

PRESS WARNS ALLIES TO BEWARE

Serious Study of Counter Proposals Demanded.

AUSTRIAN PACT NOT DONE

Southern Frontier, Reparations and Italian Rights Are Said to Be Undefined at Present.

BERLIN, May 30.—(By the Associated Press.)—The belief that "Germany will sign anything," notwithstanding the expressions of her leaders, is based wholly on a false interpretation of the facts. The Tagblatt says, in discussing the peace situation.

The Tagblatt expresses the hope that the allies will gauge the situation more correctly than the utterance of the allied press would indicate. Any inclination to disregard the financial counter-proposal, failure to take them seriously, or refusal to negotiate, it says, would be founded on the inability of the allies to realize the actual situation.

PARIS, May 30.—(By the Associated Press.)—A summary of the skeleton of the Austrian treaty submitted to the smaller nations Thursday for examination is remarkable chiefly for its omissions and reservations. Subject heading after subject heading is followed either by a non-committal disclaimer of blame, or the statement: "This clause reserved."

No Southern Frontier Undefined.

This applies particularly to definition of the southern frontier, the reparations clauses and the question of Italian rights under the political clauses. The greater part of the summary, in fact, is devoted to those clauses which are practically identical with the German treaty.

The new clauses are chiefly those dealing with frontiers, finance and internal affairs of the new states and of Austria itself. Under the latter heading come the disputed provisions for the protection of racial minorities in the new states, a clause which is understood the representatives of the new states may address a protest to the council of four and also ask for revision of the financial clauses, particularly that part requiring the new states to compensate Austria for public property.

Austria also is bound by the treaty to respect the rights and privileges of racial minorities in what is left to her of her ancient empire, and to give the right to use their own languages, although Austria is expressly authorized to make the teaching of German obligatory.

Treaty in Fourteen Parts.

The treaty will consist of a preamble and 14 parts, the preamble and section 1 embodying the covenant of the league of nations as in the treaty with Germany.

Part two deals with frontiers. That with Czechoslovakia follows practically the old Bohemian frontier, although with the reservation of a possibility of making minor adjustments. Austria retains her old frontier with Switzerland, the question of the union of Vorarlberg with Switzerland having apparently been dropped, despite the plebiscites already undertaken in that province and Switzerland. The southern frontier is not defined, in the treaty.

Part three contains political clauses, including also some of the reserved geographical provision and clauses establishing mixed commissions to determine them later. The sections referring to Italy are all omitted. Others deal with the future relations of Austria with Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia, Poland, Hungary and Russia. Here are found the stipulations for the protection of racial minorities, and a "bill of rights" as part of the Austrian constitution.

Part four contains the provisions for the renunciation of all rights outside of Europe, military and naval armaments, which hereafter will entail virtually no expense for Austria, and the return of prisoners of war.

Part 5, on ports, waterways and railways, provides for commercial outlets southward by water and rail. These details already have been covered in the report of the inter-allied ports, waterways and railways commission.

Part 13 contains the international labor convention and a host of various miscellaneous provisions of minor importance.

BERLIN, May 30.—(By the Associated Press.)—Germany is willing to agree to the proposed stipulations regarding her military and naval armaments contained in the draft of the league treaty, provided that she is permitted to enter the league of nations on an equal footing with the victors, upon the signing of peace, and particularly that she be permitted to share in the complete equality and reciprocity of all nations in the domain.

This declaration is contained in the second section of the German memorandum embodying the counter-proposal to the peace terms. At the same time, it is declared, the German delegation adheres to its idea of the superiority of its own draft of proposals for a league of nations.

Transitional Period Asked.

While the German government, in agreeing to accept the stipulations referred to, is thus ready to disarm before the other powers, the memorandum adds, the government must, on the other hand, demand a transitional period during which it may keep the troops necessary for the maintenance of internal order.

The "covering note" presented to the peace conference by the German delegation says:

"We came to Versailles expecting to receive a peace treaty framed according to the agreed basis. We had a firm resolve to do everything in our power to fulfill the heavy obligations assumed by us. We were shocked when we read in that document the demands which the victorious might of our opponents had set forth. The more we studied the spirit of the treaty, the more we were convinced of the impossibility of carrying it out. The demands in this treaty go beyond the strength of the German people."

Separation Is Demanded.

The government has published a statement saying that those planning to separate the Rhineland from Germany and to create an independent republic are guilty of high treason, punishable with life imprisonment.

The French diet discussed the situation yesterday and there was violent criticism of Herr Kauter, Herr Kuckhoff and Herr Froberg, who are alleged to have negotiated with General Mangin, commander of the French forces in the Mayence district. Herr Froberg is editor of the Cologne

Volks Zeitung. The Social Democrat Rhine Gazette has been suspended for eight days for printing news relative to the conference between Herr Froberg and General Mangin.

PARIS, May 30.—(Havas.)—The Paris newspapers generally agree that the allied and associated powers have answered in advance the pretensions put forth by the German counter-proposals and that they will not consider the proposals. The newspapers say that the counter-proposals are an attempt to escape the moral and material consequences of the war and give the impression that Germany is trying to open oral negotiations.

French Press Angry.

The newspapers generally are indignant over the clause in the German counter-proposals which would suspend the former emperor and other persons charged with responsibility for the war and other amendments. It is declared that this clause indicates the friendship of the present government with the old German regime.

The council of four did not meet today. Peace making activities were suspended for the day pending the translation of the German proposals and the study of the Austrian peace terms by the delegates representing the smaller states.

VERSAILLES, May 30.—Two new notes were delivered to the secretaries of the peace conference by the German delegates today. At the same time the French handed over French and English translations of the first section of the counter-proposals which were delivered yesterday in German only.

Lloyd George Threatens.

The first of the two new notes concerned German property in allied countries. The second has to do with the Turkish public debt.

LONDON, May 30.—Premier Lloyd George, in his speech to the Welsh division at Ammanford last Sunday, declared, according to the South Wales Daily News:

"We say to the Germans: 'Gentlemen, you must sign. If you don't do so at Versailles, you shall do so at Berlin. We are not going to give way.'"

HOMAGE PAID HOLY WEEK

7000 AMERICAN SOLDIERS ATTEND SERVICE IN NOTRE DAME.

Knights of Columbus Invite Men of Catholic Faith From Every Part of France to Meet in Paris.

PARIS.—Seven thousand American soldiers attended the services of Holy week in Notre Dame cathedral today by invitation of the Knights of Columbus and joined in paying homage to the memory of the Saviour of the world. The service was a cross of calvary and the "hall of passion."

They came from every part of the American expeditionary force in France and Germany. They included Catholic and non-Catholic chaplains, military men of every rank. Prominent Catholics of France kept with American soldiers.

Long before 5 o'clock, when the service was to begin, Notre Dame was crowded to the doors. Many had their first glimpse of this renowned sanctuary, whose walls, arches and stained glass windows have witnessed the historic scenes of centuries.

French people, nearly all wearing mourning, stood in the aisles. The colors of our country, unfurled before the altar, where a shaft of vari-colored light from a rose-tinted window fell upon them.

"The miserere" was chanted by the choir of St. Gervais and the sermon was delivered by L'abbé Flynn, Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

"Amen" at the close of the sermon was echoed throughout the church, when the Cardinal Amette was seen standing in his throne. With face animated, he extended greeting to the assembled American soldiers, who were characterized as the "saviors of democracy" for their part in the final victory of the allies against the domination of France.

This greeting Cardinal Amette bestowed his blessing.

With the chanting of sacred relics which followed came the great climax of the day's ceremonies. After the veneration of the relics the treasury of Notre Dame was opened and thousands of soldiers were permitted to view the wonderful collection of historic jewels, vestments and antiques presented by kings, popes and monarchs and jewel casements given at different times by nations as repositories for the relics.

Part 12, on ports, waterways and railways, provides for commercial outlets southward by water and rail. These details already have been covered in the report of the inter-allied ports, waterways and railways commission.

Part 13 contains the international labor convention and a host of various miscellaneous provisions of minor importance.

BRITISH POLICE ON STRIKE

Liverpool Men Already Out and London Force Now Voting.

LONDON, May 30.—A strike of policemen in London and in Liverpool and in some other provincial cities is threatened. The metropolitan police of London are balloting on whether to vote for the men at Liverpool already have voted to stop work next Monday night.

The result of the ballot being taken by the metropolitan police will be announced Sunday. The ballot will decide whether the strike will begin Tuesday. A majority of the metropolitan force is said to be in favor of a strike.

WHEELWRIGHT NEARS HOME

Portland Man and Wife Return From Tour of Orient.

VICTORIA, B. C., May 30.—William D. Wheelwright, Portland, Or., and Mrs. Wheelwright, arrived here today from the Orient where they have been touring for three months. Mr. Wheelwright, who is a member of the American Red Cross, is said to have been very successful in his work of the American legations. During his stay in Japan he was a guest of honor at several public functions.

MOTHERS VOICE GRATITUDE

France's Reverence for Graves of U. S. Soldiers Appreciated.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 30.—The American Red Cross has published a statement saying that the French government has expressed its appreciation of the American Red Cross for its work in France for their tender reverence for the graves of our boys on this Memorial Day.

BERLIN'S GLOOMY AT PEACE OUTLOOK

Little Now Expected From Counter Proposals.

BOURSE BUSINESS HALTS

First Effect Noted Has Been to Consolidate Factions—All Germans Drawing Together.

BY CYRIL BROWN.

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BERLIN, May 30.—(Special Cable.)—Bluest pessimism broods over Berlin. Business on the bourse has fallen almost to a standstill. There is still a dead calm, in anticipation of the impending peace crisis, the outcome of which is uncertain.

Germany has made its supreme effort in the guise of counter-proposals, but it has been submitted to the forum of world opinion, with no great hope that it will accomplish its purpose.

It is the first full and detailed exposition of Germany's interpretation of the Wilson peace terms and it is remarkable that its first practical effect has been to consolidate and unify public opinion. With unprecedented unanimity all Germany, from reactionaries to radicals, is standing upon this counter-proposal platform.

Its aim in the first line is to bring about verbal negotiations; its larger aim is to bring about a final treaty. The preliminary peace on the basis of the German general principles and proposals, and to be worked out subsequently and incorporated in the final treaty.

Germany now is literally at the end of its strength. It can do no more to obtain a favorable peace.

Yet no extravagant hopes are attached to this supreme effort. No one in Germany would be shocked, surprised or disillusioned if the allies answered with a sharp ultimatum.

Such German hopes as are harbored in the note are based on the simplicity of the German proposal, its common sense and business intuition. The heart of Germany's peace plea may be summarized as follows:

Appeal Made to Creditors.

Germany proposes a peace settlement on terms it says it will keep. In place of the Versailles treaty terms, which Germany says it cannot and will not keep, even if compelled to subscribe to them, Germany is like a bankrupt.

It attempts to appeal to the self-interest of its creditors, proposing that the creditors will get more in the end by accepting its own scheme for settling its obligations, than if they attempt to liquidate Germany's assets under the allied scheme of forced receivership. This practical business argument is intended to make for greater appeal than Germany's learned parallel plea of justice, and for a peace tailored according to the prospectus of the Wilsonian principles, as the German interpreters them.

Philip Heineken, head of the North German Lloyd shipping line, himself unalterably opposed to the treaty, less it shall be substantially modified. He asserts that the entire German debt, including the reparations, according to the Versailles correspondence of the National Gazette.

Resolute Attitude Urged.

"Most of our experts have gone home," he is quoted as saying. "They will be available again in Versailles. If tangible prospects appear for negotiation, until it shall be necessary to make a decision, they will remain here. They should keep stiff-necked and remain firm throughout. Only the unity of the German people can win respect abroad and make possible a manly attitude at home."

The delegation is unanimous in the resolution not to sign the treaty, unless it shall be materially changed in the draft of terms as presented. There is danger that the German people, who are themselves dazzled by concessions of few points, and so content that the treaty be signed, although other terms may remain which would menace the existence of Germany.

If, for instance, we could keep upper Silesia and could get to economic relief, we would be little helped. If we could get to economic relief, we would be little helped. If we could get to economic relief, we would be little helped.

German Honor Is Prized.

"I fully realize the heavy trials that would be imposed upon Germany by returning to the terms of the Versailles peace. I have no illusions as to the purpose of the treaty to insist upon the terms as presented. If Marshall Foch were to march on Berlin he would be to decide whether the German people would have the honor to accept the terms or not."

Germany's Masses Uniting.

Germany's reckless masses, including the independent imperialists, who, 100,000 strong, demand a "peace without victors and world revolution" last Wednesday, are strong for the German counter-proposals. Freiheit, the independent socialist newspaper, says:

"The German delegation has expressed with great emphasis the principle of a democratic peace of justice in the counter-proposals. It is a peace of violence that the entente wants to impose."

Freiheit's entire criticism is directed against Germany's temporary demand for an army of 350,000 men, saying: "This demand is naturally based on inner political reasons. It represents the size of the army the government deems necessary against an international enemy. It is a confession that this government can support itself only by a new militarism."

"We have no great expectation that the imperialistic power of the labor movement in its own countries. We expect the final treaty to be brought about, not by diplomatic negotiations, but by the progress of the revolutionary movement."

Freiheit warns against stubborn refusal to sign a peace, trusting that the

German authorities will not thereby let the country be driven into a new catastrophe.

The socialist Vorwarts, organ of the government majority, urges the country to stand firm on the terms of the counter-proposals and hopes the delegation will refuse to sign a peace on any other terms. It fears that the allies will not regard the counter-proposals as the extreme limit of the concessions Germany can and will make, and it confesses a worried vision of the allies trying to force a compromise between the Versailles and the counter-proposals, which he asks for an immediate preliminary peace.

"After this honorable announcement," Vorwarts says, "it appears doubtful if Rantzau would sign a peace which represented a compromise between entente demands and Germany's counter-proposals."

The Berlin Gazette hears that Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau has already drafted a peace note to follow his side, in which he asks for an immediate preliminary peace.

ARMY TO BE BIG SCHOOL

HIGHER EDUCATION OFFERED TO ENLISTED MEN.

Possibilities Demonstrated in Wonderful Work Done in American Expeditionary Forces.

PARIS.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—A great new educational force in the shape of the American regular army will come into existence in the near future if the present plans of government officials, army officers and prominent civilian educators are realized.

Briefly, it is proposed to make Uncle Sam's standing army a huge university in which the young men of the country will receive not only physical and military training, but will be given opportunities to acquire academic and vocational learning which might be beyond their reach in civil life. The old days of virtual wastage of time which represented almost blank pages in the life diary of the soldier will be a thing of the past. Instead of being turned back into civil life in a more helpless state than when he entered the army, he will be equipped to wage a vigorous fight for his place in the sun of the business or professional world.

The possibilities of this plan have been demonstrated in the wonderful work done during the past few months by the educational commission in the American Expeditionary Forces in France. Since the signing of the armistice something like 450,000 American soldiers have been appreciably benefited by the educational program.

Under the new system all subjects would be taught in English. The illiterate, up through perhaps the first year of university work. Vocational training would naturally form most of the program. Boys who had no opportunity for schooling before entering the army could be started on their way and would be enabled to continue at the expiration of their service in order to carry on their studies. Others, who perhaps had finished high school, would be given a chance to begin their college course so that there would be no waste of time in case they were planning to go to professions or business.

There would be military training, of course, and the soldiers would be made as nearly as possible as good as possible. A large part of their time, however, would be devoted, if they were to be to the study of English. Thus, the army believes, any boy, no matter what his standing in society, would be materially benefited by his period of service with the colors.

Probably the man who would profit most would be the one who had been forced to leave school at an early age, for example, a New York side boy who has left school to help support his family and has no equipment to enable him to secure lucrative work and so drifts about in unskilled labor. If he enters the army, he is to be put to work in the school house and fed and paid a regular wage which he can send home to his people. At the end of the year it is expected that he will be proficient enough in his trade so that he can secure a job with good prospects. The gate to the broad highway of opportunity is open to him.

It is believed by educators that many poor youths will devote not only one year to the army, but remain for several years in order to acquire at least some higher education.

This, in brief, is the plan which is being worked out by the army. It is a plan which every man who has any hope that it will be carried out.

MEMBERS OF LEAGUE HUSH UP FIERY HOQUIAM SPEAKER.

Peter Husby, Everett Attorney, Warned Not to Make Ultra-Radical Remarks.

HOQUIAM, Wash., May 30.—(Special.)—True to the principles to which the members have been pledged, that of 100 per cent. Americanism, members of the Soldiers and Sailors' league last night broke up a meeting at the Finnish hall at which a speaker, they alleged, was advocating bolshevism and the overthrow of government institutions. No violence was used, the speaker being "The New Ruling Class." Preceding the meeting, a delegation from the Soldiers and Sailors' league informed Mr. Husby that they had been asked to guard against radical statements being made in the course of his address.

Husby opened his remarks by saying the present system is merely the "evolution of the early days of slavery, when royalty shot down people for pleasure." "The New Ruling Class," he questioned, "You must love this system," he repeated, pointing to the rear of the hall, where were seated the delegation of ex-service men.

At this point a member of the league suggested that it would be the wiser plan if agitation would direct their efforts to educating aliens to become good Americans, and they themselves become naturalized so they could enjoy to the full the benefits of the country. An exchange of remarks between the league members and the speaker threatened to have serious results, in the audience began to leave the hall and Attorney Husby soon found himself without a corporal's guard upon which to address, and the meeting broke up.

VEENEL GIVES UP LIQUOR. ABERDEEN, Wash., May 30.—(Special.)—The New Ruling Class, a group of ultra-radicals, who were active in the league, have been asked to leave the city. The league has been asked to leave the city. The league has been asked to leave the city.

Noted Woman Seriously Ill.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 30.—"There is a temporary improvement tonight in the condition of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw. However, she is seriously ill," said Dr. W. P. Armstrong, the attending physician in a statement given out here last tonight.

Accidental discharge of a revolver which Patrolman Tilton dropped on the floor of the locker room at police headquarters, resulted in the death of the "innocent bystander."

The bullet lodged in the wall after passing through several policemen who stood near.

Police in Peril.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 30.—"There is a temporary improvement tonight in the condition of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw. However, she is seriously ill," said Dr. W. P. Armstrong, the attending physician in a statement given out here last tonight.

Just prior to the signing of the armistice with Germany, the United States had its up-to-date battleship with 13 destroyers and 250 building, 73 submarines and 102 building.

Charge Purchases Today Go on Bills Payable July 1st

Today—Last Day of the Month-End

Lipman Wolfe & Co. CLEARANCE SALE

A Condensed List of the Savings That Await You Here

New Coats and Capes for Girls 8 to 14 for \$11.50

—Smart navy serge capes, with or without vestees, trimmed with contrasting colors. The coats are of poplin and coating fabrics, with pretty, fancy collars. New—but broken sizes.

Other Capes and Coats, \$14.95

—These are for girls 8 to 17, of fine serge in the season's smartest styles. Some with vestee, belt and button trimming; others plain.

New Coats, Sizes 2 to 6, \$4.95

—Another special offering for little tots. These are checked coats, black and white, in high waist style, with poplin collars; in green or rose.

Fourth Floor—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.

59 Boys' Wash Suits at \$1.95—Less Than Half

—Three size 2½; ten size 3; eight size 4; seventeen size 5; six size 6; seven size 8, and one size 10. These are the most desirable kind of wash suits for boys; of creps, galatas, linen, etc., in smart styles and good colorings.

80 Young Men's Khaki Suits, \$3.95

—A clearance of broken sizes in suits—33 to 39 only—that are just right for outing and summer wear. Splendid medium weight khaki.

Fourth Floor—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.

78 Women's Washable Walking Skirts, \$2.65

—Pique and gabardine skirts are sharply reduced for this sale. Broken assortments of styles and sizes; skirts that are worth much, much more. An excellent opportunity to supply your summer skirt needs at savings.

Third Floor—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.

Broken Lines Hdks., 10c

—Women's fine embroidered and novelty handkerchiefs greatly reduced.

Street Floor, Lipman, Wolfe & Co.

Odd Line Glassware, 15c

—Fine crystal and iridescent thin blown glassware; much underpriced.

Street Floor, Lipman, Wolfe & Co.

Crystal Bud Vases, 15c

—Lovely little vases in a variety of graceful shapes.

Street Floor, Lipman, Wolfe & Co.

Children's Roll Top Sox, 25c

—Odds and ends in fancy roll top socks; exceptionally good quality.

Street Floor, Lipman, Wolfe & Co.

Carpet Samples at 79c

—Manufacturers' samples, 27x27 inches; good variety patterns.

Fifth Floor, Lipman, Wolfe & Co.

Odds-Ends Wall Paper 10c Roll

Below present wholesale cost; good patterns and coloring.

Fifth Floor, Lipman, Wolfe & Co.

Genuine French Prints, 98c

—Odds and ends, French prints in antique gold frames; about 12x16 inches.

Sixth Floor, Lipman, Wolfe & Co.

Antique Gold Frames, 50c

—Military frames; assorted sizes; fitted with glass and back.

Sixth Floor, Lipman, Wolfe & Co.

Novelty Waistcoats Half

—A clean-up of waistcoats and vests; silk and fabric—\$2.95 to \$12.50.

Street Floor, Lipman, Wolfe & Co.

Clearance—ODD PIECES FINE JEWELRY

—Solid Gold Rings, with genuine and imitation sets, now \$1 to \$5—half; Gunmetal Mesh Bags, 65c; Men's Belts, sterling tops; Sterling Silver Picture Frames, 75c to \$10.

Street Floor, Lipman, Wolfe & Co.

Odd Pieces Aluminum Ware at 98c—Left from former special sales. Sauce Pans, Double Boilers, Oven Pans, etc. No phone or C. O. D. orders at this very special price.

Household Efficiency Section, Economy Basement—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.

Hundreds of Good Clearance Specials in the Economy Basement

—And those who have been awaiting the arrivals of new "vanities" will be glad to learn they have arrived.

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