

Allies Demand "Yes" or "No" Reply

Continued From Page One already presented and with the increase of heavy burdens.

Germany Wants Peace The German people does not wish for the resumption of the bloody war, it honestly wishes for a lasting peace. In view of the attitude of the allied and associated governments, the German people has no other force in its hands save to appeal to the eternally inalienable right, to an independent life, which belongs to the German people, as to all peoples.

The government of the German republic can lead no support to this sacred right of the German people by the application of force. The government's only hope for support is through the conscience of mankind. No people, including those of the allied and associated powers, could expect the German people to agree with thorough conviction to an instrument of peace, whereby the living members of the very body of the German people are to be cut off, without consultation of the populations concerned, whereby unendurable economic and financial burdens are to be laid upon the German people.

The German government has received passionate expressions of opinion from the population in the districts to be cut off in the east, to the effect that they will oppose them selves to the separation of those districts, which have, for the greater part, been German for many centuries, by all means they possess. The German government, therefore, finds itself compelled to decline all responsibility for any difficulty which may result from the resistance of the inhabitants against their separation from Germany.

If the government of the German republic is, nevertheless, ready to sign the conditions of the Allies, with the above-mentioned reservation, yet this is not done of its free will. The government of the German republic, as understood in the sense that it yields to force, being resolved to spare the German people, whose sufferings are unendurable, a new war, the shattering of its national unity by further occupation of German territories, a terrible famine for women and children and mercilessly prolonged retention of the prisoners of war.

The German people expects, in view of the grievous burdens which it is to take upon itself, that all German military and civilian prisoners, beginning July 1 and thereafter in uninterrupted succession and within a short period, shall be restored. Germany gave back her enemies' prisoners of war within two months.

Cannot Fulfill Terms The government of the German republic engages to fulfill the conditions of peace imposed upon Germany. It desires, however, in this solemn moment to express itself with unreserved clearness in order to meet in advance accusation of untruthfulness that may now or later be made against Germany.

The conditions imposed exceed the measure of that which Germany can, in fact, perform. The government of the German republic, therefore, feels bound to announce that it makes all reservations and declines all responsibility as regards the consequences which may be threatened against Germany when, which as is bound to happen, the impossibility of carrying out the conditions comes to life, even though Germany's capacity to fulfill them is stretched to the utmost.

Germany further lays the greatest emphasis on the declaration that she cannot accept Article 230 of the treaty of peace, which requires Germany to admit herself to be the sole and only author of the war, and she does not cover this article by her signature. It consequently follows, without further argument, that Germany must also decline to recognize that the burden should be placed upon her on the score of the responsibility of the war, which has unjustly been laid at her door.

Refuse to Give Up Kaiser Likewise, it is equally impossible for a German to reconcile it with his dignity and honor to accept and execute Articles 227 to 230, by which Germany is required to give up to the allied and associated powers for trial individuals among the German people who are accused by the allied and associated powers for the breach of international law and of committing acts contrary to the customs of war.

Further, the government of the German republic makes a distinct protest against the taking away of all the colonial possessions of Germany, which permanently deny to Germany fitness for colonial activity, although the contrary is clearly established and irrefutable evidence to this effect is contained in the observation of the German peace delegation on the conditions of peace.

The government of the German republic assumes that it is in accordance with the desires of the allied and associated governments that it has spoken openly both as regards what concerns its good will and also as regards its reservations. Therefore, in view of the condition of constraint into which the German people are forced by the requirements of the Allies—a condition of constraint such as has never been inflicted on any people in a manner more crushing and more disastrous in its consequences—and relying on the express undertaking of the allied and associated governments in their memorandum of June 16, 1919, the German government believes itself to be entitled to address the following modest request to the allied and associated governments in the expectation that the allied and associated governments will consider the following declaration as an integral portion of the treaty:

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Suggest Clause for Treaty "Within two years, counting from the day when the treaty is signed, the Allied and Associated Governments will submit the present treaty to the high council of the powers, as constituted by the league of nations, according to Article 4, for the purpose of subsequent examination. Before this high council the German plenipotentiaries are to enjoy the same rights and privileges as the representatives of the other contracting powers of the present treaty. This council shall decide in regard to those conditions of the present treaty which impair the rights to self-determination of the German people and also in regard to the stipulation whereby the free economic development of Germany on a footing of equal rights is imposed."

"The government of the German republic, according to the desires of the Allies, is ready to accept the conditions of the present treaty, with the above-mentioned reservation, yet this is not done of its free will. The government of the German republic, as understood in the sense that it yields to force, being resolved to spare the German people, whose sufferings are unendurable, a new war, the shattering of its national unity by further occupation of German territories, a terrible famine for women and children and mercilessly prolonged retention of the prisoners of war."

Today's City Appointments Four appointments to city jobs were announced today, as follows: Walter Young, 2923 Aspen street, and James C. Cannon, 3750 North Eighth street, as draftsmen in the Bureau of Surveys, at \$1400 per year; Edgar P. Grimm, 1667 Cochran street, and Howard Powell, 2114 Clover street, apprentices in the Electrical Bureau, at \$600 a year and \$10 per week respectively.

Germany to Sign; Yields to Allies

Continued From Page One note communicated yesterday evening, and likewise the time limit for answering the note of June 16, 1919.

"It was only on Saturday, after great difficulties, that a new cabinet was formed which, unlike its predecessor, could come to an agreement to declare its willingness to sign the treaty as regards nearly all its provisions. The National Assembly has expressed its confidence in this cabinet by a large majority of votes. The answer only arrived here just before midnight, as the direct wire from Versailles to Weimar was out of order."

"The government must come into contact anew with the National Assembly in order to take the previous decision which is still required of it in such a manner as it can only be taken in accordance with democratic principles and with the internal situation in Germany."

"Accept, Mr. President, the assurance of my distinguished colleagues, 'Yes' or 'No' Answer Demanded The following reply was sent after its approval by the Council of the Allied and Associated Powers: 'Mr. President—The allied and as-

sociated governments beg to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of June 23. After full consideration of your request they regret that it is not possible to extend the time already granted to your excellency to make known your decision relative to the signature of the treaty without any reservations. 'CLEMENTEAT'."

The fact that the Germans asked only forty-eight hours' delay and yet were refused was regarded in Peace Conference circles as indicating the intention of the Allies to push matters to an immediate conclusion. Pending the formal notification by the Germans as to their intention, the great Allied military machine was ready to move on the stroke of the hour of the expiration of the time limit.

Reject Further Alterations After disposing of the German request, the Council of Four apparently dismissed German affairs to the fate of the hours still left the enemy to reply and definitely rejected suggested further alterations in the treaty. The Council resumed consideration of the Austrian treaty. A number of experts from various nations were called in.

The council received four notes from the Germans, which are supposed to have been prepared in advance and were held to await delivery from Weimar on the result of the meeting of the assembly. President Wilson went at once to the residence of Premier Lloyd George, where the council took up consideration of the notes. One of these, from the new German Government, declared that Germany was ready to sign peace if the clauses making Germany responsible for the war and calling for the trial of the former emperor were eliminated.

The full text of this German note shows that while but two reservations were made, the Germans asked for the inclusion in the treaty of a clause providing that within two years, that document should be submitted to the council of the league of nations for reconsideration of that portion of the treaty which, as the Germans phrased it, "impair the rights to self-determination of the German people." Similar reconsideration of that portion "whereby the free economic development of Germany on a footing of equal rights is denied" also was provided for in this suggested clause.

There appeared today to be some indications that in case Germany decided to accept the peace treaty unconditionally the action would be accompanied by the passage in the National Assembly of a resolution or declaration that the signing was under compulsion and that the German people did not feel morally responsible for the war and were willing to submit the question of responsibility to a tribunal consisting of two members representing the allied and associated powers, two neutrals and one German.

Time for Discussion Past The council forwarded to the German delegation at Versailles shortly after 10 o'clock last night a reply which had been unanimously agreed upon stating that the time for discussion was past.

Unless full acquiescence is received from Versailles, within a few days it is to be expected that the advance of the allied armies will be resumed. Dispatches from government agents and indications generally have created the impression in conference circles that the Germans will yield.

Only one of the four notes received dealt with changes which were demanded in the peace treaty. The others were of an informative character relating to developments leading to a request for modifications.

Dr. Haniel von Haimhausen, a member of the German peace delegation who was asked to conduct peace arrangements at Versailles, has notified the

government he will not sign the allied terms, according to Weimar dispatches. The single reply was handed to Baron von Lersner, of the German peace delegation at 10 o'clock last night. Von Lersner apparently was on an anxious watch for the response, for the minute Colonel Henry, master of ceremonies at Versailles, arrived at Versailles with the document, Von Lersner was on the spot to receive it.

Weimar Votes to Sign Treaty

Continued From Page One owed it to their descendants to hold the country together.

"They must safeguard our new liberty," he said. "There must be a will to work and a discipline in all ranks of society. The military machine which charms to cure a nation. Even a work revolution cannot rid us of the malady from which we are wearing away. Only by a revolution of our moral consciousness can we succeed in raising ourselves out of our night into a better future."

"The Allied and associated powers cannot expect the German people to agree from inner conviction to a peace instrument whereby, without the popular consent, the German people are severed from the German empire, German sovereignty permanently violated and unbearable economic and financial burdens imposed upon the German people."

Herr Bauer continued: "The distress of the land and of the people has brought us together. We could not refuse co-operation unless we desired to run the risk of leaving Germany to a chaotic state, without government and hopeless of salvation. You will believe me when I say we are not here to stand for the interests of our own party and still less to satisfy our ambitions."

To Keep Same Program Having expressed regret for the action of the Democrats, Herr Bauer formally presented the new ministers and announced that the cabinet's general program would remain identical to that of the Scheidemann ministry.

Coming to the question of signing the treaty or not, Herr Bauer said: "The imperial government only too well understands that it faces the enemies of the nation and the community and tries to find some, but if an assuming my heavy office I may make a request it is this: do not allow the question of acceptance or rejection to become a party matter. Do not mislead the advocates of rejection as Chauvinists, pursuing selfish aims, or the advocates of acceptance under dire necessity as cowards or slackings, void of the national sense of justice."

"On both sides are weighty reasons which no responsible man can overlook. A decision must be taken. The time for reflection is past. The hour for action has arrived, and in it each of you bears a responsibility."

"The imperial government is convinced that, despite all manifestations of confidence, it can in the eyes of the nation and history only have one real justification, namely, to ruthlessly take a decision after the elimination of the facts and a responsibility without an eye on party feelings."

Nation Being "Sacrificed" Herr Bauer added: "Whatever the majority of the house may think concerning acceptance or rejection, in one matter we are unanimous—namely, in sharpest condemnation of the treaty submitted to us, to which, under duress of compulsion, we are to give our signature, the whole nation as one man utters a passionate protest that we are being sacrificed without defense to the interests of other nations. The result of our protests and the result of our willingness to make reparation far exceeding all that fairness should demand has been very slight modifications, and these have been accompanied by menaces and abuse. On Monday the war is to begin afresh if we fail to give our 'yes.' Every instrument of murder is ready against a defenceless and unarmed nation which knows only two commandments—externally reparation and internally the development of liberty, which it won in its collapse."

Says They Yield to Force Declaring that by signing the treaty under duress the government yielded to force in order to spare suffering Germany from a new war and disruption of national unity by further occupation, starvation for the women and children and a universal indignation of German prisoners, Herr Bauer continued: "But the government expects, in view of the stupendous burden thus assumed, that all military and civilian prisoners will be returned without interruption beginning July 1. At this solemn moment the government desires to express itself with absolute clearness in order to meet beforehand any possible reproaches that the conditions imposed exceed Germany's power to perform, and we therefore decline all responsibility for the consequences that may befall Germany should her utmost endeavors prove the conditions impossible of fulfillment."

We furthermore lay the greatest emphasis on the declaration that we cannot accept, and by our signature do not cover, Article 231 demanding that Germany assume herself the sole author of the war."

ing of the peace terms naturally was the only question around which the cabinet construction hinged, and the government, which went on record as considering the terms unacceptable, found a surprising following behind them.

The first party ballots, however, seemed to make the signing of the treaty inevitable, for the powerful Majority Socialist party voted two-thirds for ending the suspense. With the independents supporting them, the Conservatives as a party behind them, and the Centrists on the fence, the result appeared a foregone conclusion.

Kaiser Is Stumbling Block But the Conservatives suddenly swung around and declared for non-signature, the Centrists wavered and imposed conditions, and the Democrats temporarily abandoned their hope of a majority by stubbornly persisting against the extradition by the Entente of the former emperor and other German notables.

This was the stumbling block, for the Democrats could not be budged from the attitude which they held through a former prison in the former war lord and the belief that a revolution would break out in protest by the people should Von Hindenburg, Ludendorff and other idols also be humiliated.

Count von Bernstorff, formerly ambassador at Washington, played prominent part in the proceedings, not only as president of the German peace committee, but, according to persistent rumor, as the possible successor of Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German peace delegation, for there was a powerful group that wanted him to suffer the poetic justice of signing the terms, after he had helped to bring the United States into the war.

Count von Bernstorff, however, resisted and, after having been appointed in the morning to the cabinet headed by Herr Bauer, refused to accept the appointment or have anything to do with the matter.

Later in the day the Centrists dropped their demand for modification of the terms and expressed their willingness to sign. The Democrats also weakened to such an extent that fifteen of their sixty-five members in the assembly went over to the side in favor of signature.

The first minister, headed by Herr Bauer, lasted exactly one hour. It crashed on the stubbornness of the Democrats and Von Bernstorff's flat refusal to head the ministry of foreign affairs. Doctor Dernburg, who had been named as minister of finance, declared he could not co-operate. The Democrats then reduced their demands to one point, on which they were adamant, namely, that the former German emperor, Von Hindenburg and Ludendorff must not be delivered to the Entente for trial.

Eventually the Bauer cabinet was re-constructed, with Dr. Herman Mueller, the Majority Socialist leader, as minister of foreign affairs and Mathias Erzberger as minister of finance and vice premier.

Bauer besides being new premier, is second chairman of the general commission of the Federation of Labor unions. He was elected to the Reichstag in 1912 from Breslau and appointed minister of labor under Prince Max last October. He is an authority on labor legislation and workers' insurance. He is a member of the National Assembly and was born in 1870.

Germany in its issue of yesterday said that Foreign Minister Mueller would communicate at yesterday's session of the assembly the text of a note which, on approval by the assembly, would be dispatched to the Peace Congress heads. The note, according to Germania, would decline to accept Article 231 of the peace treaty, dealing with Germany's responsibility for the war, and Articles 227 to 230, dealing with penalties.

Further, the note would affirm that President Wilson's fourteen points had not been applied in the peace treaty and express regret that oral negotiations had been refused by the Germans. It would also, according to the newspaper, emphasize the inalienable right of every national, even Germany, to live, and say that Germany would not sign voluntarily, but would only yield to force.

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