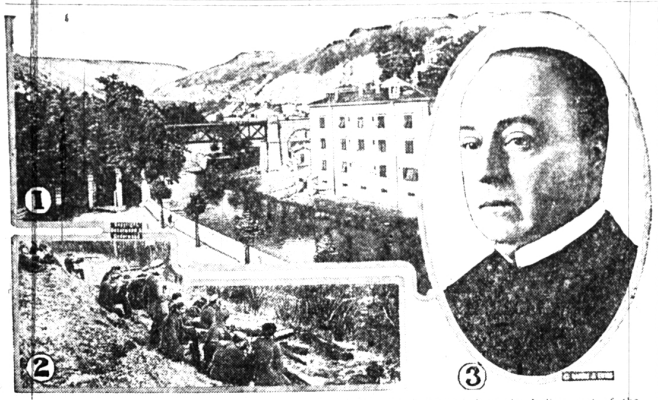

1—View of Susak, a section of Fiume that is wholly Slavic and is separated from the Italian part of the city by a canal. 2—Company of German frontier troops in action near Riga. 3—Senator F. C. Kenyon, who presented in the senate a resolution designed to force the separation of the league of nations covenant and the peace treaty.

# NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

## Senate Has a Joyous Week With Peace Treaty, Getting Best of Mr. Wilson.

## OBTAINS COPY OF THE PACT

### Knox Starts Fight to Divorce It From League of Nations Covenant—Huns Given Five Days to Sign —Austria Going Bolshevik.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The United States senate had a gala week. It "put one over" on President Wilson by obtaining a copy of the peace treaty for which it had vainly asked the chief executive; it investigated a so-called leak of the treaty, to the avowed satisfaction of the different factions; and it started proceedings designed to force the separation of the league of nations covenant from the peace pact. So a lovely time was had by all.

When a correspondent of a Chicago paper handed his copy of the treaty, which he had just brought from Europe, to the foreign relations committee, Senator Borah promptly presented it to the senate with the statement that copies were in general circulation in European countries and the request that it be printed in the Congressional Record as a senate document. Unanimous consent being refused, the printing was ordered by a vote of 47 to 24. There ensued a lively debate in which Senator Hitchcock, minority leader, accused the majority of playing Germany's game by making the treaty public, since up to then the German government was the only one that had taken such action and that it did it for the purpose of getting better terms. Norris, Smith, Brandegee, Ashurst, Poindexter and others made indignant rejoinder. It was a pretty scrap while it lasted, but the administration supporters were beaten to a standstill and the government printers were put to work on the job. By the next morning every congressman was in possession of a copy of the treaty as it stood when it was handed to the Germans.

The satisfaction of the majority may have been lessened by the admitted fact that they learned little from the full copy which the official summary had not already told them. In view of this, and of the undeniable fact that copies of the treaty have been plentiful in Europe for some weeks, it is hard to see in what way the possession of the document by congress will hamper the work of the peace conference or why President Wilson was so insistent on keeping it from America. The London press commenting on the affair, lamented that parliament also had not insisted on having the full text of the treaty.

The foreign relations committee's investigation of the alleged "leak" of the treaty text into the hands of financiers of New York was interesting but brief. Elihu Root appeared voluntarily and said he showed to Senator Lodge the copy the latter had exhibited. It was given him by Henry P. Davison of Morgan & Co. Mr. Davison testified that it was given to him by Thomas W. Lamont, also a Morgan partner now representing the treasury in Paris, and that he obtained it because he, as chairman of the International Red Cross league, was especially interested in the financial terms, and also because as an international banker, he was deeply concerned in probable plans to mobilize the financial and industrial interests of this country to put Europe on its feet again. J. P. Morgan and Frank Vanderlip said they never had seen copies of the document.

Mr. Root was questioned at length concerning the ethics of the affair, from his point of view. He resented the idea that he was in possession of "stolen property" and said he thought Mr. Davison was entitled to have the treaty and was actuated by no unworthy motives. He asserted that the American people were entitled to what the German people and certain individuals in New York had already obtained, and he mildly criticized the president's "lack of tact and management" in keeping the treaty from the senate.

There did not seem to be much more that the committee could learn. Senator Borah said the inquiry had validated his charge that Wall street had had the treaty and had shown that Wall street is interested in the league of nations because it is to be "chiefly a great international and financial combine. Senator Hitchcock claimed to be equally satisfied because, he said, it had been demonstrated that there was no basis for the insinuation, improperly on the part of the president and the American peace delegation.

Into the midst of all this suction Senator Knox projected his plan to compel the separation of the league of nations covenant and the peace treaty and thus to permit their separate consideration by the senate. His resolution, as reported to the senate by the foreign relations committee, would virtually serve notice on the peace conference that unless it divorces the two documents the senate will do it. The plan of the opposition leaders is to ratify the terms of peace with Germany without delay and to subject the league covenant to extended deliberation and possibly to a national referendum. This, of course, opens up the real fight on the league of nations and a long delay and debate is expected. Senators who had not intended to speak on the league until the pact was formally presented for ratification are now hastily preparing their addresses. The supporters of the league said they would make a hard fight to prevent a vote on the Knox resolution until after the peace treaty has been signed by the Germans.

The signing of the treaty, or the refusal to sign it, will not be long delayed now. The reply of the allies to the German counter-proposals was handed to the Hun delegates and they were told their final decision must be made within five days, or by June 29. Several relatively small concessions were made by the council of four. It agreed to a plebiscite in Upper Silesia, subject to certain clearly defined conditions. While refusing to fix the definite sum Germany must pay, it requires the reparations commission to do this within four months of the signing of the treaty. In most other respects the pact was left unchanged, but explanations were added to meet the objection that the financial commission was vexatious, inquisitorial and infringed Germany's rights to conduct her own financial affairs. Germany's request for a mandate for her former colonies was refused, and it was understood that her demand for immediate admission to the league of nations met a like fate, owing mainly to the strenuous objection of Clemenceau.

Turkey's peace delegation arrived in Paris and, without being officially received, was sent to Vaucresson, in the suburbs. Its status is rather misty, for no one seemed to know whether or not the entente allies would consider it necessary to make a formal peace with the disrupted Turkish empire. The Turks went to Paris on their own suggestion, and it was understood that they were not plenipotentiaries but consultants. It is felt in Paris that the partition of Turkey is an accomplished fact, since Constantinople is conducted by Great Britain and France, while Asiatic Turkey is completely in the hands of the Italians, Greeks and British.

The Austro-Hungarian situation took on added complications last week. Government circles in London received the information that a communist republic was to be proclaimed in Austria at once, with good prospects of being successful, since, according to the well informed, the Austrian army is fully 40 per cent bolshevik. It was predicted the Austrian communists would quickly align themselves with those of Hungary, and this was the more serious because the latter have been scoring notable victories over the Czechs and Roumanians. The peace conferees in Paris were forced to take especial notice of this condition and the council of four decided that the boundaries between Hungary and Roumania and Czecho-Slovakia must be fixed speedily and Bela Kun told to what lines he must withdraw his forces unless he wished the great powers to interfere with an army.

Bolshevik successes in other regions caused uneasiness in conference circles. Admiral Kolchak suffered several rather severe reverses at the hands of the soviet troops of Russia and the interruption of the Esthonian advance on Petrograd strengthened the bolshevik hold on Moscow. In the former western provinces of Russia the Germans were accused of hampering the operations of the opponents of bolshevism. Questioned by the allies, they replied they were merely carrying out the orders of the armistice commission to withdraw their forces from Lithuania and Livia north of a certain line. The Esthonians, however, insist that the Germans are fighting them in the region of Riga and that when they went to the assistance of the Letts the Huns attacked them. In northern Russia the campaign of the allies directed at Petrograd made progress, much aid being rendered by American launches on Lake Onega. American troops guarding the railway in the vicinity of Vladivostok have come into conflict several times with bolshevik forces that tried to tear up the tracks and burn bridges.

On Thursday the council of four, now become council of five by the addition of Baron Makino of Japan, sent to Admiral Kolchak assurances that the allies would furnish the Omsk government with munitions and supplies.

To return to Germany: The leaders of affairs there still insisted last week that the peace treaty could not and must not be signed. There appears to be a marked revival of sentiment in favor of the former kaiser, and it is even reported that an organization is being formed for the purpose of bringing him back and restoring him to power. Gustav Stresemann, leader of the national liberal party, has warned the allies that they must not demand the surrender of Wilhelm and says his indictment will mean the overthrow of the republic. All of which probably is more interesting than important.

But there are many evidences that the Germans are preparing for eventualities in case they do not sign the treaty. Most prevalent of these is the information that they are systematically and rapidly withdrawing all material from the regions immediately to the east of the zones of occupation and from the probable pathways the allies would follow if further advance into Germany were ordered. The insolence of the Huns, in the occupied territory and elsewhere, is increasing and results in frequent clashes with the allied soldiers, some of which have been attended with fatalities.

Messrs. Dunne and Walsh, emissaries of the Irish American societies, finally succeeded in obtaining a brief interview with President Wilson in Paris and laid before him the claims of the representatives of "free Ireland" to be heard by the peace conference. They asked Mr. Wilson what he was going to do in view of the Irish resolution adopted by the senate, and according to the statement of the emissaries he replied that "the American commissioners could not take up the case of Ireland officially with the peace conference, but that he himself and others had done and would continue to do, unofficially, what they could do in the interest of Ireland; that the American commission had not yet taken up the senate resolution requesting them to use their efforts to secure a hearing for De Valera, Griffith and Plunkett."

The general strike of the Commercial Telegraphers' union in the United States at first looked like a fizzle, but took on a more serious aspect when the railway operators' organization ordered its members to accept no commercial messages for the Western Union or Postal Telegraph companies. Konenkamp, head of the Commercial operators, said their fight was directed mainly against Postmaster General Burleson.

# STATE NEWS

Detroit—Detroit's tax rate for 1919 will be $18.572 per $1,000 of valuation.

Port Huron—Police Chief Chambers has issued an order barring patent medicine vendors from the streets.

Ishpeming—John Hassett, 18 years old, was drowned while bathing in Cooper Lake, three miles from here.

Hillsdale—Five horses were burned to death when Frank Caskey's farm was burned to the ground. The cause is unknown.

Battle Creek—Property value has increased $1,500,000 in the last year. Real and personal property in the city is assessed at $44,967,130.

Marquette—There is a great decline in the amount of ore being shipped, the shipments being 25 per cent less than this time one year ago.

Big Rapids—While Frank Garbow was attending the welcome home celebration here, lightning struck his barn, which with a silo was totally destroyed.

Port Huron—The city assessor estimates that increase in realty values during the last few weeks will result in the assessed valuation of the city increasing $5,000,000.

East Lansing—The first crop of sweet clover must be cut high and early if a good second crop is to be grown, according to farm crops specialists at the M. A. C.

Manistique—When Nick Rudalovich went to see why a charge of blasting explosive in the White Marble quarry failed to explode, the charge ignited and blew him to pieces.

Kaikaska—George W. Persons, 80 years old, after whom Persons' Point, Torch Lake, was named, died suddenly at his home here. He had lost both legs during the Civil War.

Morrice—Stalled on the track as an interurban approached, an automobile containing Mrs. Edward Kies and her three children was wrecked, but the occupants escaped injury.

Cheboygan—Private Joseph Lineski, of this city, who was imprisoned for refusing to submit to a second operation while in camp, will be released, according to the judge advocate's department.

Kalamazoo—Samuel Smiley's life was saved by his plucky rabbit hound, which drove an enraged bull off after it had knocked Smiley down and was attempting to gore him on a farm near Paw Paw.

Battle Creek—While Mrs. Frank Denig went to a store for groceries, her five small children left alone at home tipped over an oil lamp which set a fire to the house. Neighbors put out the fire.

Cadillac—By using the balance in the United War Work chest Wexford County has made up the remainder of the Salvation Army home service fund quota and also met pleas of three other minor war drives.

Ironwood—A verdict of $20,000 was awarded Andrew Salberg, of this city, for injuries sustained 10 years ago while working as helper to a mason. The case came to trial at the time but was put over from year to year.

Marshall—Pulled into the water when the junior and senior boys of Marshall High School were having a tug of war on the banks of Rice Creek, Delbert Benz was nearly drowned before he could be rescued.

Grand Rapids—Because he claimed exemption from military service on the ground that he was a native of The Netherlands, immigration authorities have filed a petition in superior court asking that Bertus Zylema be forever barred from citizenship.

Pontiac—Authorization for their local branch to loan $1,000,000 in Pontiac to help solve the housing situation was made by directors of the Detroit & Northern Building and Loan association, after inspecting loans already made and surveying industrial prospects in Pontiac.

Big Rapids—Ferris Institute students here clipped Harold Tibbetts hair, ducked him in Clear lake and then made him walk half way back to the city barefooted and barbless. He took the next train out of town. Tibbetts, whose home is in Lapeer, is a Ferris Institute student who married a co-ed May 27. His bride is still here.

Muskegon—At least one local mother was made happy by an exhibition of motion pictures, for when Mrs. W. A. Slinger of Muskegon attended a local theater, her son, Wagoner Edwin A. Slinger, at present in Coblenz, Germany, "waved his tin hat at his parents and winked." Slinger is a motor truck driver with the fifth division of regulars, and when his mother saw him, although he was "dirty and his clothes were mussed up," he was happily devouring a Salvation Army doughnut.

Camp Custer—After completing a hurried inspection of Camp Custer, Major General Frank Winn, new commandant, congratulated Michigan on having one of the best of the various army cantonments, though he agreed with his predecessor, Major General Haan, that Uncle Sam ought to paint the several hundred buildings as soon as possible not only for their preservation and the improved appearance of the camp, but also for the effect it would have on the morale of the men. None of the buildings are painted.

Flint—Ground has been broken for the Durant Hotel. The hotel will cost approximately $1,000,000.

Marshall—Flossie Sears, 19 years old, died from blood poisoning that developed from a little scratch on her face.

Battle Creek—A young fox was caught by A. L. Ilkas in the coal bin of his home in the center of the city's business district.

Manistee—Will Andresen, of Manistee, has been discharged from the Army after serving on eight different fronts overseas.

Grand Rapids—The government lost $46,045 operating the Grand Rapids & Indiana railway last year, according to its annual report.

St. Johns—For the first time in many years St. Johns is facing an ice famine. Dealers report they only have enough to last until July.

Petoskey—Six hundred speckled trout were caught in the streams near Petoskey during a recent angling contest conducted by local Elks.

Monroe—Mrs. George Stadler, 65, and a daughter were burned, the former seriously, when garments, cleaned with gasoline, were brought near a gas stove.

Albion—Thinking that he had heard a flock of crows, Geo. Heisler went to his woods and found that the noise came from hundreds of 17-year locusts perched on young grubs.

Pontiac—For the second time in nine months the Am'erican Savings bank has doubled its capital stock. Stockholders have authorized an increase from $100,000 to $200,000.

Bay City—All industries and business places were closed in order to extend a welcome to all returned soldiers, sailors and marines. An elaborate program was prepared and the fighters were given the freedom of the city.

Battle Creek—Jitney business here has taken a slump with the cutting down of the number of soldiers at Camp Custer. Of the 200 or more jitneys in operation when the camp was full only about a score are still running.

Port Huron—Mr. and Mrs. William H. Leonhardt have started proceedings against the Port Huron, St. Clair & Marine City Railway in Circuit Court, claiming $20,000 each for damages suffered in a wreck near St. Clair in 1917.

Crystal Falls—Former State Senator M. H. Moriarity has resigned the office of prosecuting attorney for Iron county and asked that Major M. S. McDonough, who resigned the office two years ago, to enter the army, be given his place.

Hadley—William Eick, of Hadley, and five other persons were killed when an automobile in which they were riding was struck by a train on the outskirts of Chicago. The party was enroute to a cemetery to decorate graves of relatives.

Pontiac—Closely following the death of her daughter from influenza and that of an infant grandchild, Mrs. Harry Wood, of Pontiac, expired suddenly at Chelsea, where she was helping care for another daughter, Mrs. Dahue Riker, who was seriously ill.

Detroit—Fifteen hundred delegates of the National Association of Credit Men assembled in this city for the twenty-fourth annual convention of the association. The association has represented in its membership 28,000 business houses in the United States.

Mt. Clemens—In order to complete some business arrangements at Chicago, Lt. Col. Davenport Johnson, commanding officer at Selfridge field here, nonchalantly jumped into a De-Havilland airplane and "hopped" to the "windy" city in a little over two hours.

Grand Rapids—Bishop Kelley, in charge of the Grand Rapids Catholic diocese, has announced that a new $150,000 seminary would be erected here in the near future. An 15-acre site has been procured to replace the present seminary which will be used as a high school.

Battle Creek—Thomas H. Hunter, former Army captain, lost $400 and his trousers when a sneak thief entered his room at his boarding place. Later his trousers were found in the rear of a nearby grocery and his pocketbook, empty, in front of a neighbor's house.

Muskegon—So great has been the increase in attendance in all of the public schools of this city during the past year over the attendance records of previous years that an entirely new high school or extensive additions to the present facilities will be the only solution to the problem.

Muskegon—Exhausting her strength in a successful effort to save the life of her sister, Mrs. Anna Hall, of Chicago, 12-year-old Grace Cady, of Twin Lake, sank beneath the surface of the lake in which they had been bathing and was drowned, when a few strokes more would have taken her to safety. The body was recovered.

Detroit—Laying of city water mains to serve any resident of the city, on his request, has been ordered by the council in a resolution directing the corporation counsel to revise the present ordinance. Under the new ordinance, any property owner may apply for water service, and the cost of laying the standard six-inch mains will be charged at the rate of 50 cents per lineal foot, to abutting property owners, or 25 cents a foot for property on each side of the street through which the main passes. This will enable outlying districts to get water.

# ALLIES MAKE FINAL REPLY TO GERMANY

### REVISED TREATY TEXT HANDED TEUTONS—NUMBER OF MODIFICATIONS MADE.

### GIVEN TILL JUNE 23 TO SIGN

### Clemenceau Severely Castigates Foe For Defiant Protests, In Note Accompanying Text.

Versailles—The reply of the Allied and associated governments to Germany's counter proposals to the peace treaty and a revised copy of the peace treaty were given to the German legation June 16.

Few changes have been made in the revised peace treaty. The original contentions of the Allied and associated powers virtually have been maintained intact.

Five days was the allotted period fixed originally for the Germans to answer yes or no to the demands of the Allies. But two days additional have been granted because of the insistence of the German delegation that not sufficient time had been allowed for proper consideration of the revised terms.

This will extend the time limitation to Monday, June 23.

If Germany's reply is yes the treaty will be signed immediately, if Germany decides to accede to the demands the armistice will be terminated automatically and the Allied armed forces will take whatever steps they deem requisite to the occasion.

With the revised treaty containing interlineations in red ink, where changes had been made in it, was a covering note, written by Premier Clemenceau, president of the peace conference.

It had been impossible to reprint the treaty in time for its presentation.

The covering note severely castigates Germany for protesting against the treaty on the ground that the treaty conflicts with the terms of the armistice.

M. Clemenceau says Germany fails to understand the position the associated powers today in the estimation of the world for being responsible for a war which was "the greatest crime against humanity and the freedom of the people that any nation, calling itself civilized, ever has consciously committed."

The reply is in two parts, a general covering letter and a certain discussions of the general counter-proposals. The changes include:

A plebiscite for Upper Silesia, with guarantees of coal from that territory.

Frontier rectifications in West Prussia.

Omission of the third zone in the Schleswig plebiscite.

Temporary increase of the German army from 100,000 to 200,000 men.

Declaration of the intention to submit within a month of signature a list of those accused of violation of the laws and customs of war.

Offer to cooperate with a German commission in reparations, and to receive suggestions for discharging the obligation.

Certain detailed modifications in the finance, economic and ports and waterways clauses, including abolition of the proposed Kiel canal commission.

Assurance of membership in the League of Nations in the early future if Germany fulfills her obligations.

The detailed reply follows exactly the scheme of the original conditions of peace, which in turn was followed by the Germans in their counter proposals. It says it cannot be disputed that the Allied statesmen never have expressed a desire for any other peace than one which would undo the wrongs of 1914, vindicate justice and international right, and reconstruct the political foundations of Europe which would give liberty to all its peoples and therefore the prospect of a lasting peace.

## TELEPHONE STRIKE AVERTED

### Burleson Issues Order Recognizing Electrical Workers Union.

Washington—Orders calling off the threatened strike of electrical workers June 16 were issued by J. P. Noonan, acting international president of the Electrical Workers' Union, after issuance of orders by Postmaster General Burleson granting employes of telephone companies the right to bargain collectively.

"Our fight from the beginning," Mr. Noonan said, "has been to establish the right of the telephone workers to organize and to bargain collectively with the employers and to stop discrimination practiced by a great many of the companies throughout the United States."

### Tawney, Former House Leader, Dead.

Winona, Minn.—James A. Tawney, former congressman of the First Minnesota district, and one-time chairman of the house appropriations committee, died last week at Excelsior Springs, Mo. Mr. Tawney was 64 years old. For 18 years he was a member of congress. He was first elected in 1892 and retired in 1911. He since had been a member of the International Joint commission. He was a blacksmith and a machinist in his youth.

# LITTLE WOMAN TRAPS BURGLARS

### Tiptoeing Into Dark Home She Produces Two Intruders for Police.

## VOICE SCARES THEM

### Had Loot Crammed in Gunny Sack, but Drop Guns When Woman Speaks—One Long Wanted by Police.

Chicago—Shots not knee-high to the proverbial duck. In fact, the pistol she held probably would have kicked her over backward had she pulled its trigger.

Yet Mrs. Oliver T. Martin, wife of a wealthy tobacconist living at 364 East Fifty-eighth street, had the nerve. And that enabled her to capture two burglars, one of whom the entire police force has been trying and failing to capture for several months.

It happened thus:

Mrs. Martin was in her husband's store at 316 East Fifty-eighth street. A neighbor telephoned that two burglars were ransacking her apartment.

**Gets Out Big Pistol.**

She notified the Wabash avenue police and directed them to meet her in the vestibule of the building. Seizing a big automatic pistol, she rushed to the rendezvous.

Policemen Edward McGuire, Patrick Mehnerney and Thomas Cassidy were there ringing the doorbell when she arrived.

"Don't do that. You'll alarm them," cried Mrs. Martin. "Let's catch 'em, dead or alive." She held the big gun steadily and led the way to the second floor.

The Martin apartment was dark and silent when the plucky woman unlocked the door softly. She crept in ahead of the policemen and stopped to listen. A slight noise came from the library.

"Are any burglars in there?" Mrs. Martin demanded to know. She switched on the reception hall light.

"Yes, I'm one!" answered a voice in the library, before the horrified policemen could protest at Mrs. Oliver's method of criminal procedure. The

The Voice Materialized in the Shape of a Youth.

voice materialized in the shape of a youth.

"There are two here. Where is the other?" the little woman persisted.

"Here I am," answered another voice from the dining room. Another youth stepped forward.

**Burglars Drop Guns.**

Investigation showed both burglars had dropped their revolvers on the floor at the sound of Mrs. Martin's voice. In the dining room was their loot sack crammed with jewelry and silverware valued at several thousand dollars.

One of the burglars, Charles Brayton, has a long police record and has been sought repeatedly for numerous burglaries and hold-ups throughout the city. He gave his address at 233 East Forty-eighth street, but that was found to be fictitious.

The other, Edward Sandler, who also gave a fictitious address, declared he was an "amateur burglar."

## DOGS FIND STILL AND DRINK

### Police Wonder When Canines Stagger Along Streets in an Oregon Town.

Baker, Ore.—With dogs bleary-eyed and wobbly in their underplannings, staggering along suburban streets and in other ways acting queer, police officers are beginning to take notice of a serious condition of the canine population of Baker.

In recent days many of the unfortunate brutes have been sent to the pound and the last one captured had to be killed. Every symptom points to their being drunk, and the belief is that the keen scent of these four-legged tipplers has "nosed" out a moonshine plant.

And now the officers are taking precautions to prevent two-legged animals of another species acting in a similar manner.