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TERMS OF PEACE HANDED REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA AT ST. GERMAIN MONDAY

Many Distinguished Persons Present at Conference, Including General Bliss and Marshal Foch

TERMS OF TREATY FOLLOW CLOSELY IN OUTLINE THOSE GIVEN GERMANY

Former Austrian Empire Is Shorn of So Much Territory That The New Republic Is Reduced To a State of About 6,000 Square Miles and Seven Million People; Text of the Preamble and Outline of Main Points of Terms of the Treaty; Agree To League of Nations and Labor Charter

St. Germain, June 2.—M. Clemenceau, president of the peace conference, was the first prominent figure to arrive today at the meeting at which the terms of peace were presented to Austria. Secretary of State, Lansing and Henry White were the first American representatives to arrive, Premier Orlando of Italy and Premier Paderewski of Poland, and Arthur J. Balfour following.

At 12:10 o'clock, President Wilson had not arrived and the ceremony of presentation was delayed somewhat. The President, however, reached St. Germain at 12:14 o'clock. A puncture in the tire of his auto had held him up on the way.

In addition to the conference representatives of the Allied and associated powers were present, many distinguished persons, including Marshal Foch, General Bliss, Admiral Benson and American Ambassador, Wallace.

Austrians Arrive.
The Austrian representatives arrived at 12:22 o'clock, entering the chamber by a rear entrance. The delegates were attired in conventional mourning dress.

The Austrians were escorted in by an Italian officer. Immediately upon their arrival at 12:22 o'clock the session was formally opened by announcement of the head usher.

Clemenceau's Address.
Premier Clemenceau, president of the Peace Conference, at once began his address. M. Clemenceau spoke only three minutes. The hall was densely packed, many of the secretaries having been admitted to the chamber and the denseness of the throng detracted somewhat from the impressiveness of the ceremony.

Premier Clemenceau spoke in French. His remarks were translated into English, then into Italian and then into German.

Paul Dutast, general secretary of the Peace Conference, presented the terms to the Austrians at 12:37 o'clock. Chancellor Renner's Address.
Dr. Karl Renner, the Austrian chancellor and head of the delegation, then began an address in German.

Dr. Renner opened with a complaint at the delay in the presentation of the peace terms. The chancellor declared the Austrian republic was entirely free from the Hapsburg dynasty. It would never have declared war itself, he asserted. The chancellor concluded his address at 12:50 o'clock.

"Extremely Courteous."
The address was translated into English and Italian.
Dr. Renner stood while reading his speech and his attitude, like that of the entire Austrian delegation was extremely courteous, contrasting sharply with that of Count Von Brockhoff-Bastan and the Germans at Versailles. The conciliatory tones of Dr. Renner apparently created a good impression on the allied delegates. The general atmosphere seemed quite friendly.

TEXT OF THE TERMS ALLOWED AUSTRIA

As Handed To The Plenipotentiaries at St. Germain Yesterday

St. Germain, June 2.—The text of the Austrian terms follows:
THE FRONTIERS OF AUSTRIA.
The northern frontier facing Czechoslovakia follows the existing administrative boundaries formerly separating the provinces of Bohemia and Moravia from those of Upper and Lower Austria subject to certain minor rectifications, notably in the regions of Gmund and Feldberg and along the River Moreva. The frontier with Italy begins at the Reschen Pass on the Swiss frontier and follows in general the watershed between the Basins of the Inn and the Drave on the north and Adige, Piave and Tagliamento on the south. This line which runs through Brenner Pass and the peak of the Signori (Dreherrenzitze) includes in the Italian frontiers the Valley of Sachsen and the Basin of Tavis.

"East of the Tavis region the Austrian frontier follows the Karawanken Mountains to a point southeast of Villach, then runs north to the Werthersee, the towns of Klagenfurt and Volkermarkt, thence along the north of the Drave in such a manner as to leave to the Serbo-Croat-Slovene state Marburg and Radkersburg, just to the north of which latter place it will join the Hungarian frontier.

"The disposition of the Klagenfurt Basin which lies to the south of this line will be determined by a plebiscite to be held within six months from the coming into effect of the treaty, the Austrian authorities to be withdrawn. In case a majority of the population votes for union with Austria, the southern frontier of Austria will continue along the Karawanken Mountains to a point southeast of Eisenhappel, thence northward passing east of Eisenhappel, thence westward just above its confluence with the Lavant, then rejoin the frontier already traced.

"The western and northwestern frontiers facing Bavaria, the western frontier facing Switzerland and the eastern frontier facing Hungary remain unchanged.

POLITICAL CLAUSES.
Europe.—The high contracting parties recognize and accept the frontiers of Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, the Serb-Croat-Slovene state and the Czechoslovak state as at present or as ultimately determined. Austria renounces in favor of her principal allied and associated powers all her rights and titles over territories formerly belonging to her which through out at present been assigned to any state undertaking to accept the settlement to be made in regard to those territories.

"The Techo-Slovak state—Austria recognizes the complete independence of the Czechoslovak state including the autonomous territory south of the Carpathians in conformity with the action already taken by the allied and associated powers. The exact boundary between Austria and the new state is to be fixed by a field commission of seven members, five nominated by the principal allied and associated powers and one each by Austria and Techo-Slovakia. Techo-Slovakia agrees to embody in a treaty with the principal allied and associated powers such provisions as may be deemed necessary to protect racial, religious or linguistic minorities and to assure freedom of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of other nations.

THE SERB-CROAT-SLOVENE STATE.
Austria similarly recognizes the complete independence of the Serb-Croat-Slovene state and renounces her rights and titles. A similarly appointed field commission including a member nominated by the Serb-Croat-Slovene state is to fix the exact boundary. The question of the Basin of Klagenfurt is reserved. The Serb-Croat-Slovene state agrees to a similar treaty for the protection of minorities and freedom of transit.

ROMANIA.
Romania agrees to a similar treaty for protection of minorities and freedom of transit.

RUSSIA.
Austria is to recognize and respect the full independence of all the territories which formed part of the former Russian Empire. She is to accept definitely the assumption of the Brest-Litovsk treaty and of all treaties or agreements of all kinds concluded since the revolution of November, 1917, with all governments or political groups on territory of the former Russian Empire. The allies reserve all rights on the part of Russia for restitution and satisfaction to be obtained from Austria on the principles of the present treaty.

REPLY TO GERMANS EXPECTED FRIDAY

It Is Not Yet Developed Whether There Are To Be Any Concessions Made

DALMATIAN ISLANDS DISPUTE BOBS UP AGAIN

15 Days Allowed Austrians To Reply To Demands of Peace Terms; Norway Joins Switzerland in Refusal To Join in Blockade Against German Republic

(By the Associated Press.)
The expectation is that the reply of the Allied and associated governments to the German counter-proposals will be delivered next Friday. Whether there are to be any concessions made to the Germans in view of their plea that the peace terms as originally formulated would mean the ruin of Germany has not developed.

Reports from Paris are to the effect that the issue over Finme and the Dalmatian Islands is still the subject of discussion between the Italians and Premier Wilson, Lloyd George and Premier Clemenceau. Prior to the departure of Orlando for St. Germain Monday, Colonel House, of the American peace delegation, conferred on the subject with the Italian premier.

A peace of right and justice, and assistance to tide over present troubles, are desired by the new Austrian republic from the hands of the Allied and associated powers over the peace table. Thus Dr. Karl Renner set forth Austria's needs Monday at St. Germain, when the major portion of the peace terms of the Allies were presented to the Austrians.

"Our state now rests in your hands and we hope before the concurrence of the world that the Allies will not abuse this power," Dr. Renner declared. Under the terms Austria is to renounce possession of large tracts of territory, including Hungary and her colonial possessions. Her navy is to be entirely surrendered, but she is given transit privileges through former Austro-Hungarian territory in order that she may have access to the Adriatic. As to the future of her army, the decree will be submitted later. Likewise the demand for indemnities and reparations is reserved for future presentation.

Fifteen days are allowed the Austrians to reply to the demands of the allies, the same period of time that was

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BELL OPERATIVES START WALKOUT

Because of Failure of Company To Reinstatement of Members of Union

(By the Associated Press.)
Atlanta, Ga., June 2.—In accordance with an ultimatum served on officials of the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, union operators started a walkout promptly at 3 o'clock this afternoon because of failure of the company to reinstate a number of girls dismissed for alleged union affiliations. Shortly after that hour more than one hundred and fifty girls had left the switchboards in the Main and Ivy exchanges.

ATTEMPT TO KILL ATTORNEY-GENERAL; BOMB PLANTER WAS BLOWN TO PIECES

Washington, June 2.—Attempt on the life of Attorney General Palmer were made tonight through the planting of a bomb which wrecked the lower portion of the Palmer residence in the fashionable northwest portion of Washington. Mr. Palmer and all members of the family escaped without injury, being on the second floor at the time of the explosion.

One man thought to be the person who planted the bomb, was blown to bits by the force of the explosion. Police believed that the bomb exploded prematurely before it could be placed under the house.

The bomb, the police said, was contained in a suit case filled with clothing. Portions of the clothing of the man killed it was said, indicated that he was roughly clad.

The force of the explosion was sufficient to shatter window glass in residences for a block on each side of the Palmer home. The residence of Senator Swanson, of Virginia, next door to that of the Attorney General, was not badly damaged.

Widespread Riot Feared.
Police picked up along with bits of clothing of the man killed a copy of "Plain Words," a radical publication. This in connection with the report of an explosion at the home of Justice Albert F. Hayden in Boston caused authorities to fear another widespread bomb plot similar to that which radicals attempted to carry through about a month ago.

NO RETURN FLIGHT FOR NC-4 SEAPLANE

Secretary of Navy Says Machine Will Be Disassembled and Shipped Home

EXPERIMENTS WITH NEW C-TYPE OF LIGHTER CRAFT

When Next Attempt To Cross Atlantic in Lighter-than-Air Flying Boat Is Made, It Is Probable That Big Dirigibles Will Be Big; Trans-Continental Flight

(By the Associated Press.)
Washington, June 2.—The American naval seaplane NC-4, which arrived at Plymouth, England, Saturday, thereby completing the first trans-Atlantic flight will not attempt a non-stop or any other kind of a flight back to the United States, Secretary Daniels said today. The seaplane will be disassembled and shipped to this country.

The secretary said the navy contemplated no attempt at a non-stop trans-ocean flight in the near future, as the navy did not desire to make a spectacular showing, was not in any competition for trans-Atlantic flight honors, and did not favor "stunt" flying.

CALLS IT LEAGUE TO PROTECT POWER

Hiram Johnson Would Amend Covenant Making Vote of People Decisive

NEW PICTURE OF U. S. AT CONFERENCE PRESENTED

California Emphasizes Great Britain's Alliance With Japan and Effect On League Contentions; Thinks League Would Not Promote Peace and Is Dangerous Enterprise

(By the Associated Press.)
Washington, June 2.—Assailing the league of nations as a combination of armed powers "in a gigantic war trust" Senator Johnson, Republican of California, told the Senate today the Paris conference dared not amend the league covenant so the declaration of future wars would be decided, not by established rulers, but by a popular vote of the peoples concerned.

Contains "Germs of War."
"It is not a league of nations to prevent war," he asserted. "It contains within itself the germs of many wars, and worse than that, it rivets, as in the Shantung decision, the chains of tyranny upon millions of people and cements for all time unjust and wicked annexations. It is a great world economic trust, wherein a few men, sitting in secret, may control the economic destinies of peoples. It is not a league of peoples, nor does it anywhere concern itself with peoples."

"Instead of coming closer to those most concerned, the men and women for whom governments should exist, the league goes a step further from them. The representatives of ruling power sit far away in secret. If those who wrought this document really wanted to prevent war, they would have permitted the men and women who must bear the burdens of war, to determine by their votes whether or not there should be war."

League To Protect Power.
"The answer to this is not a league to promote peace, but to protect power. Those who advocate it dare not amend it so that the issue of war shall be made by the men and women who must fight and die for it."

Urging adoption of his resolution asking the State Department for the full text of the peace treaty, Senator Johnson read into the record the oft-quoted utterances of President Wilson regarding "open diplomacy."

"Open covenants openly arrived at," continued the Senator, "are now a by-word and a joke. Their mention brings but a cynical smile."

The revised covenant, Mr. Johnson continued, far from preserving the Monroe Doctrine, would mean its destruction. He declared the league would be a partnership between the world's one great "going concern" and bankrupt nations, and charged that government propaganda was discrediting league operations. By the Paris negotiations, he said, the United States has made many powerful enemies.

U. S. Now Being "Used and Deceived."
On the 11th of November, America, as no nation on earth ever had before, was respected, revered and beloved. After six months of meddling and muddling in European and Asiatic controversies and contests over territory, the end of the Peace Conference finds Italy detesting us, France secretly despising us, England using us and Japan bluffing us.

WHOLESALE ATTEMPTS BY RADICAL AGITATORS ON LIVES OF OFFICIALS

PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OPEN

Cablegram of Greeting From Wilson To The Commercial Gathering

GALAXY OF SPEAKERS AT FIRST DAY'S SESSION

President Ferguson, of The U. S. Chamber of Commerce, Spoke of Arbitration Treaties Between U.S. and Latin-American Countries; Welcome Night Session

Washington, June 2.—With twenty-one American republics officially represented and with nearly 500 delegates present the second pan-American commercial conference was opened today at the Pan-American Union. The President of the United States, the presidents of Chile, Ecuador, Guatemala, Bolivia and Uruguay, the provisional president of Venezuela and the secretary of foreign affairs of Salvador sent cablegrams of greeting to the conference.

Eminent Men As Speakers.
Assistant Secretary of State Phillips, who is acting Secretary of State in the absence of acting Secretary Polk, Vice President Marshall and Speaker Gillett of the House of Representatives, the Chilean Ambassador and the Bolivian minister, deans of their respective ranks among the Latin-American diplomats in Washington, and the president of the United States Chamber of Commerce were speakers at the inaugural session of the conference.

President Wilson's Greeting.
President Wilson's greeting read as follows:
"It is with genuine regret that I find myself unable to attend the conference and greet you in person. I am sure that the members of the governments who are in Washington will make you feel abundantly welcome, but I should have wished to express that welcome in person. We attach the highest importance to this conference. Our hearts are set upon a perfect understanding between the Americans and the development of relations which will be mutually beneficial not only, but will contribute to the sort of relations which will promote peace and good will as well as prosperity. Pray accept my most cordial good wishes for the success of the conference."

Speaker Gillett in an address that startled the conference and was greeted by applause, declared that the "present condition of Mexico" was today "the greatest impediment to full fellowship and international trade on this hemisphere."

The Chilean Ambassador and the Bolivian Minister took as the keynote of their speeches the necessity of confidence and mutual understanding and trust among the countries of the Americas.

Trade With Latin America.
Homer L. Ferguson, of Newport News, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, spoke of the commercial arbitration treaties that have been concluded and are being prepared between the United States and Latin-American countries and told of the great improvement in means of interchange of commerce. He pointed out that there are now more ships engaged in Latin-American trade than ever before but declared that the immediate need has not yet been met; and that a new schedule would soon provide for daily sailing of ships from the United States on both coasts to Latin-American ports on the Atlantic and the Pacific.

At the evening session welcome addresses were made by Louis Brownlow, president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and R. N. Harper, president of the Washington Chamber of Commerce.

Bombs Planted Under Residences of Prominent Men, Including Judges, Mayor and Legislators Last Night

FOLLOW-UP OF ATTEMPT ON LIFE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE U. S.

Similarity of Reports Received From Various Cities Recalled To The Authorities The May-Day Bomb Plot of a Month Ago When Infernal Machines Were Mailed To Distinguished Men in Public Life; List of Those Whose Lives Were Attempted Last Night

(By the Associated Press.)
Washington, June 2.—Radical agitators tonight apparently attempted to inaugurate another reign of terrorism throughout the country through the planting of infernal machines near the residences of prominent men.

Within a few minutes after the explosion of a bomb at the door of Attorney General Palmer's residence here, with the killing of one man, evidently the person planting the bomb, reports were received from Boston and Cleveland of similar attempts.

The similarity of the reports received from the various cities recalled to authorities the May day bomb plot of a month ago.

None of the Palmers Hurt.
Mr. Palmer and other members of the family were at home, but escaped any injury, though the front of the residence almost collapsed with the force of the explosion. They were on the second floor preparatory to retiring at the time.

So thoroughly was the corpse of the man killed scattered that surgeons had difficulty in ascertaining whether one or two persons had been involved. Pieces of two separate fire arms were also located, one an automatic pistol and the other a revolver.

The suit case was of cheap construction. The hand bill, which was greasy spotted, was headed in large type: "Plain Words," it opened with the statement:

"The Anarchistic Fighters."
"The powers that be make no secret of their intention to stop the world wide revolution in America," and concluded, after announcing its acceptance of some kind of a war with a printed signature, "The Anarchistic Fighters."

Besides tearing away the residence front, the explosion jolted out of place the stone steps leading up to the first floor level. Remnants of shabby clothing worn by the man killed were scattered, sections being found over a radius of 100 feet and plastered on an automobile which happened to be passing at the moment.

Streets near the Palmer home were cleared with difficulty by police and soldiers pressed into service. One or two persons near the spot claimed to have heard two explosions, but most people reported only one. It had, however, terrific force. Members of Attorney General Palmer's family, while shocked, the police said, retained self control perfectly.

Mr. Palmer said that he could assign no reason for the attempt upon his life, which was the second within six weeks, one of the bombs discovered in the New York postoffice having been addressed to him.

The explosions in the other cities were followed at midnight by others in New York City where a bomb exploded in the house of Charles C. Norr, Jr., and in Newtonville, Mass., where the house of State Representative Leland W. Powers was wrecked. First reports stated that no one was injured in the Newtonville explosion.

Shortly before midnight and a few minutes after the Highland district explosion, another bomb explosion occurred in the West End district. Explosives were badly damaged and W. W. Sibray, chief inspector of the Bureau of Immigration here, was thrown from his bed. The Sibray residence is located across the street from where the explosion occurred, and police authorities express the belief that the bomb was intended for the inspector, who has been active in the deportation of enemy aliens.

An hour before the explosion in Judge Nott's home in New York it was stated at police headquarters that no official warning concerning the country-wide plot had been received and that no special precautions were being taken to guard the homes of prominent New Yorkers.

Woman Killed.
According to the police, the person killed was an elderly woman, believed to have been the caretaker in Judge Knott's residence.

The bomb at Attorney General Palmer's home in the fashionable Northwest section of Washington, wrecked the dwelling, smashed in the windows of adjoining houses for a block, but injured no one within the Palmer residence.

An empty suitcase, found near the entrance, and a hand bill signed "The Anarchistic Fighters," printed on red paper, worded in inflammatory fashion, and serving notice of intent of its assassin.

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