soldiers and sailors are lost.
August 19, White Star liner Arabic sunk by German submarine; twenty lives lost.
August 26, Germans occupy Russian fortress of Brest-Litovsk.
September 1, Germany agrees to sink no more merchant ships without warning.
September 10, President Wilson demands that Austria recall its ambassador, Doctor Dumba.
October 7, Austro-German invasion of Serbia begins.
October 10, Bulgarians invade Serbia and declare war against her. Greece refuses aid to Serbia promised by treaty.
October 15, Great Britain declares war on Bulgaria.
October 16, France declares war on Bulgaria.
October 19, Russia and Italy declare war on Bulgaria.
December 1, America demands of Austria an explanation of the sinking of the Italian passenger liner Ancoma.
December 4, Henry Ford's peace ship sails with the announced intention to "get the boys out of the trenches by Christmas."
December 9, Germany announces the conquest of Serbia.

1916

February 23, Germans begin drive on Verdun. France's famous defiance, "They Shall Not Pass," fortified after many months of battle, which ended in the repulse of the crown prince's legions.
March 8, Germany declares war on Portugal.
April 24, Irish rising in Dublin. Twelve persons killed.
April 28, British garrison at Kut-el-Amara surrenders to Turkey.
May 1, Irish rebellion ends. Leaders including President Pearce executed.
May 31, great sea battle off Jutland. British lose fourteen ships; German losses heavy, but concealed.
June 7, Earl Kitchener and staff lost when British cruiser Hampshire is sunk on the way to Russia.
July 10, German merchant submarine Deutschland reaches Baltimore.
August 3, Sir Roger Casement hanged at London for treason.
August 9, Germans execute Captain Fryatt, of the British steamship Brussels, for an alleged attack on a submarine.
August 27, Rumania declares war on Austria and Germany declares war on Rumania.
October 8, U-53 sinks five British and neutral steamships off Nantucket and survivors are rescued by American warships.
November 8, American steamship Columbian attacked by German submarine.
November 21, Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, dies.
December 12, Germany and her allies propose peace.
December 14, Entente Allies demand reparation, restitution and security for the future.
December 21, President Wilson tells Europe America has been brought to the verge of war and demands peace terms as a basis for future conduct.

1917

January 22, President Wilson tells Senate peace without victory necessary if United States enters league to enforce peace.
February 1, Germany declares U-boat blockade and says that all neutral ships entering defined zones will be sunk without warning.
February 3, the United States severed diplomatic relations with Germany. Federal officers seize German liner Kronprinzessin Cecile. American steamship Housatonic sunk near Scilly Islands by submarine.
February 26, President Wilson asks Congress for authority to use armed forces to protect American rights and shipping. Cunard liner Laconia torpedoed and three Americans killed.

German Plot to Involve Mexico

March 1, State Department reveals German plot to induce Mexico and Japan to invade the United States.
March 7, the President decides to arm merchant ships in spite of Congress' refusal to approve.
March 12, President Wilson notifies nations armed guard will protect American ships.
March 14, American steamship Algonquin torpedoed without warning. Russian revolution announced in Petrograd. Czar dethroned.

America Enters the War

April 2, President Wilson calls on Congress to declare a state of war with Germany.
April 4, Senate votes for war, 82 to 6.
April 6, House adopts war resolution, 373 to 50, and President Wilson issues proclamation of war with Germany. German ships in American ports seized.
April 9, Austria severed diplomatic relations with the United States.
April 10, munitions works at Eddystone, Pa., explode, causing 150 deaths.
April 24, French mission, with Marshal Joffre, lands in the United States.
May 11, President Wilson names American commission, headed by Elihu Root, to Russia.
May 14, first American Liberty Loan for $2,000,000,000 started.
May 18, National Guard called into federal service to mobilize July 15. The President signs the draft bill calling into service men from twenty-one to thirty years.
June 5, registration for the draft takes place.

Pershing in France

June 8, Major General John J. Pershing, American commander, reaches England.
June 13, General Pershing arrives in Paris.
June 14, first Liberty Loan oversubscribed.
June 26, first American troops arrive in France.
July 13, first draft of 687,000 men called to colors.
August 14, Pope Benedict proposes peace.
August 29, President Wilson tells the Pope no peace can be signed with the present German Government.
September 7, German airmen bomb American hospitals in France, killing three persons.
September 15, first American drafted men start for camp.
September 16, Kerensky declares Russian republic.
October 1, second Liberty Loan drive for $3,000,000,000 begun.
October 16, sedition and arson sweep the United States and there are numerous fires and explosions in war industries.

First American Shot Fired

October 27, first American shot fired at Germans by an artilleryman.
October 28, Americans capture their first war prisoner.
October 30, Italian army in full retreat.
November 1, British capture Beersheba, Palestine. Kerensky announces that Russia is tired of war, and that the Allies must assume the burden.
November 3, first Americans taken prisoner by Germans.
November 7, British capture Gaza, Palestine.
November 8, Kerensky deposed.

Bolshevist Russia Quits

November 10, Lenine announced as premier of Russia by Bolsheviki. Trotzky, foreign minister. Bolsheviki demand immediate peace.
November 24, Bolsheviki begin peace negotiations with central powers.
December 4, President Wilson asserts Prussian military masters must be crushed and asks Congress to declare war on Austria.
December 5, Rumania forced to accept a German peace.
December 28, American Government takes over the railroads.

1918

January 8, President Wilson states war aims.

"Coalless Days" Begin

January 17, Harry A. Garfield, fuel administrator, orders all factories except war plants closed for five days, and all mercantile establishments to close on eleven successive Mondays.
January 19, American troops take over Toul sector.
January 23, Austrians retreat on a wide front west of the Piave.
February 7, British transport Tuscania, carrying American troops, torpedoed off Irish coast. One hundred and seventy lives lost.
February 9, Ukraine signs peace with Germany and Austria.
February 11, Bolsheviki declare war at an end and order troops to disband.
March 2, American troops repulse Germans in Toul sector and along Chemin des Dames.
March 3, Bolsheviki sign an abject peace with Teutonic nations.
March 9, Rumania makes peace with Bolsheviki.
March 23, Paris bombarded by long-range gun.
March 28, General Foch named generalissimo of Allied forces.
April 5, French repulse massed German attack in Montdidier sector.

Our Fighting Boys

April 10, Americans enter Picardy and help beat Germans back from Amiens.
April 24, first half million Americans in France.
May 2, Secretary Baker asks Congress for permission to raise an unlimited number of troops.
May 19, Major Lufbury, American ace, killed in air battle.
May 21, General Peyton C. March made chief of staff of the American army.

Glory at Chateau Thierry

June 4, American and French hurl Germans back in Chateau Thierry region.
June 6, great German drive on Paris stopped by Americans at Chateau Thierry.
June 11, American marines capture Belleau wood.
June 29, Americans arrive in Italy.
July 1, one million American soldiers in France. American troops land in Russia.
July 18, Marshal Foch begins great counter offensive.
July 22, Americans and French capture Chateau Thierry.
August 4, Americans take Fismes.
August 10, Americans in Somme region capture Morlancourt.
August 24, 1,500,000 American soldiers in France.
August 31, Americans and British recapture Mount Kemmel in Flanders.
September 1, Americans in Belgium take Koormezeele.
September 6, Americans join British in Cambrai-St. Quentin drive.
September 12, American First Army wipes out St. Mihiel salient in twenty-seven hours, taking 15,000 prisoners and reducing the battle line twenty miles.
September 29, Americans rip the Hindenburg line.
September 29, Bulgaria surrenders unconditionally to the Allies.

Argonne Forest Triumph

October 3, King Ferdinand of Bulgaria abdicates in favor of Crown Prince Boris. American First Army begins an offensive from the Argonne Forest to the Meuse and advances to the Kriemhilde line.
October 6, Germany, through Prince Max, the chancellor, asks President Wilson to make peace move on basis of the President's conditions.
October 12, Germany agrees to all of the President's peace terms as announced in January.
October 14, President Wilson replies denying an armistice as long as Germany persists in illegal practices.
October 15, 2,000,000 American soldiers overseas.
October 19, the President rejects Austria's peace proposal on old terms.
October 21, Germany makes new armistice proposal and denies atrocities.
October 24, President Wilson demands of Germany full surrender.

Germany Yields Abjectly

October 28, Germany replies that it awaited armistice proposals which would lead to a just peace. Austria accepts all the President's terms and asks for a separate peace.
October 3, Turkey unconditionally surrenders to the Allies.
November 1, King Boris of Bulgaria abdicates. Government taken over by the people.
November 3, Austria accepts all terms and unconditionally surrenders.
November 6, Secretary Lansing notifies Germany that Marshal Foch is authorized by the Allied governments to receive German envoys and state terms of an armistice.
November 7, Americans capture Sedan.
November 8, German peace envoys enter the French lines and meet Marshal Foch.
November 11, armistice signed, hostilities cease.

GAME PRESERVES FAVORED

Governor Approves Bill to Allow Commission to Spend $50,000 a Year

Harrisburg, June 23.—(By A. P.)— Governor Sproul has approved the bill to enable the state game commission or department of conservation to invest not over $50,000 a year from the hunters' license funds for the purchase of lands for state game preserves and to receive lands for such purpose through donations.

This law is designed to enable the state to own preserves in counties where it does not own forest reserves, such lands having been the only ones available for game preserves heretofore. The state owns forest land in less than half the counties. Under the new law the state may acquire land on which mineral, oil or gas rights are reserved. No unimproved land can be bought for more than $10 an acre.

The commission or department is to have authority to erect such buildings and make such provision as is necessary to operate the preserves.

The bill has been advocated by sportsmen, especially in the west, where it is desired to establish preserves.

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See Photograph in Sunday's Ledger Pictorial Section

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KNOX MOTION SHIFTS TO SENATE SIDETRACK

But Author of Resolution Wants Test Vote After Money Bills Pass

ROOT PLAN GAINS FAVOR

Washington, June 23.— Senator Knox announced today that, after appropriation bills had been passed, he would attempt to obtain a vote on his resolution expressing unwillingness to accept the league of nations covenant as an inseparable part of the peace treaty.

With abandonment of the plan to call up today Senator Knox's resolution on the subject, there appeared little likelihood that issues of the controversy would appear on the surface of Senate procedure during the coming week and perhaps not until the treaty is submitted for ratification early in July.

Meantime, however, quiet maneuvering continued in preparation for the final ratification fight. Efforts were made by opposition leaders to line up votes behind the proposal of Elihu Root, former secretary of state, for ratification of the league with reservations. On the other side there was a general disposition to watchfully await the return of President Wilson and his swing around the circle to fortify the effort for unreserved ratification.

As a consequence of these maneuvers the league issues seem assured of remaining uppermost in the minds of senators, despite the lack of actual surface developments, and the restrained sentiments on both sides are expected to find an outlet in an occasional outburst of debate.

It was pointed out that Elihu Root, in his letter to Senator Lodge, virtually conceded the futility of the Knox resolution, even though he favored its adoption. Mr. Root devoted virtually all of his letter to a suggestion relative as to how the Senate might proceed after the treaty came to it containing the league constitution.

Mr. Root suggested that the Senate separate the league covenant from the peace treaty, if not by the Knox resolution by reserving clauses in the resolution ratifying the peace terms, and that the Monroe Doctrine be more effectively reserved, domestic questions be reserved to the United States alone for determination and the United States reserve a right to withdraw from the league whenever it might decide to do so without having to secure the consent of the league.

NEW POST FOR F. L. POLK

President Wilson Nominates Him as Under-Secretary of State

Washington, June 23.—(By A. P.)— Frank L. Polk, of New York, counselor of the State Department, and now acting secretary of state, was nominated today by President Wilson to be under-secretary of state, a new office created under the 1920 legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill passed by the last Congress.

William E. Gonzales, of Columbia, S. C., now minister to Cuba, was nominated as ambassador to Peru. Boaz W. Long, of New Mexico, former chief of the Latin-American division of the State Department, was nominated to be minister to Cuba, and Benton C. McMillan, of Tennessee, to be minister to Guatemala.

TRADE BOARD MOVES

Federal Bureau in Washington Now Housed With Fuel Administration

Washington, June 23.—The Federal Trade Commission is established now in its new quarters in the United States fuel administration building, at Twentieth and C streets, northwest.

The fuel administration organization is still housed in the east wing of the building.

Potomac Park street cars, boarded at Fifteenth and Pennsylvania avenue, go to Nineteenth and New York avenue, one block east of the Federal Trade Commission Building.

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