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DRAFT OF THE TREATY SUCH TERMS THAT CAN BE BORNE BY NO NATION

Berlin, via Copenhagen, May 10.—Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, a dispatch from Versailles says, has presented to Premier Clemenceau, chairman of the peace conference, a note declaring that the draft of the peace treaty contains demands which could be borne by no people. Many of the demands, moreover, in the view of the German experts, are incapable of accomplishment.

Allies Can Admit of no Discussion of the Terms.

Paris, May 10.—(By Associated Press.)—The allies can admit of no discussion of their right to insist upon the terms of the peace treaty substantially as drafted.

This is the reply to Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German peace delegation, who submitted a note to Premier Clemenceau declaring that the peace treaty contains demands which could be borne by no people, and many of them incapable of accomplishment.

Peace of Right Agreed Upon Has Been Abandoned

Paris, May 10.—(By Associated Press.)—The German peace delegation declares in letters sent to the allied and associated powers that on essential points the basis of the peace of right agreed upon between the belligerents has been abandoned.

Two letters have been sent to the allies, to which replies have been made. The first letter as follows:

"The German peace delegation has finished the first perusal of the peace conditions which have been handed over to them. They have had to realize that on essential points the basis of the peace of right agreed upon between the belligerents has been abandoned.

"They were not prepared to find that the promise, explicitly given to the German people and the whole of mankind, is in this way to be rendered illusory.

"The draft of the treaty contains demands which no nation could endure. Moreover, our experts hold that many of them could not possibly be carried out.

"The German peace delegation will substantiate these statements in detail and transmit to the allied and associated governments their observations and their material continuously.

(Signed) "Brockdorff-Rantzau"

To this letter the following reply was made today by the allied and associated powers:

"The representatives of the allied and associated powers have received the statement of objections of the German plenipotentiaries to the draft conditions of peace.

"In reply they wish to remind the German delegation that they formulated the terms of the treaty with constant thought of the principles on which the armistice and the negotiations for peace were proposed. They can admit no discussion of their right to insist on the terms of the peace substantially as drafted. They can consider only such practical suggestions as the German plenipotentiaries may have to submit."

The second letter from the German representatives reads:

"The German peace delegation has the honor to pronounce its attitude on the question of the league of nations by herewith transmitting a German program, which, in the opinion of the delegation, contains important suggestions on the league of nations problem.

"The German peace delegation reserves for itself the liberty of stating its opinions on the draft of the allied and associated governments in detail. In the meantime it begs to call attention to the discrepancy lying in the fact that Germany is called on to sign the statute of the league of nations as an inherent part of the treaty draft handed to us, and, on the other hand, is not mentioned among the states which are invited to join the league of nations.

TWO PLANES MOORED IN TREPASSEY BAY READY FOR FLIGHT TO AZORES

Trepassey, N. F., May 10.—The American naval seaplanes N C-1 and N C-3 were moored tonight in Trepassey bay, the "jumping-off" point of the long trans-Atlantic flight, having completed the second "leg" of the coastal journey from Rockaway Beach, N. Y., with a 460-mile flight from Halifax.

The N C-1 piloted by Lieutenant Commander P. N. L. Bellinger, swooped down into the harbor at 6:41 p. m., Greenwich time, having made the flight in six hours and fifty-four minutes at an average speed of 65 nautical or 74 land miles an hour.

The N C-3, piloted by Commander John H. Towers, commander of the flight, arrived at 10:31 p. m., Greenwich time, having been compelled to put back to Halifax for propeller repairs after flying fifty miles from that harbor. Its flying time on the successful trip was six hours and 56 minutes, or two minutes more than that of the N C-1.

Both planes appeared to be in the best of condition upon their arrival and officers and crews expressed confidence that the two "hops" across the Atlantic to Lisbon, Portugal, would be without difficulty.

Weather conditions permitting, it is expected that the flight to the Azores, a distance of 1,200 miles, will be attempted next week.

HOLE IS CUT THROUGH STEEL WALL OF PRISON

Danville, Va., May 10.—A bold attempt on the part of Frederick Brown, a prisoner, held on the charge of breaking into a box car, was discovered this morning when H. H. Searcase, city jailer, discovered a hole seven inches by 1 1/2 inches in the wall of a steel cell. The wall of steel was a quarter of an inch thick.

Brown made a neat job, cutting through the wall on three sides of the oblong, the lower side being partially cut through so as to make a hinge. He failed to realize the dower of steel, and when he had exerted his strength to bend back the plate he could not get it far enough to allow him to crawl through. Daylight revealed the attempt and Brown made a complete confession, assuming all the risk. Rupert Strader, a Rockingham county, N. C., youth charged with trying to chloroform a transfer driver, is said to be involved to some extent in the case.

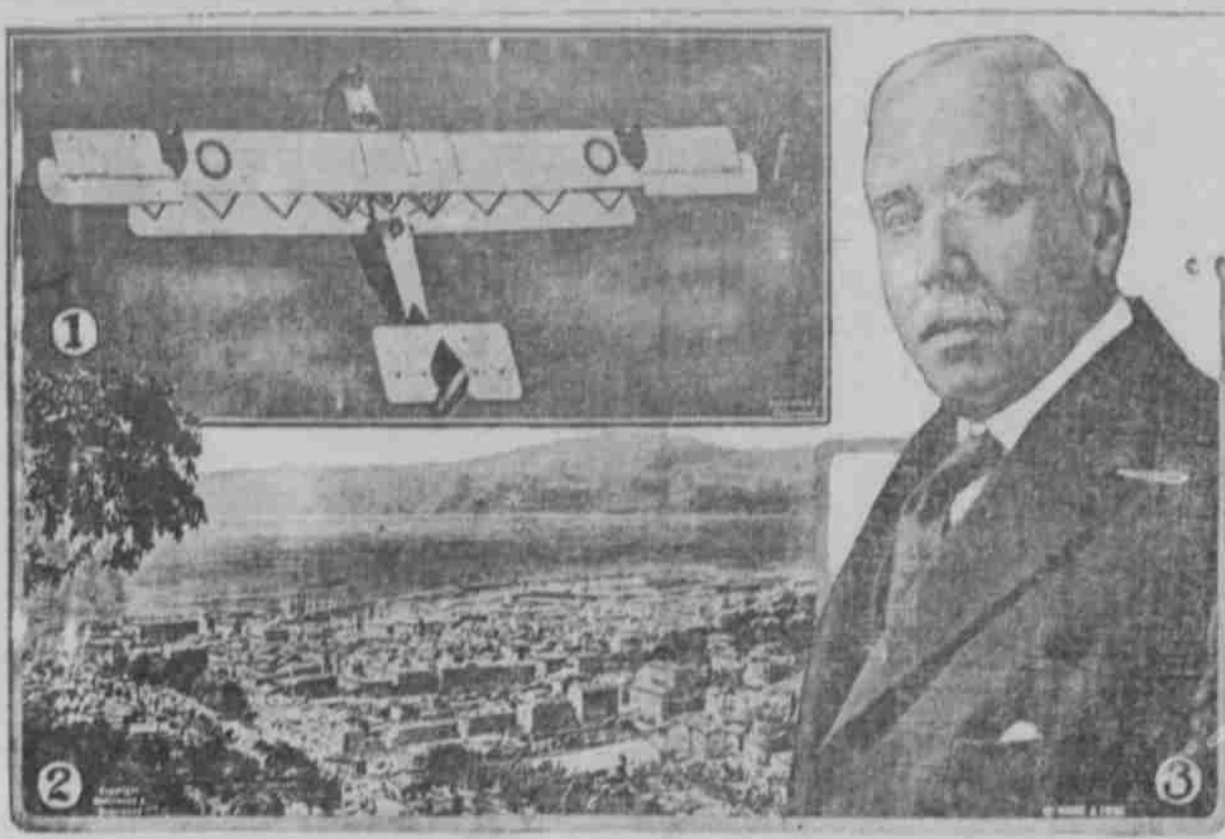
Brown worked for six weeks on his plot. He fashioned a crude knife of steel out of a scraper left in jail by a painter. By fitting this in a wooden handle and binding it with cloth, he made an impromptu saw, and every night he worked until early hours. For a month the jailer had heard a muffled rasping sound, but it was quite baffling, and notwithstanding the fact that he made a personal and minute examination of the jail with detectives only a few days ago, he never found the scarred walls. Brown had a mania for decorating his cell, and the grooves in the wall he was deepening each night were cleverly concealed. Had he escaped he could not have liberated others. He says it would have been easy to remove the bars from a window and that he could have made a getaway.

such invitation is attended. (Signed) "Brockdorff-Rantzau."

The reply of the allies to this is as follows:

"The receipt of the German program of the league of nations is acknowledged. The program will be referred to the appropriate committee of the allied and associated powers.

"The German plenipotentiaries will find on a re-examination of the covenant of the league of nations that the matter of the admission of additional member states has not been overlooked, but is explicitly provided for in the second paragraph of article one."



1—Naval seaplane F-5, in which four navy aviators recently made a nonstop flight of 20 hours and 10 minutes. 2—New photograph of Fiume, which probably will go to Italy after 1923. 3—Olyntho de Magalhães, minister from Brazil to France and one of the Brazilian delegates to the peace conference.

On Toward the Meuse

The following clipping has been received from Private Sam Boles, now with the American Army of Occupation, and describes some of the activities just before the signing of the armistice on Nov. 11, 1918. The articles first appeared in "Stars and Stripes."

The French, already holding the line of the Aisne everywhere westward from Yoncq, and a front of several kilometers east of that river on the edge of the Bourgoigne massif, were to push eastward into the forest and northward toward Le Chesne, Chemery and the Meuse at Sedan and Mezieres.

The Americans, making a special effort to break through the remaining portion of the Kriemhilde Stellung between Landres-et-St. Georges and the Bois de Bourgoigne, were to exploit such a break-through eastward to and beyond the Meuse at Dun and Stenay, and westward to the edge of the Bois de Bourgoigne at Briquenas and Chatillon-sur-Bar coming into liaison with the French on the latter flank and enveloping the Bourgoigne massif on the north.

Standing from right to left on October 30, the American divisions from the Meuse to the Bois de Bourgoigne were the 81st, 89th, 42nd, 82nd, and 78th. Before the morning of November 1 the line was altered to the extent of introducing the 2nd Division, which had received a brief rest after its fighting at Blaine Mont under the command of the Fourth French Army, in the place of the tired 42nd Division in front of Landres-et-St. Georges, and the 80th Division in place of the tired 82nd Division northeast of St. Juvin while the 77th Division went in for the second time between the 80th and the 78th by taking over the portion of the sector of the latter division facing Champignueulles and the valley of the Argon river.

The Germans on October 30 had ten divisions in line between the Meuse and the west edge of the American sector the five east of Landres-et-St. Georges belonging to General von der Marwitz's Vth Army of the Army Group of General von Gallwitz, and the five west of that point belonging to General von Einem's IIIrd Army, of the German Crown Prince.

Artillery Beats Own Record The comparatively long period of virtual stabilization or very gradual advance which had been imposed upon the American forces, particularly since the middle of October, by the extreme difficulties of the attack, had, at all events, made it possible to bring up in force and with ample ammunition the artillery of all calibers, as well as generally to improve communication, and the transportation of supplies of every kind.

The result was that when the artillery preparation was laid for the general attack of November 7, it was of a volume and destructive intensity exceeding even that of September 26. Apart from the potent influence exercised upon the situation of the American front by the progress of the Allied armies on both of its flanks, the mere power of this bombardment, brought to bear upon the last organized defensive line of the enemy—a line already pierced in many places and badly shaken everywhere—would probably have resulted in a complete break through for the infantry attack.

At all events, the enemy's artillery reaction to the bombardment was surprisingly feeble, and when the infantry attack went forward at 5:30 on the morning of the 1st, it carried everything before it excepting on the extreme flanks which had the primary mission of acting as pivots for the central divisions and which were soon enabled to advance by the rapid progress of the latter.

The 2nd Division, which had been put in fresh for the specific purpose of carrying the center forward rapidly, fulfilled its mission magnificently, making the most remarkable first day's progress of any of the divisions by advancing about eight kilometers. How seriously alarmed the Germans were by the forward drive of this salient was evidenced by the fact that on the 3rd, despite the desperate depletion of their forces, they had thrown six new divisions against it. But their efforts, at last, were expiring ones and all to no avail. Their front was irretrievably broken, and henceforth, during the few days that remained before the signing of the armistice, they were driven rapidly north and east to and beyond the Meuse by a power which they could no longer resist.

Fifth Crosses the Meuse.

Looking very briefly, as we have heretofore, at the American progress by divisions during the last victorious drive, it is interesting to note how swiftly the 5th Division, so long held like its predecessors the 4th and 3rd Divisions in the bitterly contested woods and along the hill crests around Bricoules, finally advanced across the Meuse at that town and north of it, striking toward Montmedy at a rate which would have speedily brought it astride the Metz-Mezieres railroad line there, had the armistice not intervened.

The division was directed simply to pivot upon its right and reach the line of the Meuse, resting upon the river until the 90th Division, on its left, should also be up to that stream. This maneuver was completed on November 4. The 5th Division itself had, meantime, taken Clerly-le-Grand with the 60th Infantry four minutes after beginning the attack on the morning of the 1st, and the Bois de Babiement with the 61st Infantry, both on the first day of the attack. On November 2 Clerly-le-Petit and Hill 261 were taken by the 60th Infantry and the next day the 61st Infantry, further to the north, occupied Doulecon and mopped up "The Punchbowl" between the precipitous hills due west of Dun-sur-Meuse. That night, under orders to force the crossing of the Meuse at Bricoules, the 2nd Battalion of the 60th Infantry went over on foot-bridges built by Co. E of the 7th Engineers and got as far as the

bank of the canal east of the river where they stayed though no reliefs could reach them till the next night, owing to the terrific fire poured upon the approaches by the enemy from the hills further east.

On the evening of the 4th, other detachments of the 60th, rushing the foot bridges, and laying others made of telegraph poles, duckboards and rafts, reached them and penetrated the edge of the Bois de Chatillon, beyond the canal, in spite of the fact that the bridges laid across the latter were shot to pieces as fast as they were placed. However, a bridgehead was now firmly established. The next night the bulk of the 10th Infantry Brigade was over the river and the canal, and on the 5th the Bois de Chatillon and the village of Vilsekes were taken by the 60th, enabling the French on the right—the 15th Division of Colonial Infantry—to get over, while the 11th Infantry took Liny-devant-Dun and the 61st took Dun-sur-Meuse and Milly, all east of the river, beyond which the division now had a front of over eight kilometers.

Resistance Only Slight

The progress from now on was rapid, and it was made against only slight resistance. Across a rolling country and through a succession of forests the division advanced, taking Brandeville on the 7th. Moving in detachments which marched unmopposed along the roads to the north and northeast, the various regiments occupied Louppy, Jametz and Mouzay, establishing at the last named place a bridgehead for the 90th Division and bringing into the town food for 700 destitute French civilians who were gathered there. On the 10th, the southwestern part of the large Forêt de Woivre, within a dozen kilometers of Montmedy, was mopped up and at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 11th the troops were progressing rapidly toward that town in the northern part of the forest.

On the morning of November 1, the 90th Division advanced at the jump-off with the 259th Infantry on the right and the 160 on the left of the division sector. The advance was north, gradually trending east toward the Meuse, and before night Ancreville, on the right, and Andevanville, on the left, had both been occupied. The following day, the 357th and 358 Infantry having taken the front line, Villers-devant-Dun was occupied, and by the afternoon of the 3rd the whole line had pushed through the belt of woods lying between that village and the Meuse and had occupied the edge of the bluffs overlooking the river.

Orders were now given to force the crossing of the Meuse, but the advance parties found the permanent bridges all blown up and encountered heavy machine gun and artillery fire from the east of the river, so that, although numerous efforts were made by patrols, no crossing was effected until November 10.

The 5th Division, advancing from the south on the other side of the river, had taken Mouzay by the afternoon of the 9th and established bridgehead, the 358th

MAY BE LOOPHOLE FOR LARGER GERMAN ARMY.

Paris, May 11.—The military clauses of the treaty suggest one point which it will be well not to leave out of sight. The German army, under the terms of the treaty, is not to exceed 100,000 men, who are to be devoted exclusively to maintenance of internal order and the control of frontiers. On the other hand, another clause of the treaty allows the maintenance of the German forces beyond her new eastern frontier "as long as the allies and associated governments deem wise." This clause has reference to the German forces which with the full consent and support of the allies are maintaining a front against the bolshevist forces in Lethia and Lithuania.

The question arises whether this army, which at the end of March was estimated at 70,000 men is to be included in the 100,000 effectives which are to constitute the whole of Germany's standing army after the signature of peace. If not, this sanction to fight the bolshevist provides the German army command with an excellent loophole for training and maintaining a much larger military force than the allies intend. The recent advance of the Polish army beyond Vilna considerably reduces the extent of the front for which the Germans, together with small contingents of Lettish and Lithuanian troops, have been responsible since the armistice. It seems highly desirable that allied military missions should report on the number of troops which are necessary to resist the bolshevist pressure in this region and the number which Germany maintains there. Germany's responsibilities in this line should be reduced to a minimum and everything possible should be done to help local troops to take over the defense of their frontiers.

TERMS ARE NO HARDER THAN HARDEN EXPECTED

Berlin, via London, May 11.—Maximilian Harden, editor of the Berlin Die Zukunft, writing on the peace treaty, says:

"The peace conditions are not harder than I expected. They were unpleasant to the greater part of the people. But could one really have expected them otherwise?"

"The Germans have not given very convincing mental guarantees during the six months since the revolution that they have changed their system; on the contrary, the present government and the press have used the same methods of incitement, the same tricks of bluff as under the old rule of the petty nobility.

"The government's proclamations and speeches are only bad copies of the kaiser's time. The whole press resounds in protests and has started a campaign of incitement against the allies couched in violent language. It is agitating for refusal to sign the treaty and to what use? All must know that the allies, by keeping up the blockade and occupying the coal districts, can force Germany to sign whatever they want.

"The allies have been threatened that Germany would join the bolsheviki. But that would be suicidal. The only way to rescue the country is by openness and honesty. The revolution has been a great disappointment.

Infantry advanced northward against Stenay on the morning of the 10th and, against a considerable opposition, took it together with a number of prisoners before 10 a. m. Bealon, some three kilometers east of Stenay on the road to Montmedy, was occupied later, and though neither town was entirely mopped up until the following morning, both were completely in possession at 11 o'clock on the 11th and the 90th Division front had progressed considerably beyond them.

THE FIFTH AND FINAL OF LIBERTY LOANS HAS BEEN OVERSUBSCRIBED

Washington, May 10.—The fifth and last popular loan of the United States has been oversubscribed. Although the approximate total subscriptions will not be known for nearly two weeks, figures available tonight showed the American people had responded generously to the appeal to "finish the job."

Like all of its predecessors the victory liberty loan suddenly jumped on the last day of the campaign above the mark set as its limit. The day brought an avalanche of subscriptions which banks could not attempt to count until next week. None of today's harvest was included in the total of \$3,849,638,000 subscriptions officially tabulated tonight by the treasury, and officials would not be surprised to see the final figures go to nearly \$6,000,000,000. Only \$4,500,000,000 would be accepted.

Late today Secretary Glass issued this statement:

"While the official reports to the treasury department show only \$3,849,638,000 subscribed up to noon on Saturday, unofficial advices from the several districts indicate that without any doubt the victory liberty loan is already largely oversubscribed, with every district making a determined effort to gather in every possible subscription before midnight.

"Thus, for the fifth time, the country has met the call of the treasury department for the funds required and the great liberty loan organization has once again proved its metal."

The only gauge by which officials could attempt to estimate subscriptions not yet tabulated was provided by the record of the fourth liberty loan when \$2,392,000,000 was reported after the subscription drive had ceased. The last reports obtainable when the fourth campaign ended showed \$4,599,000,000 already tabulated or 76 per cent of the six billion dollar total, although final subscriptions amounted to \$6,991,000,000. Up to today in the current loan campaign 85.54 per cent of the total sought had been pledged.

"Official figures tonight showed that Minneapolis, St. Louis and Cleveland districts had already raised more than 100 per cent, and the Chicago district reported that its quota had certainly reached that mark, although tabulation of figures to support the claim could not be completed.

New York district managers calculated that their district on final account would go about \$200,000,000 above its quota. Messages from Boston and Philadelphia districts headquarters said cryptically "don't worry."

The increase in subscriptions today over the total last night was \$534,768,000. Aside from this the feature of developments today was the jump of the Cleveland district in the percentage column from ninth to third place with an increase of from 53 to more than 100 per cent.

Boston, Cleveland, Baltimore, St. Louis and Washington were amongst the cities which officially obtained their quotas early today. Alaska and Hawaii also made similar records.

The Dallas district, which has been lagging in its subscription figures, reported at the opening of today's business that it probably had 80 per cent. of its quota and that the outlook was excellent for a 100 per cent. subscription.

Atlanta district managers sent word that rural banks were slow in sending in their subscriptions, but that final reports would show the district had done what was expected of it.

Maryland, including Baltimore, passed into the column of 100 per cent states early today. The sections of Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky within the St. Louis district also reached their quotas.

Storms interrupted communication in the Kansas City district and consequently the district's report for tonight is the same as yesterday's.