

Local showers Monday, except fair in southeast portion; today fair.

On your paper, keep a watch label in your pocket, and you will find it a most useful and interesting thing.

NON-STOP AIRPLANE FLIGHT ACROSS ATLANTIC ACCOMPLISHED BY THE VICKERS VIMY BIPLANE

SUMMARY OF GERMANY'S COUNTER PROPOSALS IS MADE PUBLIC IN PARIS

Claim Made That Allies Have Changed Peace of Justice To Peace of Might

COMPLAINS AT NOT BEING INCLUDED IN THE LEAGUE Demand Made That In Economic Provisions Germany Shall Be Treated On Basis of Equality; Refusal To Accept Trial of Former Kaiser or to Sanction His Extradition From Holland; Stress Laid on Wilson's 14 Principles; Other Features of Summary of Wordy Document

(By The Associated Press.) Paris, June 15.—The German reply to the peace treaty submitted at Versailles on May 7, maintains that the enemies of Germany have forsaken the peace of justice, to which they had pledged themselves in the armistice negotiations, for a peace of might.

Presses For Verbal Negotiations. The reply, an official summary of which was made public here today, protests against the proposed terms individually and collectively and demands a return to the original agreements. It presses for verbal negotiations and states that Germany expects justice on a basis of equality and reciprocity.

The reply follows the lines of the summary of the German counter-proposals given out in Berlin at about the time they were presented. The document covers 119 pages and includes a covering letter by Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau under date of May 29, which has already been published and a second section of comments following the main outline of the original draft treaty. Two separate papers on legal and financial questions are included as part of the general reply.

Analysis of Legal Peace. The reply begins with a detailed analysis of the legal basis of peace, alleges a flagrant series of contradictions to this basis and points out that the result would be the complete enslavement of the German people and the betrayal of all the world's cherished hopes of peace.

In the counter proposals Germany demands immediate admission to the League of Nations as part of the spirit of the armistice agreement and as necessary for the acceptance of the proposed military, naval and air terms.

Territorial Changes. She then analyzes the territorial changes demanded, claiming that the right of self-determination has been wilfully violated throughout.

Germany bitterly assails the abolition of all German rights outside of Europe as irreconcilable with the preliminary negotiations and as wholly impossible to a great people who have not only supreme needs for markets and supplies, but who have shown themselves capable of sharing the world's task of civilization.

Germany is wholly unable to accept the reparations commission set up by the allies as involving an infringement of her sovereignty, but proposes a co-operative German commission to work alongside it. She accepts responsibility only for civilian losses in occupied Belgium and France and agrees to maximum payments of one hundred billion marks, provided the terms of the colonies, overseas trade and territories are accepted as she proposes.

As to deliveries of raw materials and machinery, Germany can meet the allied claims only in part, largely because of decreased production.

Business Equality. Germany demands that in the economic provisions she be treated on a basis of equality and reciprocity and not in the one-sided way outlined. She agrees to freedom of traffic on German rivers and within Germany, but always on condition that there be no interference with German sovereignty. Similarly with the renewal of treaties lapsed through the war, she expects reciprocal treatment, rather than the assumption by the allies of the right to say what engagements are or are not to become operative again.

Don't Want Kaiser Tried. The Germans refuse to accept the trial of the former German Emperor, or to sanction his extradition from Holland, on the ground that no German subjects can be brought before a foreign court without an established law or legal basis. Similarly she cannot agree to extradite other subjects accused of violations of the laws and customs of war.

Instead, Germany proposes an international court of neutrals to judge the fact of crime, the punishment to remain with the national courts.

Labor Clauses. The labor clauses are not satisfactory to Germany and as a result she again

PRESIDENT WILSON EXPECTED TO SAIL FOR U. S. NEXT WEEK

Paris, June 15.—President Wilson probably will remain in Paris only three or four days after his return from Belgium next Friday. He will then embark at a French port for the United States.

President Wilson expects to visit Belgium Wednesday or Thursday. Accompanied by Mrs. Wilson and Rear Admiral Grayson, his personal physician, he will leave Paris Tuesday night by special train, returning to Paris Friday morning.

Elaborate plans for the entertainment of President Wilson and his party in Brussels have been made by King Albert and Queen Elizabeth, whose guests they will be. It is expected that while in Belgium President Wilson will be conducted on a short trip through the devastated regions.

END OF THE PEACE CONGRESS IS NEAR

Stage Is Set For Germany's Final Act, Answer Ready In Few Hours

ADMISSION INTO LEAGUE SET FOR THE NEAR FUTURE

Terms of Peace Treaty Brought Down To Irreducible Minimum And New German Republic Will Have Just 5 Days To Accept or Reject; Civil Rule on the Rhine

(By The Associated Press.) The stage is set for the closing scenes of the peace congress, so far as the Germans are concerned. Within a few hours it is expected that the Germans will be told the terms, brought down to an irreducible minimum, which the allied and associated governments are ready to take up relations on a peace footing with the new German republic.

The period of five days after delivery of the reply of the allies to the German counter proposals has been fixed for the signature or rejection of the treaty. It is intimated from Paris that Germany's admission to the League of Nations is set "for the near future."

Previous dispatches had indicated that the reply to Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau would merely state the conditions considered necessary for Germany's entry into the league, such as fulfillment of the treaty terms and of Germany's international obligations, including reparations and the payment of the allied claims.

Civil Rule on Left Bank of Rhine. Important for Germany, as well as for the allied countries, is a plan outlined in the answer to the German counter proposals. This provides for civil, rather than military, administration of the region on the left bank of the Rhine. Under the proposal authority would be placed in the hands of a commission consisting of one member for each of the great powers thus rendering unnecessary the maintenance of a large occupational force.

As Germany, under the terms of the armistice, stands obligated to pay the expenses of the military occupation of the Rhineland, the sums saved to her by the substitution of civil for military administration would be enormous.

Austria's Reply. Austria's reply to the treaty presented to her delegates is due Tuesday, but as the treaty in its present form lacks many important clauses, it is probable that a request for further time would be favorably considered by the peace conference.

Boishevism in Switzerland. Bolshevism and anarchistic disorders are reported from Switzerland. Two persons were killed and seventeen wounded. According to official figures, in a serious uprising in Zurich in which the prefecture was stoned, the Hall of Justice looted and the archives burned.

SENATE TO DISCUSS LEAGUE AND PEACE TREATY ALL WEEK

Knox Will Open the Fray And Practically All The Senators Expected To Speak

DEMOCRATS TO PREVENT HASTY VOTE ON MEASURE

Work in the House Will Be Largely Devoted To Cleaning Up Appropriation Bills; Important Matters Claiming Attention of Committees; Immigration Restriction

Washington, June 15.—(By The Associated Press.)—Senate discussion of the peace treaty and the league of nations promising to continue all this week and indefinitely thereafter, transcends in interest and importance all events expected to come before Congress this week.

The treaty debate probably will begin next Tuesday and is expected to rival in partisan intensity and oratory, all past discussions of the subject. The resolution of Senator Knox, Republican of Pennsylvania, proposing that the Senate declare its dissatisfaction with the peace treaty as now framed and especially with interweaving of the league of nations with the portions of the treaty is to be the vehicle for the debate.

Senator Knox will open the fray for supporters of the measure and virtually every Senator present, Republican and Democrat, is expected to speak on the resolution. Democrats carefully have laid plans in opposition, with several promising to express their opposition in every possible form, some even proposing a filibuster.

A vote during the present week on the Knox resolution generally is deemed improbable. Several Senators, including Chairman Lodge of the Foreign Relations committee, do not plan to return to Washington until late this week or early next week, and a vote is not expected in most quarters before the succeeding week, with some Democrats in favor of preventing a vote entirely if possible.

Appropriation Bills in House. While the Senate is engaged in international discussions the House plans to clean up the appropriation bills needed by July 1. Passage tomorrow by the lower body of the naval bill is planned and on Thursday the House leaders propose to take up the last remaining appropriation measure, the sundry civil bill.

Efforts also are to be made in the Senate to rush through the appropriation measures. The \$46,000,000 agricultural appropriation bill with the committee rider proposing repeal of the daylight saving act, and the \$15,000,000 District of Columbia appropriation bill will be reported out of committees tomorrow.

Army Bill in Senate Today. The \$718,000,000 army appropriation bill will be transmitted from the House to the Senate tomorrow and the Senate Military committee plans to begin immediately its consideration. Efforts are expected to increase the bill's appropriations and also to raise the figure of 300,000 set by the House as the "average" army for the coming fiscal year.

Activities of Committees. Much committee activity in both Senate and House also is planned this week. The hearings include prohibition legislation by committees of both bodies; legislation to repeal the act authorizing federal control of telegraphs, telephones and other wire systems, by the House Interstate Commerce committee, tariff legislation and Secretary Lane's bill for allotment of land to soldiers and sailors by House committees, and railroad, shipping and other legislation by Senate committees.

END OF KEYMEN'S STRIKE APPEARS TO BE NEAR

Morrison Announces That Burlington Has Promised Assistance To That End

Atlantic City, N. J., June 15.—Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, announced to national convention delegates here today that Postmaster General Burleson had promised to give orders which would result in conferences between representatives of the striking commercial telegraphers of the Western Union and Postal companies and representatives of the companies.

At these conferences, he said, machinery for "settling difficulties" would be arranged. Mr. Burleson's action in recognizing the electrical workers' union, thereby averting a strike, will not affect the resolutions which have been presented to the convention asking for his removal, sponsors of these resolutions announced. They declared that these resolutions would be pushed "to the limit."

PREACHED ANNUAL SERMON TO SENIORS



Rev. John E. White, D. D., of Anderson, S. C., was heard by a large congregation yesterday at Chapel Hill, where he delivered the baccalaureate sermon at the commencement exercises of the University of North Carolina. Dr. White is a native of this State.

FINALS BEGIN AT STATE UNIVERSITY

Baccalaureate Sermon To Students Preached By Rev. Dr. John E. White

MODERN DAY PROBLEMS FROM CHRISTIAN VIEW

Repentance is Fundamental Condition For Better World; Baptist Minister Declares; Impressive Vesper Services Conducted by Rev. W. D. Moss Under Davis Poplar

Chapel Hill, June 15.—What has been generally predicted to be the greatest commencement in the State University's history was formally ushered in today with the baccalaureate sermon, by Rev. John Ellington White, D. D., president of Anderson college and pastor of the First Baptist church, of Anderson, S. C., which was delivered at 11 o'clock this morning before a large congregation in Gerard Hall.

Vesper services, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., were conducted by Rev. W. D. Moss of the Chapel Hill Presbyterian church this evening at 8 o'clock. Both discourses were delivered in excellent style and made a profound impression upon the audiences which were composed of students, alumni, visitors, and citizens of the town.

The arrival of alumni and visitors, which began yesterday, gained a decided impetus today and from now on will bring hundreds to the "Hill." Alumni headquarters, established at University Inn, took on a warming appearance last night when some of the early arrivals gathered for a confab.

Dr. White's Sermon. Dr. White was formerly a pastor of churches in this state, residing in Cary and Edenton and Atlanta, Ga., before removing to Anderson, S. C. Dr. White chose for his text Acts 17:30—"The times of ignorance therefore..."

EX-KAISER IS NOT WANTED IN GERMANY

Assembly Cheers Socialist Leader When He Denounces Hohenzollern

Berlin, Saturday, June 14.—(By The Associated Press.)—Former Emperor William "belongs in the pathological ward," and is not wanted in Germany, declared Herman Mueller, majority socialist leader and whip in the national assembly, in a speech delivered before the majority socialist convention here today.

Herr Mueller, who is one of the most conservative of the socialists, referring to the rumor that an attempt was to be made to bring about the return of the ex-emperor, warned the Prussians, said to be interested in such a move, that a majority of the German people would not permit his return.

The speaker declared the former ruler was dangerous to the country and blamed his voracity for Germany's misfortunes. Herr Mueller's speech was received with cheers.

MEXICAN FIGHTING PROVOKES ACTION BY U.S. GOVERNMENT

War and State Department Officials Are Considering the Situation

LIVES OF AMERICANS ON THE BORDER ENDANGERED

Bullets Fall On This Side And People In El Paso Reported Killed and Wounded; Gen. Cabell Commanding Border Guard Has Instructions To Take Action He Sees Fit

U. S. TROOPS HURRIED ACROSS MEXICAN BORDER

El Paso, Texas, June 15.—The 24th U. S. Infantry, 4th battalion, crossed the international border to Juarez at 11 o'clock tonight. The 5th and seventh cavalry regiments crossed at three forty east of El Paso.

A battalion of the 82nd artillery crossed east of the stock yards. There were approximately 3,000 American troops on Mexican soil ten minutes after they were ordered to make the crossing.

Col. Selah K. H. Tompkins, of the 7th cavalry, was in command of the cavalry brigade which crossed at the ford and Col. Hadsell was in command of the infantry. Two armored motor cars crossed the international bridge at 10:55. The reason given at military headquarters for ordering the troops to cross was "to prevent firing from the Mexican side on El Paso."

Brigadier General Erwin refused to comment at the time of the crossing. The purpose of American troops in crossing to Mexico tonight was to stop Villa's rebels from firing further shots into El Paso. This was the declaration of Brigadier General James B. Erwin to the Associated Press immediately after issuing the order for the crossing.

He added emphatically that it was not to be an invasion of Mexico, that the situation was fully understood by General Francisco Gonzalez and the Carranza officials, and that no resistance was anticipated from the Carranza forces which have been fighting in Juarez. No strong resistance is anticipated from the Villa forces, General Erwin said.

Washington, June 15.—Reports of fighting between rebel and government forces in Juarez, Mexico, directly across the Rio Grande from El Paso, were scanned closely today by State and War Department officials. The fact that bullets had fallen on the American side of the border, endangering American life and property, led to the belief that some action might be ordered by the United States government, but so far as could be learned tonight at the State Department no steps had been taken. At the War Department it was reiterated that Major General Derosey C. Cabell, commanding the border guard, had instructions to deal with the situation as he saw fit.

Dispatches to the State Department said Villa forces attacked Juarez at 12:30 o'clock this morning and remained in possession of the town two hours before being driven out by the Carranza troops under General Gonzalez. The dispatches said no Americans were killed although stray bullets wounded several persons in El Paso.

The War Department in later dispatches, forwarded through Houston, was informed that Villistas still controlled the important sections of Juarez. The telegram said a Japanese had been killed and a Mexican woman wounded in El Paso by bullets from the Mexican side.

General Aguilar, head of a special Mexican mission to Washington, tonight made public a dispatch from Juarez saying that in the battle early today it had been officially reported that the Villistas suffered losses of 87 dead, three wounded and 45 prisoners. Among the dead, the dispatch said, was Jose Castro, said to be a general in the Villa army. Another officer, Jesus Billo, who was severely wounded according to the dispatch, was said to have had in his possession valuable plans and letters belonging to Villa.

U. S. Soldiers Shot. El Paso, Texas, June 15.—The total hit by Mexican bullets on the American side of the border numbers six. Two men and a Mexican girl were wounded in the firing tonight and two United States soldiers were hit early today.

After the soldiers, Corporal Edward Reilly, of a motor transport company and Corporal Earl Smith, of the 24th infantry, were shot, General Erwin ordered the port closed and the military took over the international bridge.

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FIRST CONTINUOUS TRIP BY AIR TO IRISH COAST IN 16 HOURS 12 MINUTES

URGES INCREASED SUM FOR AVIATION

Secretary of the Navy Daniels Addresses Letter To Senate Naval Committee

HOUSE PROGRAM WOULD RETARD ITS DEVELOPMENT

Reviews Remarkable Progress In Flying as Fostered by Both the United States and England; Navy With Proposed Limited Appropriation Would Simply "Mark Time"

Washington, D. C., June 15.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels, who was delayed in making his trip to Raleigh and thence to the commencement exercises at the University of North Carolina until Monday night on account of the impending passage of the Naval appropriation bill, has transmitted to Senator Carroll S. Page, chairman of the Naval Affairs committee of the Senate, a letter urging an increased appropriation for aviation purposes.

The measure enacted by the House of Representatives provided \$15,000,000 for aviation, which figures Secretary Daniels thinks would retard the development of this branch of the service. His letter reviews the remarkable progress in flying as fostered both by the United States and England. He says: "The Naval bill as reported to the House has cut the appropriation for navy aviation to \$15,000,000. I deem it my duty to bring to your attention the fact that with this amount navy aviation will practically 'mark time' during the next year, which should be a year of rapid development of this arm of the navy in countries other than the United States. This is sufficiently indicated by the fact that in Great Britain the appropriation for aviation made for the current year amounts in round figures to \$20,000,000. This includes all aviation for the navy purposes and should, of course, be compared with the total contemplated appropriations for both army and navy in the United States, amounting to something like \$30,000,000."

Urges Original Program. "The general board of the navy, after extended hearings covering the whole field of aviation, recommended a program for the next fiscal year which our experts estimated would require the \$45,000,000 originally asked for by me in Congress. I feel very strongly that the figure of \$36,000,000 reported by the Senate Naval Committee during the last session should at least be provided if

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FIGHT IN JUAREZ HAS BEEN RESUMED

After Being Wounded 5 Times Garrison Commander Went In Search of Doctor

Juarez, Mexico, June 15.—Fighting was resumed in Juarez at 4:40 p. m. By 6 o'clock the rifle fire was more general than at any time last night. Federal troops charged the rebels as they advanced down Calle Comercio, the principal business street, repulsing them.

Col. J. Gonzalez Escobar, garrison commander, was wounded five times and hurried to El Paso for medical treatment. The fight tonight swung to the south and was in progress around the abandoned Juarez agricultural college, where Villa had his severely wounded. As the Federal apparently were not expecting an attack before dark the outer line of trenches was thinly manned and the Federal withdrew toward the town proper, carrying their machine guns and boxes of Mauser ammunition with them.

Reinforcements were hurried from the flats to the west of town where no military activity had yet occurred and down the steep hill from Fort Hidalgo and engaged the advancing enemy. After dawn today the firing became desultory on both sides, with an occasional shot from Fort Hidalgo.

Villa troops during the darkness looted a number of stores and houses. The Federal claimed to have 150 Villa dead and 60 prisoners, of whom 10 are wounded.

Rumors persisted that many of the Villa prisoners had been executed. Only two known executions were seen by the Associated Press correspondent.

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Pilot Alcock (British) and Navigator Brown (American) Both Reported To Have Stood The Voyage Well

LANDING MADE AT CLIFDEN, IRELAND, AFTER PERILOUS FLIGHT THROUGH THE FOG

In Taking the Ground the Machine Struck Heavily, Ploughing Into the Sand, and Repairs Will Be Necessary Before Proceeding To London Where It Is Planned To Give An Exhibition Over That City; Silence of Radio Instrument During Voyage Explained

London, June 15.—(By The Associated Press.)—The final goal of all the ambitions which flying men have ventured to dream since the Wright Brothers first rose from the earth in a heavier-than-air machine, was realized this morning when two young British officers, Captain John Alcock and Lieut. Arthur W. Brown, landed on the Irish coast after the first non-stop flight across the Atlantic ocean.

Distance of 1,900 Miles. Their voyage was without accident and without unforeseen incident, so far as can be learned. It was a straightaway clean cut flight achieved in sixteen hours and twelve minutes—from Newfoundland to Clifden, Ireland, a distance of more than 1,900 miles.

But the brief and modest description which comes from the airmen at Clifden tells of an adventurous and amazingly hazardous enterprise. Fog and mists hung over the North Atlantic, and the Vickers Vimy biplane climbed and dove, struggling to extricate herself from the folds of the airplane's worst enemy.

Flying Upside Down. She rose to 11,000 feet, swooped down almost to the surface of the sea, and at times the two navigators found themselves flying upside down only ten feet above the water.

Before coming to earth near the Clifden wireless station, Alcock circled the wireless aerials, seeking the best spot to reach the earth, but no suitable ground was found, so he chanced it in a bog.

What Brown Said, After Breakfast. The wireless staff rushed to the aid of the aviators. They found Brown dazed and Alcock temporarily deafened by the force of the impact. As soon as they were able to be escorted to the wireless station they telegraphed the news to their friends; then had breakfast.

"That is the best way to cross the Atlantic," said Lieut. Brown, after he had eaten.

Landed at Clifden. London, June 15.—Capt. John Alcock and Lieut. Arthur W. Brown in their Vickers Vimy biplane landed at Clifden, Ireland, this morning, completing the first non-stop airplane flight across the Atlantic. Their trip from St. Johns, N. F., was made in 16 hours and 12 minutes.

The landing was made at 9:40 o'clock, British summer time. In taking the ground the machine struck heavily and the fuselage ploughed into the sand. Neither of the occupants were injured. Much of the flight was made through a fog, with an occasional drizzle. This hampered the airmen considerably during their journey.

Wireless Propeller Blew Off. Captain Alcock explained the silence of his radio instrument during the trip by saying that the wireless propeller blew off soon after the airplane left Newfoundland.

"We were much jammed by strong wireless signals not intended for us," he added.

When word was received here of the accident to the machine in landing arrangements were made for mechanics to leave London immediately to make repairs.

Aviators Expect to Reach London Tuesday. Word came from Clifden this afternoon that the pilot and the navigator of the biplane were leaving for Galway whence Lieut. Brown's plane is to travel by train to London, arriving there on Tuesday morning. Captain Alcock, however, hoped to be able to fly to London in the machine which made the record flight as soon as it could be repaired. It was planned to have him give an exhibition over London in the machine, if possible.

The Aero Club received a message from Clifden not long after the trans-Atlantic flight landed, signed by them, which merely stated that they had completed the flight in sixteen hours and