

WILSON EULOGIZES AMERICAN DEAD

President Speaks in the Suresnes Cemetery Near Paris.

LEAGUE FRUIT OF SACRIFICE

Asserts It is the Duty of the Nations to Prevent Mothers Going Through the Suffering of War Again.

Paris, May 31.—The text of the Memorial address of President Wilson at Suresnes cemetery is as follows: "Mr. Ambassador, Ladies and Gentlemen, Fellow Countrymen: "No one with a heart in his breast, no American, no lover of humanity, can stand in the presence of these graves without the most profound emotion. These men who lie here are men of a unique breed. Their like has not been seen since the days of crusades. "Never before have men crossed the seas to a foreign land to fight for a cause of humanity which they did not pretend was particularly their own, but knew was the cause of humanity and of mankind. And when they came they found comrades for their courage and their devotion. They found armies of liberty already in the field—men who, though they had gone through three years of fiery trial, seemed only to be just discovering, not for a moment losing, the high temper of the great affair; men seasoned in the bloody service of liberty. Joining hands with these, the men of America gave the greatest of all gifts—the gift of life and the gift of spirit.

Praises Unflinching Courage. "It will always be a treasured memory on the part of those who knew and loved these men that the testimony of everybody who saw them in the field of action was their unflinching courage, their ardor to the point of audacity, their full consciousness of the high cause they had come to serve and their constant vision of the issue.

"It is delightful to learn from those who saw these men fight and saw them waiting in the trenches for the summons to the fight that they had a touch of the high spirit of religion, that they knew they were exhibiting a spirit as well as a physical might, and those of us who know and love America know that they were discovering to the whole world the true spirit and devotion of their motherland. It was America who came in the person of these men and who will forever be grateful that she was so represented.

"And it is the more delightful to entertain these thoughts because we know that these men, though buried in a foreign land, are not buried in an alien soil. They are at home, sleeping with the spirits of those who thought the same thoughts and entertained the same aspirations. The noble women of Suresnes have given evidence of the loving sense with which they received these dead as their own, for they have cared for their graves, they have made it their interest, their loving interest, to see that there was no hour of neglect and that constantly through all the months that have gone by the mothers at home should know that there were mothers here who remembered and honored their dead.

"You have just heard in the beautiful letter from M. Clemenceau what I believe to be the real message of France to us on a day like this, a message of genuine comradeship, a message of genuine sympathy, and I have no doubt that if our British comrades were here they would speak in the same spirit and in the same language. For the beauty of this war is that it has brought a new partnership and a new comradeship and a new understanding into the field of the effort of the nation.

Lesson Taught by Sacrifices.

"But it would be no profit to us to eulogize these illustrious dead if we did not take to heart the lesson which they have taught us. They are dead; they have done their utmost to show their devotion to a great cause, and they have left us to see to it that that cause shall not be betrayed, whether in war or peace. It is our privilege and our high duty to consecrate ourselves afresh on a day like this to the objects for which they fought.

"It is not necessary that I should rehearse to you what these objects were. These men did not come across the sea merely to defeat Germany and her associated powers in the war. They came to defeat forever the things for which the central powers stood, the sort of power they meant to assert in the world.

"So it is our duty to take and maintain the safeguards which will see to it that the mothers of America and the mothers of France and England and Italy and Belgium and all other suffering nations should never be called upon for this sacrifice again. This can be done. It must be done. And it will be done. The things that these men left us, though they did not in their counsels conceive it, is the great instrument which we have just erected in the league of nations.

"The league of nations is the covenant of government that these men shall not have died in vain. I like to think that the dust of those sons of America who were privileged to be buried in their mother country will mingle with the dust of the men who

fought for the preservation of the Union, and that America might be united, these men have given their lives in order that the world might be united.

"Those men gave their lives in order to secure the freedom of a nation. These men have given theirs in order to secure the freedom of mankind, and I look forward to an age when it will be just as impossible to regret the results of their labor as it is now impossible to regret the results of the labor of those men who fought for the union of the states. I look for the time when every man who now puts his counsel against the united service of mankind under the league of nations will be just as ashamed of it as if he now regretted the union of the states.

Fight Final Battle for Right.

"You are aware, as I am aware, that the airs of an older day are beginning to stir again, that the standards of an old order are trying to assert themselves again. There is here and there an attempt to insert into the counsel of statesmen the old reckoning of selfishness and bargaining and national advantage which were the roots of this war, and any man who counsels these things advocates a renewal of the sacrifice which these men have made; for if this is not the final battle for right, there will be another that will be final.

"Let these gentlemen who suppose that it is possible for them to accomplish this return to an order of which we are ashamed and that we are ready to forget, realize they cannot accomplish it. The peoples of the world are awake and the peoples of the world are in the saddle. Private counsels of statesmen cannot now and cannot hereafter determine the destinies of nations.

"If we are not the servants of the opinion of mankind, we are of all men the littlest, the most contemptible, the least gifted with vision. If we do not know courage, we cannot accomplish our purpose, and this age is an age which looks forward, not backward; which rejects the standard of national selfishness that once governed the counsels of nations and demands that they shall give way to a new order of things in which only the questions will be, 'Is it right?' 'Is it just?' 'Is it in the interest of mankind?'

"This is a challenge that no previous generation ever dared to give ear to. So many things have happened and they have happened so fast in the last four years that I do not think many of us realize what it is that has happened. Think how impossible it would have been to get a body of responsible statesmen seriously to entertain the idea of the organization of a league of nations four years ago!

"And think of the change that has taken place! I was told before I came to France that there would be confusion of counsels about this thing and I found unity of counsel. I was told that there would be opposition and I found union of action. I found the statesmen with whom I was about to deal united in the idea that we must have a league of nations; that we could not merely make a peace settlement and then leave it to make itself effectual.

Spirits Not Buried With Bodies.

"Ladies and gentlemen, we all believe, I hope, that the spirits of these men are not buried with their bones. These spirits live. I hope—I believe—that their spirits are present with us at this hour. I hope that I feel the compulsion of their presence. I hope that I realize the significance of their presence. Think, soldiers, of those comrades of yours who are gone. If they were here, what would they say? They would not remember what you are talking about today. They would remember America which they left with their high hope and purpose. And they would say:

"Forget all the little circumstances of the day. Be ashamed of the jealousies that divide you. We command you in the name of those who, like ourselves, have died to bring the counsels of men together, and we remind you what America said she was born for. She was born, she said, to show mankind the way to liberty. She was born to make this great gift a common gift. She was born to show men the way of experience by which they might realize this gift and maintain it, and we adjure you in the name of all the great traditions of America to make yourselves soldiers now once for all in this common cause where we need wear no uniform except the uniform of the heart, clothing ourselves with the principles of right and saying to men everywhere, 'You are our brothers and we invite you into the comradeship of liberty and peace.'"

Should Hear Mandates of Men.

"Let us go away hearing these unspoken mandates of our dead comrades.

"If I may speak a personal word, I beg you to realize the compulsion that I myself feel that I am under. By the Constitution of our great country I was the commander in chief of these men. I advised the congress to declare that a state of war existed. These men have here to die (apparent omission). Shall I—can I—ever speak a word of counsel which is inconsistent with the assurances I gave them when they came over?

"Is it inconceivable there is something better, if possible, that a man can give than his life, that is his living spirit to a service that is not easy; to resist counsels that are hard to resist, to stand against purposes that are difficult to stand against, and to say, 'Here stand I, consecrated in spirit of the men who were once my comrades and who are now gone and who left me under eternal bonds of fidelity?'"



1—View of Ponta Delgada, Azores, whence the American navy plane NC-4 started on the last leg of its transatlantic flight from Newfoundland to Lisbon. 2—A few of the hundreds of New York school children who held a demonstration against the war tax on soda water and ice cream. 3.—The Pollas, second largest concrete ship in the world, just before it was launched at Long Island City.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Germans Hand in Their Counter-Proposals for Peace to Council of Four.

WANT TO RETAIN COLONIES

Make Many Other Demands Which Allies Will Not Yield—Adriatic Question Settled, Fiume Becoming Independent City—Western Canada Strike Spreads.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The Germans have handed in their counter-proposals—108 printed pages of them—with the evident and presumably justified feeling that they won't do Germany any particular good. If the replies of the allies to Brockdorff-Rantzau's preliminary notes furnish any basis for prediction, it is safe to say that this bunch of counter-proposals will in the main be turned down flat by the council of four.

As was easily foreseen, the Germans predicate their propositions largely on the fourteen points and on various idealistic utterances of President Wilson and others, and quotations from these are used liberally. The ideas of territorial self-determination and opportunities for economic development are played upon strongly, and the peace terms prepared by the allies are declared to be in contradiction to a just peace and dominated by the "might greater than right" principle.

Germany refuses absolutely to cede Upper Silesia, and declines to give up the Saar basin, Posen and other territory unless a plebiscite is held. Danzig, she says, must be a free port and must not be in any way controlled by the Poles, but it is agreed that the Vistula river may be neutralized as far as the Polish border. She agrees to surrender her warships and to dissolve the rest of her navy, but demands merchant shipping in exchange, saying this is necessary to her commercial life. She accepts the limitation of the army to 100,000 men, but wants more than that for the present to maintain order. She offers to pay an indemnity of \$5,000,000,000 in gold by 1920 and to make annual payments thereafter up to a total of \$25,000,000,000, but puts in a counter-claim of \$3,300,000,000 for damages from the allied blockade.

The Germans refuse to admit that Germany is alone to blame for the war and its damage, and take a slap at Italy and Roumania, which they assert, entered the conflict for territorial conquest. As for personal responsibility, they declare they will not surrender the former Kaiser and others for trial by the allies, asserting they can be tried only by Germans or neutrals.

Return of Germany's colonies is demanded, though it is agreed that Germany might be willing to act as mandatory for them under the league of nations, and the right of Germany to enter the league at once on an equality with other nations is asserted. All occupied territories, say the counter-proposals, must be evacuated within six months. In claiming the return of the colonies the Germans call attention to the fact that an impartial settlement of all colonial claims was promised in number five of the fourteen points. This reads:

"Free, open-minded, and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims, based upon a strict observance of the principle that in determining all such questions of sovereignty the interests of the population concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the government whose title is to be determined."

Since Germany's administration of her colonial possessions, especially those in Africa, was notoriously oppressive to the natives, it is hard to see how she can gain much by an appeal to an agreement that the interests of the people concerned shall be given full weight.

Germany's claim for damages due to the blockade is based on the alleged

loss of thousands of lives from hunger and malnutrition. But the allied council is ready for them on this point with statistics that prove the infant mortality in German cities would have been kept at near normal if the distribution of the country's milk supply had been efficient, since the milk production never was below 45 per cent of the pre-war figures. Mortality in hospitals, due to lack of rubber and cotton, also was cited by the Germans. To this the allies reply that the imports of rubber and cotton were much in excess of hospital requirements, but the authorities chose to devote these supplies to military purposes, and for this choice the allies cannot be held responsible.

These are the outstanding points in the counter-proposals made by the Germans. They object, of course, to innumerable other clauses in the treaty, especially the economic provisions, and offer many substitutions and modifications. It is not likely that the council of four will require many days to digest the document and reply to it. Then the Germans will be required to sign the treaty within a given time, presumably before June 15. If, unexpectedly, they refuse to sign, they will be given 72 hours' notice of the termination of the armistice and then the blockade will be restored with all its former rigidity and the allied armies of occupation will advance farther into German territory. No one pretends that the Germans could offer serious armed resistance to such a movement. An indication of the unyielding spirit of the allies was given last week when American and British troops were landed at Danzig and their warships began to gather there.

At home in Germany the counter-proposals seemed to please no one. The conservative papers denounced them as too yielding and the radical press said they did not yield enough. None had much hope of their success.

According to correspondents in Germany, the Germans intend to sign the treaty, but also intend to evade its terms in every way possible. This would mean that the allies would be compelled to keep under arms a large force of "collectors." The German people, as a whole, say these correspondents, have adopted the position that they will pay for the war only what is forced out of them. They are more united in spirit than at any time before for several years, and cannot be brought to see that they are a defeated, not a conquering people. In other words, say these observers, Germany has not had enough whipping.

The terms of peace with Austria, though not wholly completed, were handed to the Austrian delegates. All the territorial questions were included, but certain economic arrangements and the matter of reparation were left for further consideration. It was known, however, that Austria would be required to pay about 2,500,000,000 kroner indemnity, and that the payment of a like sum would be apportioned among Hungary, Czech-Slovakia, Jugoslavina, Roumania, Poland and Italy. The countries that formerly formed parts of the Austro-Hungarian empire have agreed to share in the payment of indemnity, not as enemies of the allies, but in recognition of their liberation. They also will receive proportionately their share of the Austrian paper currency in circulation within their boundaries. Italy is included because of her acquisition of the Trentino, Trieste and other territory that was Austrian.

It was announced in Paris that the Adriatic fuddle had been cleared up at last. Fiume is to be an independent city and Italy is to get Sebenico and Zara, together with sovereignty over certain strategic islands.

News from Russia is frequently delayed and often confusing, but the latest advices from that wretched country show that Admiral Kolchak is unrelentingly driving the bolshevik forces inward. Some days ago he was attacking Orenburg, an important railway junction and a bolshevik stronghold in southeastern Russia. Dispatches from Omsk told of a revolt against the soviet rule in the Ukraine, Trotsky's forces thus being attacked from the rear. The Estonians con-

tinued their advance on Petrograd while declaring they meant to occupy that city only to relieve its suffering inhabitants, and if recent reports from there are reliable the relief is sadly needed, for the people are said to be starving to death by the thousands. New units of the British volunteer army arrived at Archangel and the transports that took them were expected to bring away the American troops that have been serving there, and whose return has been so loudly demanded. According to Maxim Gorky, who was interviewed by Frazier Hunt, the outside world cannot aid Russia; bolshevism must run its course, bringing gradual starvation and paralysis of industries; a great revolt will follow, with a reign of terror, and then there will be a constituent assembly in which the peasants will assert their power and form a democracy.

The Budapest communists claimed to have defeated the forces of the "enemy" that were advancing on the city, and assert that one Roumanian regiment was almost wiped out. Bela Kun, however, is not satisfying Lenin, who announces that Moscow, not Budapest, is the revolutionary center of the world and its orders must be obeyed, and that the Hungarian revolution is not proceeding well.

In the United States senate the battle over the league of nations is proceeding merrily, and on Wednesday the Democratic national committee took a hand. It unanimously adopted resolutions demanding that the league covenant be ratified by the senate, which is controlled by the Republicans, and then its members indicated that the rejection of the covenant would not be unwelcome to them, because it would force the political issue.

Reed of Missouri delivered in the senate a fierce denunciation of the league, in the course of which he said the covenant meant the domination of the white races by the black, yellow and brown races, his appeal being chiefly to the southern and far western senators. Senator Robinson of Arkansas, also a Democrat, replied to Reed and challenged him to join him in resigning and seeking re-election as a test of the sentiment of their states on the league question.

Secretary Daniels, appearing before the house committee on naval affairs, formally withdrew his recommendation for a second three-year program of battleship building which, as he formerly said, was designed to make the American navy the biggest in the world. Last winter he told the congressmen that even with a league of nations the United States should have a navy as large as Great Britain's. Now he says we must show our confidence in the efficacy of the league by at least postponing any plans for such a naval increase.

The great general strike which has tied up and almost isolated Winnipeg has not yet been brought to an end, and, despite the efforts of the government representatives, is spreading to other cities of western Canada. The authorities declare the agitators are trying to overthrow the dominion and provincial governments and to establish bolshevism. This the strike leaders deny, but their course lends credibility to the accusation. Ostensibly the strike is to enforce the workers' demand for the right of collective bargaining, but the plan to form the "one big union," fostered by the I. W. W., is apparently at the bottom of the trouble.

Lieutenant Commander Reed and his crew of the American navy plane NC-4 completed their great achievement of crossing the Atlantic by airplane by flying from the Azores to Lisbon, Portugal. The last leg of the epoch-making flight was without special incident. The bold aviators were received in Lisbon with plaudits and given decorations.

Hawker and Grieve, given up for dead, were picked up in mid-Atlantic by a small steamer which took them to Great Britain. There they were welcomed as the heroes they undoubtedly are, though their attempt failed. It was regrettable that Hawker should show himself to be a poor sport by belittling and sneering at the feat of the Americans.

TERMS TOO SEVERE

RANTZAU SAYS DEMANDS CAN NOT BE CARRIED OUT.

DOES NOT REFUSE TO SIGN

Exclusion From League of Nations Means Death Sentence to Germany—Agree to Yield Much.

Washington, D. C., June 3.—Germany, although realizing that she must make sacrifices to obtain peace, is convinced that the execution of the peace treaty as drawn is "more than the German people can bear."

Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German peace delegation, thus sums up the attitude of the German nation towards the proposed treaty of peace in a note to the allied and associated powers, outlining various German counter proposals. The State department has made public the German note, which was handed to Premier Clemenceau, president of the peace conference, last Thursday.

The German delegation nowhere in its note asserts that it will refuse to sign the present treaty, but declares on behalf of the German nation that "even in her need, justice for her is too sacred a thing to allow her to stoop to achieve conditions which she cannot undertake to carry out."

Exclusion of Germany from the league of nations, the note asserts, means that in signing the peace treaty Germany would be executing a "decree for its own proscription, nay, its own death sentence."

The German people, the note says, have been disappointed in their hope for a peace of justice which had been promised, and stand "aghast" at the demands made upon them by the "victorious violence of our enemies."

The German delegation agrees to reduction of Germany's army and navy on condition that Germany be admitted immediately to the league of nations; to renounce Germany's sovereign rights in Alsace-Lorraine and Posen, but as to all other territories which Germany is called upon to give up, the principle of self-determination, applicable at once, is asked, to subject all German colonies to administration by the league of nations, but under German mandatory and to make the indemnity payments as required, but in amounts that will burden the German taxpayer no more heavily than the taxpayer of the most heavily burdened among those represented on the reparations commission.

The note declares Germany is willing to pool her entire merchant marine with that of the associated powers. Neutral participation in the inquiry as to responsibility for the war is asked. It is believed that the allies' reply will be forthcoming in a day or two and that the Germans then will be given five days or a week in which to decide finally whether or not to sign the treaty.

Three Auto Racers Killed.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 2.—The seventh International Automobile Sweepstakes race of 500 miles at the motor speedway, May 31, resulted in three deaths. Arthur Thurman, driving a car he had reassembled himself, was killed when his machine turned over on the back stretch, before the race had progressed 250 miles. Louis Leocoq and his assistant, R. Bandini, were burned to death when their car turned over and caught fire. The race was won by Howard Wilcox of this city, his time for the 500 miles being 5:42:21.75. As a result of his victory, Wilcox wins a prize of \$20,000. Fifty thousand dollars was divided among the first 10 drivers. The other prize winners finished in the order named: Hearn, Goux, Guyot, Alley, De Palma, L. Chevrolet, D. Hickey, G. Chevrolet and Thomas.

Troop Train Wrecked.

Ashland, Neb., June 3.—A troop train on the Burlington railroad ran into a washout on the Salt river two miles east of here Sunday morning, and practically the entire train plunged down the bank and into the water. One hundred and fifty men went down with the cars. Twenty-seven soldiers were more or less injured in the wreck but none were killed. The train was en route from an Atlantic port to San Francisco, where the men were to have been discharged. The men were members of the Twenty-fifth engineers, and were from California.

NC-4 Finishes Flight.

Washington, June 2.—The American naval transatlantic flight which began at Rockaway Beach, L. I., May 8, was successfully completed with the arrival of the NC-4 at Plymouth, England, after a 500-mile "hop" from Ferrol, Spain, where it was forced to alight as the result of engine trouble after leaving Lisbon, Portugal. The great cruise of the first aircraft in all history to cross the sea, ending at Plymouth, totaled about 3,900 miles.

Attacked by Eleven States.

San Francisco, June 3.—With the circulation of referendum petitions against the national prohibition amendment actually begun in Oklahoma and Nebraska, 11 states now are attacking the amendment by referendum. In Nevada the circulation of the petitions is being held up by a court action. The decision of the Nevada supreme court upholding the state prohibition law has no connection with the referendum issue, it was announced.