



## GERMANY LEARNS HER PUNISHMENT

### Proud Nation to Be Reduced to Military Impotence.

### ALL COLONIES TAKEN AWAY

### Full Reparation Must Be Made to Nations for Injuries Inflicted During War.

### ALSACE-LORRAINE RESTORED

### Port of Dazig Internationalized. Upper Silesia and Province of Posen Ceded to Poland.

NEW YORK, May 7.—The treaty of peace, submitted to the German delegates at Versailles today by the representatives of the associated powers, reduces Germany to military impotence, deprives her of her colonies, restores Alsace-Lorraine to France, and provides for reparation to the nations injured by her in the war.

This was made known in an official summary of the treaty, cabled from the American peace commission to the committee on public information in New York. At the same time official announcement was made that President Wilson had pledged himself to propose to the senate an agreement that the United States, in conjunction with Great Britain, would go to the assistance of France in case of an unprovoked attack by Germany. The announcement of this proposed agreement was made in a statement supplementing the official summary of the peace treaty.

### Alsace-Lorraine Lost.

The main points in the peace treaty follow:

Alsace and Lorraine go to France. All the bridges over the Rhine on their borders are to be in French control.

The port of Danzig is permanently internationalized and most of upper Silesia is ceded to Poland, whose independence Germany recognizes. Poland also receives the province of Posen and that portion of the province of West Prussia west of the Vistula.

The Saar coal basin is temporarily internationalized. The coal mines go to France.

Germany recognizes the total independence of German-Austria and Czechoslovakia.

### Colonies Are Taken Away.

Germany's colonies are taken from her by the clause in which she renounces all her territorial and political rights outside Europe. The league of nations will work out the mandatory system for governing these colonies.

Belgium is conditionally given the Malmédy and Euphen districts of Prussia bordering on Belgium, with the opportunity to be given the inhabitants to protest. The league of nations has the final decision.

Luxemburg is set free from the German customs union.

All concessions and territory in China must be renounced. Shantung is ceded to Japan. Germany recognizes the French in Morocco and the British protectorate over Egypt.

### Heligoland to Be Demolished.

German troops and authorities must evacuate Schleswig-Holstein north of the Kiel canal within 10 days after peace. A commission will be appointed to supervise a vote of self-determination in the territory and the districts wishing to join Denmark will be ceded by Germany.

Heligoland must be demolished, and by German labor; the Kiel canal must be opened to all nations.

The German cables in dispute are surrendered. Germany may not have an army of more than 100,000 men and cannot resort to conscription.

### War Material Making Prohibited.

She must raze all her forts for 50 kilometers east of the Rhine and is almost entirely prohibited from producing war material. Violation of the 50-kilometer zone restriction will be considered an act of war.

Only six capital ships of not more than 10,000 tons each are allowed Germany for her navy. She is permitted six light cruisers, 12 destroyers and 12 torpedo boats in addition to six battleships, but no submarines.

## CHINESE START RIOTS OVER PEACE DECISION

### GIVING CONTROL TO JAPAN AROUSES RESENTMENT.

### Peace Delegates Told Not to Sign Treaty—Japanese Get Hun Islands in Pacific North of Equator.

PARIS, May 7.—(By the Associated Press.)—Serious trouble has broken out in China as a result of the decision of the council of three with regard to Shantung and Kiao-Chau, according to news received in authoritative circles here.

In riots in Peking the house of Tsao Yu-lin, minister of communications, who is friendly to Japan, was burned.

PEKING, May 6.—(By the Associated Press.)—The Chinese cabinet at a meeting today decided to instruct the Chinese delegates in Paris not to sign a peace treaty assigning the German rights in Shantung to the Japanese.

TOKIO, May 7.—(By the Associated Press.)—Japan has notified China that the anti-Japanese agitation in Peking at present is liable to cause misunderstandings. The Japanese government also has advised the Chinese government that it will be well to prohibit the "national disgrace" meeting planned today in Peking.

PARIS, May 7.—(By the Associated Press.)—The council of three has agreed upon the disposition of the former German colonies.

The mandate for the German Samoan islands goes to New Zealand, and for the other former German possessions south of the equator to Australia. Japan is to be mandatory of the islands north of the equator.

## WOUNDS STIR PATRIOTISM

### Ohio Soldier, 19, in Wheelchair, Gets \$1000 Nest Egg.

NEW YORK, May 7.—An object lesson in what Private Herbert Kahn of Bellefontaine, Ohio, invested in the war for liberty stirred one New Yorker to "take just one more" victory note. It was of the \$1000 variety and he turned it over to Private Kahn for a nest egg.

The 19-year-old soldier, who left an arm and leg in France, rode down in his wheelchair to the Grand Central terminal yesterday from the debarcation hospital to see if he could glimpse a familiar face in the hurrying crowds.

Seated near a victory booth, his maimed form attracted the attention of a man who pushed through the crowd about the booth and purchased a bond "for the boy in the wheelchair." The benefactor withheld his name.

Kahn's brother, a year younger, lost both arms while fighting in France.

## MEDAL GIVEN FOR BRAVERY

### Humane Society Recognizes Act of Otto Loerch, Line Foreman.

ASTORIA, Or., May 7.—(Special.)—Otto Loerch, line foreman for the Western Union Telegraph company in this district, has been awarded a medal by the Oregon Humane society for his bravery in saving the life of a child here recently.

Loerch and his assistant were passing through the city on a railroad trolley. Just as they reached the Twelfth-street crossing a little child ran in front of the trolley. There was no time to stop, but with quick presence of mind Loerch reached over and lifted the child out of danger.

## VETERANS MEET JULY 3-4

### Date of Annual State Encampment Is Changed.

SALEM, Or., May 7.—The annual state encampment of the United Spanish War Veterans of Oregon will be held July 3 and 4 instead of during June, according to announcement made today by Harvey Wells, state commander.

The date was changed in order that the veterans might be in Salem during the gigantic three-day homecoming and Fourth of July celebration which is expected to draw visitors from all parts of the state.

## OREGON'S UPKEEJ \$20,000

### Government Sets Forth What State Must Pay Yearly for Warship.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, May 7.—The navy department's proposal for the taking over of the battleship Oregon, submitted to Senator McNary today calls for an annual expense to the state of approximately \$20,000 for care and upkeep, as indicated in earlier dispatches.

In making this transfer to the state it would be necessary to take the ship out of commission for a period, Acting Secretary Roosevelt said.

## ORLEANS PRINCE INJURED

### Alfonso, Infante of Spain, Is Hurt While Skiing in Switzerland.

BERNE, May 7.—Prince Alfonso of Orleans was injured seriously yesterday while skiing near Brunnen near Lake Lucerne. He slipped down a snowbank 1100 feet into a gravel pit. He was taken to a hospital at Zurich.

Prince Alfonso, who is an infante of Spain, is 32 years old and a son of Prince Antoine of Bourbon-Orleans, duke of Galliera.

## NEW YORK HAS 58 PER CENT

### Big Federal Reserve District So Far Subscribes \$794,373,300.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Victory loan subscriptions officially recorded in the New York federal reserve district today aggregated \$237,100,000, bringing the total up to \$794,373,300, or 58 per cent of the district's quota.

## TREATY OF PEACE GIVEN TO GERMANS

### Terms Presented by 27 Nations at Versailles.

### HUNS ADMIT THEIR DEFEAT

### Foe Demands Peace Based on Wilson's 14 Points.

### ITALY ATTENDS CONGRESS

### Orlando and Sonnino Back in Paris and Latin Premier Goes at Once to Meet Council of Three.

PARIS, May 7.—The German delegates to the peace congress declare they will sign the peace treaty but that Germany will not pay an indemnity.

VERSAILLES, May 7.—(By the Associated Press.)—The historic meeting today at which the Germans received the peace treaty from the allied and associated powers was concluded at 3:51 o'clock this afternoon.

VERSAILLES, May 7.—(By the Associated Press.)—Germany today was told the terms upon which the allied and associated powers will make peace with her.

### Treaty Is Very Long.

These terms were contained in a treaty some 80,000 words in length, which was handed to the German plenipotentiaries at a memorable assemblage here, attended by the delegates of the 27 nations which are parties to the peace pact.

M. Clemenceau opened the session of the peace congress, and as presiding officer delivered the address to the German plenipotentiaries. Following M. Clemenceau's address, which was brief, Paul Dutaast, secretary-general of the peace conference delivered a copy of the treaty to Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German delegation, who made a brief reply.

Count Von Brockdorff-Rantzau said: "We declare that we do not deny the extent of our defeat. We know the power of the German armies is broken."

He was unable to admit that Germany was solely culpable and demanded that the allies make peace according to President Wilson's points.

Germany pledged itself to repair the wrong done to Belgium and gave assurance of the reconstruction of the territories in northern France. Count Von Brockdorff-Rantzau asked for the liberation of German prisoners, and said that Germany adopted the league of nations.

Following is the address of M. Clemenceau: (Concluded on Page 9, Column 5.)

## MOST OREGON MEN TO SAIL BY SEPTEMBER

### SOME WILL NOT RETURN UNTIL LAST UNIT LEAVES.

### Army Officer Points Out That Men of the Northwest Are Scattered Through Entire Organization.

BY PEGGY CURTIS.  
NEW YORK, May 6.—(Special.)—Yesterday I discussed with an army officer in troop transportation service the probable time when all of our troops shall have arrived.

"It is, naturally, a matter of great importance to the public," said the officer, "but all that I can say is that we are bringing them home as fast as possible. I believe that by September we will have practically all of the boys home."

He was of the opinion that so long as there were troops overseas there would be Oregon men among them. It is probable that supplies men, outfits on reconstruction work and shattered regiments in which there are Oregon men and Oregon replacements will be about the last units to return.

"During the last two days seven vessels with our men aboard have docked here. No definite Oregon unit was aboard any of the boats."

### Oregon Heroes Reach Port.

On the United States steamer President Grant, which docked late yesterday afternoon and whose troops went to Camp Mills, were the 304th field artillerymen. In detachments with them were Giambattista Salvarezza of Pendleton and Guy P. Phelps, Young Men's Christian association worker, of Salem; in a quartermaster's railroad detachment of the 7th division were Werner Bartman, Quincy; Frank Rembert, Rye Valley, and Howard Beldinger, Lebanon.

In M company, 307th ammunition train, which arrived on the Black Arrow, was Harry H. Peterson of The Dalles, now at Camp Upton.

The 16th aero squadron was on the Houstonic. In the squadron were Fred W. Curl, Oregon City, 453d artillery squadron, and Robert E. Thomas, Astoria.

Several aero squadrons were aboard the Huron, which also docked yesterday. All of these squadrons went to Camp Mills. In the 135th aero squadron were Sergeant Chester D. Bodway, Portland; Charles H. Ling, Medford; George M. Kauscher, Salem; Otto A. Manulla, Astoria; Francis Critser, Leelan; Benjamin F. McIntire, North Powder; Donnell Bailey, Metzger; Carl W. Johnson, Melville; Harold Longwell, Roseburg; Raymond McKean, Oswego; Earl W. Ling, Medford, and Ellis E. Haynes, Union.

### Portland Boys Included.

In the few convalescent detachments of the U. S. G. Grant were the following walking cases, for whom no dressings are needed: Herbert M. Drake, James F. McGarth and Sergeant Donald E. Gates, all of Portland.

The George Washington, which docked late Monday, brought back to America the 15th infantry, which went to Camp Mills. The Oregon personnel is:

Headquarters company, 128th infantry. (Concluded on Page 2, Column 5.)

## OREGON ROAD WORK TOTALS \$7,500,000

### Contracts for \$1,187,000 Let in One Day.

### ADDED MILEAGE IS 58.7

### 90 Per Cent of Pacific Highway Ordered Constructed.

### SURFACING PRICE DROPS

### Several Bids Rejected, Because They Are Deemed Too High, and Re-advertising Is to Be Done.

### STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION RESULTS AT YESTERDAY'S SESSION.

Awarded contracts for \$1,187,000 of road work. Let jobs for 58.7 miles. Selected Nyssa as terminal of John Day highway.

Favors 16-foot pavement on Pacific highway in Siskiyou section. Held up or rejected bids involving 36 miles on account of prices. Agreed to build ten miles in Curry county, the forest department agreeing to build ten miles in Cook county.

Ordered sale of \$1,000,000 bonds June 10. Ordered bids advertised for May 27 on 22 miles of paving from Cascade Locks to Hood River; 14 miles of paving from Rainier to Clatskanie, and nine miles of macadam from Monroe south.

When the state highway commission adjourned last evening it had under way \$7,500,000 worth of road work in Oregon. The commission awarded \$1,187,000 of grading, macadam and paving jobs yesterday, representing 58.7 miles. About 90 per cent of the Pacific highway is now under contract, only a few spots here and there not having received attention, but from the McNamara county line to the California line something has been done—grading, macadam or paving—to almost all of the stretch, or contracts have been let for work.

Although at the April meeting prices had jumped about 12 per cent, the bids yesterday disclosed that offers on surfacing had dropped from 5 to 10 per cent under the April figures. At that time the price of surfacing was \$1.50 per square yard. (Concluded on Page 3, Column 1.)

## HURLEY ASKS WILSON TO AID SHIPBUILDING

### CONSTRUCTION OF VESSELS FOR FOREIGN ACCOUNT URGED.

### Question of Permitting American Yards to Broaden Opportunities Is Put Up to the President.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Chairman Hurley of the shipping board announced tonight that he had taken up with President Wilson the question of permitting American shipyards to build ships for foreign account so as to broaden their opportunities for obtaining business and furnish continuous employment for their labor.

A number of American yards, particularly those on the Pacific coast, have urged that the ban against accepting foreign orders be lifted so they might enter competition with foreign yards for tonnage to be built by Norway and other foreign countries.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7.—Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the United States shipping board, is planning a trip to the Pacific coast, "at the earliest possible moment," according to a telegram received by Senator James D. Phelan from Mr. Hurley today. Mr. Hurley expected to attend the sextuple launching planned in Oakland for a date in August.

### NEW AGREEMENT WANTED

Proposal Submitted by Shipbuilders Not Satisfactory.

OAKLAND, Cal., May 7.—The proposed agreement to replace the Macy award submitted by the shipbuilders of the United States to the ship workers at the recent Washington, D. C., conference, is unsatisfactory to the workers in the shipbuilding industry of the Pacific coast, according to the reports of delegates to the annual convention here of the Pacific Coast Metal Trades council.

A new agreement will in all probability be drafted.

## COREANS ARE SENTENCED

### Agitators Get Prison Terms Ranging From Six Months to Two Years.

SEOUL, Corea, May 7.—Thirty-eight Korean agitators at Pyongyang have been sentenced to prison for periods ranging from six months to two years. Similar sentences were imposed upon Coreans by the court at Taiku. About 2400 agitators who were arrested at Seoul and its suburbs have been released by the police after admonition.

A great many public market places have been closed because it was found that disturbances arose on market days.

## WARSHIP WORK TO GO ON

### Steel Ordered So That Battleship Construction Can Continue.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Acting Secretary Roosevelt today signed a navy order for structural steel sufficient to keep in progress the work on the three battleships building at the New York, Norfolk and Mare Island navy yards.

The price to be paid will be based on the lowest bid offered for the remainder of the same type of steel.

## FLIGHT START STILL LAGS

### American Commander Says Thursday Will Not Be the Day.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Commander John H. Towers, commanding the transatlantic flight of navy seaplanes, announced tonight that the start on the first leg of the flight which will take the aircraft to Halifax would not be made tomorrow.

He declined to make any prediction as to the chances for starting Friday.

## INDEX OF TODAY'S NEWS

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YESTERDAY'S—Maximum temperature, 79 degrees; minimum, 48 degrees. TODAY'S—Possibly rain; moderate southwesterly winds.

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## BANDITS, TRAPPED, KILL DALLES CHIEF

### Men, in Confessions, Tell of Bank Robbery.

### LYNCH MURDERER, CRIES MOB

### Sheriff Pulls Pistol on Crowd to Stay Interference.

### LEADER BEGS FOR MERCY

### Police Chief, Twice Shot in Street Battle, Dies at Hospital—\$2000 Is Found on Lewis.

THE DALLES, Or., May 7.—(Special.)—In a street battle following their arrival in The Dalles at 10:30 o'clock this morning Edward Primrose, confessed robber of the Washougal bank, shot and fatally wounded Ralph Gibbons, chief of police, and fired two bullets at Sheriff Levi Chrisman, who with the city officer had intercepted Primrose and Dolph Lewis, alias Johnson, as they alighted from an O-W R. & N. train. Two bullets passed through Mr. Gibbons' body below the heart, and he died an hour later. Neither of the bullets fired at the sheriff took effect.

When Sheriff Chrisman later arrested the murderer, following pursuit through the business streets, an angry mob of citizens tried to take the prisoner away from him. The mob threatened to lynch Primrose, but the sheriff held them off at the point of his revolver and lodged the prisoner in jail.

### Lewis Hides in Basement.

For two hours after the murder of the chief of police, posses of armed men searched the city and adjoining country. Lewis was discovered in the basement of a house near the scene of the shooting. He was hiding under a mattress and had been overlooked by searchers who had visited the cellar earlier in the search. Lewis was unarmed and surrendered without resistance. When placed in jail Lewis corroborated the confession made previously by Primrose to the effect that they robbed the bank at Washougal Monday morning. He was searched and approximately \$2000 was found on his person.

He said that he had loaned his gun to Primrose and that they were determined to kill before submitting to arrest.

Local police received word early this morning that two men answering the description of the bandits had boarded an eastbound train at Bonneville. Sheriff Levi Chrisman and Chief of Police Gibbons went to the station to meet the train.

### Bandits Are Recognized.

When the two suspects alighted they were recognized by the officers and escorted to a point about 100 yards from the station. The sheriff walked with Johnson, the chief of police falling in behind with Primrose.

reached Second street Primrose whirled around, pressed a 22-caliber automatic pistol against Mr. Gibbons' ribs and fired two shots. As Mr. Gibbons fell to the sidewalk Primrose turned on Sheriff Chrisman and fired two shots at him at close range. Both shots missed their mark.

The sheriff then whipped out his pistol and fired several shots in the air in an attempt to halt Primrose who, by that time, was some distance up the street.

Primrose carried his revolver in his hand and threatened to kill anyone who barred his flight. He then ran into an alley behind the city hall and concealed himself under a building.

### Prisoner Begs for Mercy.

When it was learned that Chief of Police Gibbons had been killed, a score of citizens got their guns and started in pursuit. One of them discovered Primrose in hiding and called Sheriff Chrisman. The officer found the murderer backed up against the other side of cellar. He ordered Primrose to throw up his hands. The bandit dropped his gun and begged the sheriff not to shoot him.

When the Sheriff took Primrose out into the alley a mob of enraged men, most of them armed with guns, rushed the sheriff and attempted to treat the prisoner away from him. Cries of "lynch him" and "shoot him" were heard. The mob threatened to overpower the sheriff, when the latter drew his pistol and threatened to kill the first man who laid hands on him or the prisoner. He hurried Primrose into a waiting automobile and took him to the county jail, while the mob cried for revenge.

### Posses Quickly Formed.

With Primrose in jail several posses were organized and a cordon was thrown around the city to prevent escape of the second desperado. Frightened citizens locked themselves in their homes while the search was in progress and armed men searched every alley and cellar where the fugitive might be hiding. Two hours later Johnson was discovered in the basement of a house not 100 yards from the scene of the murder. He had crawled under a cast-off mattress and would have passed unnoticed had not a tired searcher sat down on the mattress.

Three men covered Johnson with revolvers and ordered him to surrender. He did so without resistance. When (Concluded on Page 6, Column 1.)

