LONGEST TREATY EVER DRAWN IS HANDED TO BEATEN FOE

Famous peace document drawn up between 27 allied powers and their associates totals about 80,000 words, represents work of 1000 experts covering 3½ months' labor.

(Continued From Page 8.)

tionals have been subjected as a consequence of the war imposed upon them by the aggression of Germany and her allies. The total obligation of Germany to pay, as defined in the category of damages, is to be determined and notified to her after a fair hearing and not later than May 1, 1921, by an inter-allied reparation commission. At the same time a schedule of payments to discharge the obligation within 30 years shall be presented. These payments are subject to postponement in certain contingencies. Germany irrevocably recognizes the full authority of this commission, agrees to supply it with all the necessary information and to pass legislation to effectuate its findings. She further agrees to restore to the allies cash and certain articles which can be identified.

As an immediate step toward restoration, Germany shall pay within two years 20,000,000,000 marks in either gold, goods, ships or other specific forms of payment, with the understanding that certain expenses, such as those of the armies of occupation and payment for food and raw materials may be deducted at the discretion of the allies. Germany further binds herself to repay all sums borrowed by Belgium from her allies as a result of Germany's violation of the treaty of 1839 up to November 11, 1918, and for this purpose will issue at once and hand over to the reparation commission 5 per cent gold bonds falling due in 1926.

While the allied and associated governments recognize that the resources of Germany are not adequate, after taking into account permanent diminution of such resources which will result from other treaty claims to make complete reparation for all such loss and damage, they require her to make compensation for all damages caused to civilians under seven main categories:

(A)—Damages by personal injury to civilians caused by acts of war, directly or indirectly; (B)—Damage caused to civilians by acts of cruelty ordered by the enemy and to civilians in the occupied territory; (C)—Damages caused by maltreatment of prisoners; (D)—Damages to the allied peoples represented by pensions and separation allowances, capitalized at the signature of this treaty; (E)—Damages to property other than naval or military material. (F)—Damages to civilians by being forced to labor; (G)—Damages in the form of levies on fines imposed by the enemy.

In periodically estimating Germany's capacity to pay, the reparation commission shall examine the German system of taxation, first to the end that the sums for reparation which Germany is required to pay shall become a charge upon all her revenues prior to that for the service or discharge of any domestic loan, and secondly so as to satisfy itself that in general the German scheme of taxation is fully as heavy proportionately as that of any of the powers represented on the commission.

The measures which the allied and associated powers shall have the right to take in case of voluntary default by Germany and which Germany agrees not to regard as acts of war, may include economic and financial prohibitions and reprisals and in general such other measures as the respective governments may determine to be necessary in the circumstances.

The commission shall consist of one representative each of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Belgium and, in certain cases, of Japan and Serbia, with all other allied powers entitled, when their claims are under consideration, to the right of presentation without voting power. It shall permit Germany to give evidence regarding her capacity to pay and shall assure her a just opportunity to be heard. It shall make its headquarters at Paris; establish its own procedure and personnel; have general control of the whole reparation problem, and become the exclusive agency of the allies for receiving, holding, selling and distributing reparation payments. Majority vote shall prevail, except that unanimity is required on questions involving the sovereignty of any of the allies, the cancellation of all or part of Germany's obligations, the time and manner of selling, distributing and negotiating bonds issued by Germany and postponement between 1921 and 1926 of annual payments . . . between 1930 and any postponement after 1926 for a period of more than three years, the application of a different method of measuring damage than in a similar former case, and the interpretation of provisions. Withdrawal from representation is permitted on 12 months' notice. The commission may require Germany to give from time to time, by way of guaranty, issues of bonds or other obligations to cover such claims as are not otherwise satisfied. In this connection and on account of the total amount of claims, bond issues are presently to be required of Germany in acknowledgement of its debt as follows:

Twenty billion marks gold, payable not later than May 1, 1921, without interest; 40,000,000,000 marks gold, bearing 2½ per cent interest between 1920 and 1926, and thereafter 5 per cent, with a 1 per cent sinking fund payment beginning in 1926 and an undertaking to deliver 40,000,000,000 marks gold bonds bearing interest at 5 per cent, under terms to be fixed by the commission.

Interest on Germany's debt will be 5 per cent unless otherwise determined by the commission in the future and payments that are not made in gold may "be accepted by the commission in the form of properties, commodities, businesses, rights, concessions, etc." Certificates of beneficial interest, representing either bonds or goods delivered by Germany may be issued by the commission to the interested power, no power being entitled, however, to have its certificates divided into more than five pieces. As bonds are distributed and pass from the control of the commission, an amount of Germany's debt equivalent to their par value is to be considered as liquidated.

Shipping.

The German government recognizes the right of the allies to the replacement, ton for ton and class for class, of all merchant ships and fishing boats lost or damaged owing to the war, and agrees to cede to the allies all German merchant ships of 1600 tons gross and upwards; one-half of her ships between 1600 and 1000 tons gross and one-quarter of her steam trawlers and other fishing boats. These ships are to be delivered within two months to the reparation commission, together with documents of title evidencing the transfer of the ships free from incumbrance.

"As an additional part of reparation," the German government further agrees to build merchant ships for the account of the allies to the amount of not exceeding 200,000 tons gross annually during the next five years. All ships used for inland navigation taken by Germany from the allies are to be restored within two months, the amount of loss not covered by restitution to be made up by the cession of the German river fleet up to 20 per cent thereof.

In order to effect payment by deliveries in kind, Germany is required, for a limited number of years, varying in the case of each, to deliver coal, coal tar products, dyestuff and chemical drugs in specific amounts to the reparations commission. The commission may so modify the conditions of delivery as not to interfere unduly with Germany's industrial requirements. The deliveries of coal are based largely upon the principle of making good diminutions in the production of the allied countries resulting from the war.

Devastated Areas.

Germany undertakes to devote her economic resources directly to the physical restoration of the invaded areas. The reparation commission is authorized to require Germany to replace the destroyed articles by the delivery of animals, machinery, etc., existing in Germany and to manufacture materials required for reconstruction purposes; all with due consideration for Germany's essential domestic requirements.

As reparation for the destruction of the library of Louvain, Germany is to hand over manuscripts, early printed books, prints, etc., to the equivalent of those destroyed.

In addition to the above Germany is to hand over to Belgium wings now at Berlin belonging to the altar piece of "The Adoration of the Lamb," by Hubert and Jan Van Eyck, the center of which is now in the church of Saint Davo at Ghent, and the wings now at Berlin and Munich of the altar piece of "The Last Supper," by Dirk Bouts, the center of which belongs to the church of St. Peter at Louvain.

Coal—Germany is to deliver annually for ten years to France coal equivalent to the difference between annual prewar output of Nord and Pas de Calais mines and annual production during above ten-year period. Germany further gives options over ten years for delivery of 7,000,000 tons coal per year to France in addition to the above of 8,000,000 tons to Belgium, and of an amount rising from 4,500,000 tons in 1919 to 1920, to 8,500,000 tons in 1923 to 1924 to Italy at prices to be fixed as prescribed in the treaty. Coke may be taken in place of coal in ratio of three tons to four. Provision also is made for delivery to France over three years of benzol, coal tar and of ammonia. The commission has powers to postpone or annul the above deliveries if they interfere unduly with industrial requirements of Germany.

Dyestuffs and chemical drugs—Germany accords the option to the commission on dyestuffs and chemical drugs including quinine up to 50 per cent of total stock in Germany at the time the treaty comes into force, and similar option during each six months to end of 1924 up to 25 per cent of previous six months' output.

Cables—Germany renounces all title to specified cables, value of such as were privately owned being credited to her against reparation indebtedness.

Germany is to restore within six months the Koran of the Caliph Othman, formerly at Medina, to the king of the Hedjas, and the skull of Sultan Okwawa, formerly in German East Africa, to his Britannic majesty's government. The government is also to restore to the French government certain papers taken by the German authorities in 1870 belonging then to M. Reuher, and to restore the French flags taken during the war of 1870 and 1871.

Finance.

Powers to which German territory is ceded will assume a certain portion of the German pre-war debt, the amount to be fixed by the reparations commission on the basis of the ratio between the revenue of the ceded territory and Germany's total revenues for the three years preceding the war. In view, however, of the special circumstances under which Alsace-Lorraine was separated from France in 1871 when Germany refused to accept any part of the French public debt, France will not assume any part of Germany's pre-war debt there, nor will Poland share in certain German debts incurred for the oppression of Poland. If the value of the German public property in ceded territory exceeds the amount of debts assumed, the states to which property is ceded give credit on reparation for the excess with the exception of Alsace-Lorraine. Mandatory powers will not assume any German debts or give any credit for German government property. Germany renounces all right of representation on, or control of state banks, commission, or other similar international financial and economic organizations. Germany is required to pay the total cost of the armies of occupation from the date of the armistice as long as they are maintained in German territory, this cost to be a first charge on her resources. The cost of reparation is the next charge after making such provisions for payments for imports as the allies may deem necessary.

Germany is to deliver to the allied and associated powers all sums deposited in Germany by Turkey and Austria-Hungary in connection with the financial support extended by her to them during the war, and to transfer to the allies all claims against Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria or Turkey in connection with agreements made during the war.

Germany confirms the renunciation of the treaties of Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk. On the request of the reparations commission Germany will expropriate any right, rights or interests of her nationals in public utilities in ceded territories or those administered by mandatories and in Turkey, China, Russia, Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria and transfer them to the reparations commission which will credit her with their value.

Germany guarantees to repay to Brazil the fund arising from the sale of Sao Paulo coffee which she refused to allow Brazil to withdraw from Germany.

Economic Clauses.

Customs—For a period of six months Germany shall impose no tariff duties higher than the lowest in force in 1914, and for certain agricultural products, wines, vegetable oils, artificial silk and washed or scoured wool this restriction obtains for two and one-half years or five years unless further extended by the league of nations.

Germany must give most favored nation treatment to the allied and associated powers. She shall impose no customs tariff for five years on goods originating in Alsace-Lorraine and for three years on goods originating in former German territory ceded to Poland with the right of observation of a similar exception for Luxemburg.

Shipping.

Ships of the allied and associated powers shall for five years and thereafter under condition of reciprocity, unless the league of nations otherwise decides, enjoy the same rights in German ports as German vessels and have most favored nation treatment in fishing, coasting trade and towage even in territorial waters. Ships of a country having no seacoast may be registered at some one place within its territory.

Unfair Competition.

Germany undertakes to give the trade of the allied and associated powers adequate safeguards against unfair competition and in particular to suppress the use of false wrappings and markings and on condition of reciprocity to respect the laws and judicial decisions of allied and associated states, in respect of regional appelations of wines and spirits.

Treatment of Nationals.

Germany shall impose no exceptional taxes or restriction upon nationals of the allied and associated states for a period of five years, and, unless the league of nations acts, for an additional five years. German nationality shall not continue to attach to a person who has become a national of an allied or associated state.

Multilateral Conventions.

Some 40 multilateral conventions are renewed between Germany and the allied and associated powers, but special conditions are attached to Germany's re-admission to several. As to postal and telegraph conventions, Germany must not refuse to make reciprocal agreements with the new states. She must agree as respects the radio telegraphic convention to provisional rules to be communicated to her and adhere to the new convention when formulated. In the North Sea fisheries and North Sea liquor traffic convention, rights of inspection and police over associated fishing boats shall be exercised for at least five years only by vessels of these powers. As to the international railway union, she shall adhere to the new convention when formulated.

China.

As to the Chinese customs tariff arrangements, the arrangement of 1905 regarding Whang Poo and the Boxer indemnity of 1901; France, Portugal and Roumania, as to The Hague convention of 1903 relating to civil procedure; and Great Britain and the United States as to article three of the Samoan treaty of 1899, are relieved of all obligation toward Germany.

Bilaterial Treaties.

Each allied and associated state may renew any treaty with Germany insofar as consistent with the peace treaty by giving notice within six months. Treaties entered into by Germany since August 1, 1914, with other enemy states and before or since that date with Roumania, Russia and governments representing parts of Russia are abrogated and any concession granted under pressure by Russia to German subjects annulled. The allied and associated states are to enjoy most-favored-nation treatment under treaties entered into by Germany and other enemy states before August 1, 1914, and under treaties entered into by Germany and neutral states during the war.

Pre-War Debts.

A system of clearing houses is to be created within three months, one in Germany and one in each allied and associated state which adopts the plan for the payment of the pre-war debts, including those arising from contracts suspended by the war for the adjustment of the proceeds of the liquidation, also enemy property and the settlement of other obligations. Each participating state assumes responsibility for the payment of all debts owing by its nationals to nationals of the enemy states except in cases of pre-war insolvency of the debtor. The proceeds of the sale of private enemy property in each participating state may be used to pay the debts owed to the nationals of that state, direct payment from debtor to creditor and all communications relating thereto being prohibited. Disputes are to be settled by arbitration by the courts of the debtor country or by the mixed arbitral tribunal. Any ally or associated power may, however, decline to participate by giving Germany six months' notice.

Enemy Property.

Germany shall restore or pay for all private enemy property seized or damaged by her, the amount of damages to be fixed by the mixed arbitral tribunal. The allied and associated states may liquidate German private property within their territories as compensation for property of their nationals not restored or paid for by Germany for debts owed to their nationals by German nationals and for other claims against Germany. Germany is to compensate these nationals for such losses and to deliver within six months all documents relating to property held by its nationals in allied and associated states. All war legislation as to enemy property rights and interests is confirmed and all claims by Germany against the allied or associated governments for acts under exceptional measures abandoned.

Contracts.

Pre-war contracts between allied and associated nationals, excepting the United States, Japan and Brazil, and German nationals are canceled except for debts for accounts already performed, agreements for the transfer of property where the property had already passed, leases of land and houses, contracts of mortgages, pledge or lien, mining concessions, contracts with governments and insurance contracts.

Mixed arbitral tribunes shall be established of three members, one chosen by Germany, one by the associated states, and the third by agreement, or, failing which, by the president of Switzerland. They shall have jurisdiction over all disputes as to contracts concluded before the present peace treaty.

Fire insurance contracts are not considered annulled by the war, even if premiums have not been paid, but lapse at the date of the first annual premium falling due three months after the peace. Life insurance contracts may be restored by payments of accumulated premiums with interest, sums falling due on such contracts during the war to be recoverable with interest. Marine insurance contracts are dissolved by the outbreak of war except where the risk insured against has already been incurred. Where the risk had not attached, premiums paid are recoverable; otherwise premius due and sums due on losses are recoverable. Reinsurance treaties are abrogated unless invasion has made it impossible for the reinsured to find another reinsurer. Any allied or associated power, however, may cancel all the contracts running between its nation and a German life insurance company, the latter being obliged to hand over the proportion of its assets attributable to such policies.

Industrial Property Rights.

Rights as to industrial literaray and artistic property are re-established the special war measures of the allied and associated powers are ratified and the right reserved to impose conditions on the use of German patents and copyrights when in the public interest. Except as between the United States and Germany, pre-war licenses and rights to sue for infringements committed during the war are cancelled.

Opium.

The contracting powers agree, whether or not they have signed and ratified the opium convention of January 23, 1912, or signed the special protocol at The Hague in accordance with resolutions adopted by the third opium conference in 1914, to bring the said convention into force by enacting within 12 months of the peace the necessary legislation.

Religious Missions.

The allied and associated powers agree that the propertiese of religious missions in territories belonging or ceded to them shall continue in their work under the control of the powers, Germany renouncing all claims in their behalf.

Aerial Navigation.

Aircraft of the allied and associated powers shall have full liberty of passage and landing over and in German territory equal treatment with German planes as to use of German airdromes, and with most-favored-nation planese as to commercial trafic in Germany. Germany agrees to accept allied certificate of nationality, air worthiness or competency or licenses and to apply the convention relative to aerial navigation concluded between the allied and associate powers to her own aircraft over her own territory. These rules apply until 1923, unless Germany has since been admitted to the league of nations or to the above convention.

Freedom of Transit.

Germany must grant freedom of transit through her territories by rail or water to persons, goods, ships, carriages and mails from or to any of the allied or associated powers without customs or transit duties, undue delays, restrictions, or discriminations based on nationality, means of transport or place of entry or departure. Goods in transit shall be assured all possible speed of journey, especially perishable goods. Germany may not divert traffic from its normal course in favor of her own transport routes or maintain control stations in connection with transmigration traffic. She may not establish any tax discrimination against the ports of allied or associated powers; must grant the latter's seaports all factors and reduced tariffs granted her own or other nationals, and afford the allied and associated powers equal rights with those of her own nationals in her ports and waterways, save that she is free to open or close her maritime coasting trade.

Free Zones in Ports.

Free zones existing in German ports on August 1, 1914, must be maintained with due facilities as to warehouses and packing, without discrimination and without charges except for expenses of administration and use. Goods leaving the free zones for consumption in Germany and goods brought into the free zones from Germany shall be subject to the ordinary import and export taxes.

International Rivers.

The Elbe from the junction of the Vltava, the Vltava from Prague, the Oder from Oppa, the Niemen from Grodno and the Danube from Ulm are declared international, together with their connections. The riparian states must insure good conditions of navigation within their territories, unless a special organization exists therefor. Otherwise appeal may be had to a special tribunal of the league of nations, which also may arrange for a general international waterways convention.

The Elbe and the Oder are to be placed under international commissions to meet within three months, that for the Elbe composed of four representatives of Germany, two from Czecho-Slovakia and one each from Great Britain, France, Italy and Belgium; and that for the Oder composed of one each from Poland, Russia, Czecho-Slovakia, Great Britain, France, Denmark and Sweden. If any riparian state on the Nieman should so request of the league of nations, a similar commission shall be established there. These commissions shall upon request of any riprarian state meet within three months to revise any existing international agreement.

The Danube.

The European Danube commission reassumes its pre-war powers, but for the time being with representatives of only Great Britain, Italy and Roumania. The upper Danube is to be administered by a new international commission until a definitive state be drawn up at a conference of the powers nominated by the allied and associated governments within one year after the peace. The enemy governments shall make full reparations for all war damages caused to the European commission; shall cede their river facilities in surrendering territory, and give Czecho-Slovakia, Serbia and Roumania any rights necessary on their shores for carrying out improvements in navigation.

The Rhine and Moselle.

The Rhine is placed under the central commission, to meet at Strassburg within six months after the peace, and to be composed of four representatives of France, which shall in addition select the president, four of Germany, and two each of Great Britain, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland and the Netherlands. Germany must give France on the course of the Rhine included between the two extreme points of her frontiers all rights to take water to feed canals, while herself agreeing not to make canals on the right bank opposite France. She must also hand over to France all her drafts and designs for this part of the river.

Belgium is to be permitted to build a deep-draft Rhine-Meuse canal if she so desires within 25 years, in which case Germany must construct the part within her territory on plans drawn by Belgium; similarly, the interested allied governments may construct a Rhine-Meuse canal, both, if constructed, to come under the competent international ommission. Germany may not object if the central Rhine commission desires to extend its jurisdiction over the lower Moselle, the upper Rhine or lateral canals.

Germany must cede to the allied and associated governments certain tugs, vessels and facilities for navigation on all these rivers, the specific details to be established by an arbiter named by the United States. Decision will be based on the legitimate needs of the parties concerned and on the shipping traffic during the five years before the war. The value will be included in the regular reparation account. In the case of the Rhine shares in the German navigation companies and property such as wharves and warehouses, held by Germany in Rotterdam at the outbreak of the war, must be handed over.

Railways.

Germany, in addition to the most favored nation treatment on her railways, agrees to co-operate in the establishment of through ticket services for passengers and baggage; to ensure communication by rail between the allied, associated and other states; to allow the construction or improvement within 25 years of such lines as necessary, and to conform her rolling stock to enable its incorporation in trains of the allied or associated powers. She also agrees to accept the denunciation of the St. Gothard convention if Switzerland and Italy so request, and temporarily to execute instructions as to the transport of troops and supplies and the establishment of postal and telegraphic service, as provided.

Czecho-Slovakia.

To assure Czecho-Slovakia access to the sea, special rights are given her both north and south. Towards the Adriatic, she is permitted to run her own through train to Fiume and Triest. To the north, Germany is to lease her for 99 years spaces in Hamburg and Stettin the details, to be worked out by a commission of three representing Czecho-Slovakia, Germany and Great Britain.

The Kiel Canal.

The Kiel canal is to remain free and open to war and merchant ships of all nations at peace with Germany. Goods and ships of all states are to be treated on terms of absolute equality and no taxes to be imposed beyond those necessary for upkeep and improvement for which Germany is to be responsible. In case of violation or disagreement as to those provisions, any state may appeal to the league of nations and may demand the appointment of an international commission. For preliminary hearing of complaints Germany shall establish a local authority at Kiel.

International Labor Organization.

Members of the league of nations agree to establish a permanent organization to promote international adjustment of labor conditions, to consist of an annual international labor conference and an international labor office.

The former is composed of four representatives of each state, two from the government and one each from the employers and the employed—each of them may vote individually. It will be a deliberative legislative body, its measures taking the form of draft conventions or recommendations for legislation, which if passed by two-thirds vote, must be submitted to the law-making authority in every state participating. Each government may either enact the terms into law; approve the principle, but modify them to local needs; leave the actual legislation in case of a federal state to local legislatures; or reject the convention altogether without further obligation.

The international labor office is established at the seat of the league of nations as part of its organization. It is to collect and distribute information on labor throughout the world and prepare agenda for the conference. It will publish a periodical in French and English, and possibly other languages. Each state agrees to make for it for presentation to the conference an annual report of measures taken to execute accepted conventions; the governing body is its executive committee. It consists of 24 members, 12 representing the governments, six the employers and six the employes, to serve for three years.

On complaint that any government has failed to carry out a convention to which it is a party, the governing body may make inquiries directly to that government and in case the reply is unsatisfactory, may publish the complaint with comment. A complaint by one government against another may be referred by the governing body to a commission of inquiry nominated by the secretary-general of the league. If the commission report fails to bring satisfactory action, the matter may be taken to a permanent court of international justice for final decision. The chief reliance for securing enforcement of the law will be publicity with a possibility of economic action in the background.

The first meeting of the conference will take place in October, 1919, at Washington, to discuss the eight-hour day or 48-hour week; prevention of unemployment; extension and application of the international conventions adopted at Berne in 1906 prohibiting night work for women and the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches; and employment of women and children at night or in unhealthy work, of women before and after childbirth, including maternity benefit, and of children as regards minimum age.

Labor Clauses.

Nine principles of labor conditions were recognized on the ground that "the well-being, physical and moral, of the industrial wage-earners is of supreme international importance." With exceptions necessitated by differences of climate, habits and economic development, they include: The guiding principle that labor should not be regarded merely as a commodity or article of commerce; right of association of employers and employes; a wage adequate to maintain a reasonable standard of life; the eight-hour day or 48-hour week; a weekly rest of at least 24 hours, which should include Sunday wherever practicable; abolition of child labor and assurance of the continuation of the education and proper physical development of children; equal pay for equal work as between men and women; equitable treatment of all workers lawfully resident therein, including foreigners; and a system of inspection in which women should take part.

Guarantees.

Western Europe—German territory to the west of the Rhine, together with the bridgeheads, will be occupied by allied and associated troops for 15 years. If the conditions are faithfully carried out by Germany, certain districts, including the bridgehead of Cologne, will be evacuated at the expiration of five years; certain other districts, including the bridgehead of Coblenz and the territories nearest the Belgian frontier, will be evacuated after ten years, and the remainder, including the bridgenead of Mainz, will be evacuated after 15 years. In case the inter-allied reparation commission finds that Germany has failed to observe the whole or part of her obligations, either during the occupation or after the 15 years have expired, the whole or part of the areas specified will be reoccupied immediately.

If before the expiration of the 15 years Germany complies with all the treaty undertakings, the occupying forces will be withdrawn immediately.

Eastern Europe.—All German troops at present in territories to the east of the new frontier shall return as soon as the allied and associated governments deem wise. They are to abstain from all requisitions and are in no way to interfere with measures for national defense taken by the government concerned.

All questions regarding occupation not provided for by the treaty will be regulated by a subsequent convention or conventions which will have similar force and effect.

Miscellaneous.

Germany agrees to recognize the full validity of the treaties of peace and additional conventions to be concluded by the allied and associated powers with the powers allied with Germany; to agree to the decisions to be taken as to territories of Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey and to recognize the new states in the frontiers to be fixed for them.

Germany agrees not to put forward any pecuniary claims against any allied or associated power signing the present treaty based on events previous to the coming into force of the treaty.

Germany accepts all decrees as to German ships and goods made by any allied or associated prize court. The allies reserve the right to examine all decisions of German prize courts. The present treaty, of which the French and English texts are both authentic, shall be ratified and the depositions of ratifications made in Paris as soon as possible. The treaty is to become effective in all respects for each power on the date of deposition of its ratification.

TREATY HANDED GERMANS

(Continued From First Page.)

Clemenceau to the German delegates at the peace congress today:

"Gentlemen, plenipotentiaries of the German empire: It is neither the time nor the place for superfluous words. You have before you the accredited plenipotentiaries of all the small and great powers united to fight together in the war that has been so cruelly imposed upon them. The time has come when we must settle our account.

"You have asked for peace. We are ready to give you peace. We shall present you now a book which contains our conditions. You will be given every facility to examine these conditions and the time necessary for it. Everything will be done with the courtesy that is the privilege of civilized nations.

"To give you my thought completely, you will find us ready to give you any explanation you want, but we must say at the same time that this second treaty of Versailles has cost us too much not to take on our side all the necessary precautions and guarantees that the peace shall be a lasting one.

No Oral Discussion Allowed.

"I will give you notice of the procedure that has been adopted by the conference for discussion and if any one has any observations to offer he will have the right to do so. No oral discussion is to take place and the observations of the German delegation will have to be submitted in writing.

"The German plenipotentiaries will know that they have the maximum period of 15 days within which to present in English and French their written observations on the whole of the treaty. Before the expiration of the aforesaid period of 15 days the German delegates will be entitled to send their reply on particular headings of the treaty, or to ask questions in regard to them.

After having examined the observations within the aforementioned period, the supreme council will send their answers in writing to the German delegation and determine the period within which the final global (world-wide) answer must be given by this delegation.

Premier Speaks in French.

"The president wishes to add that when we receive, after two or three or four or five days any observations from the German delegation on any point of the treaty, we shall not wait until the end of the 15 days to give our answer. We shall at once proceed in the way indicated by this document."

M. Clemenceau spoke in French.

PARIS, May 7, 9:15 A. M.—(By the Associated Press.)—Vittorio Orlando, Italian premier, and Baron Sonnino, foreign minister, arrived in Paris from Rome this morning.

Orlando Is Welcomed.

When Premier Orlando and Foreign Minister Sonnino arrived in Paris this morning they were welcomed by Stephen Pichon, the French foreign minister. The Italian delegates were given an ovation by the Italian colony.

The Italian premier arrived at the Paris "White House" just as the council of four reassembled, and resumed his seat in the council.

As a basis of resuming participation in the peace negotiations, Premier Orlando accepted a proposal that Italy administer Fiume as a mandatory of the league of nations until 1923, after which Fiume will revert to Italian sovereignty.

During the Italian administration a harbor for the Jugo-Slavs will be built at a port lower down the Adriatic coast. The harbor will have railroad communication with Agram and other cities.

Italy, it is understood, also is prepared to make sacrifices of some of her other claims on the Dalmatian coast.

Agreement Is Made.

The proposal which induced the Italians to return to Paris was made to them by Camille Barrere, the French ambassador at Rome.

PARIS, May 7.—(Havas.)—France, the United States and Great Britain have concluded an agreement giving supplementary guarantees for France and security for the peace treaty, the Echo de Paris today says it has learned.

HARVESTER INCOME LARGE

EARNINGS FOR 1918 SLIGHTLY IN EXCESS OF 1917.

French Plat at Croix, Stripped by Germans, Being Re-equipped for Operations.

CHICAGO, May 7.—The International Harvester company's earnings for 1918 as shown by its nanual report, issued today, covering the operations of the merged companies, were slightly above the combined earnings of the two companies in 1917. The 1918 profit was $14,985,000, as against a combined profit of $12,659,000 in 1917. This profit represents a return of less than 7 per cent on the net investment in the business, or a profit of about 11 per cent before deducting $10,478,000 charged off for war losses, due to further depreciation of assets in Russia.

The report states that the basic eight-hour day is now standard in all plants of the company.

The French factory at Croix, stripped by the Germans, is being re-equipped and the plant at Neuss, Germany, is now protected by the American occupation. One factory near Moscow continued to run, despite disorders, but most of the plants and branches were closed. The report especially commends the courage and fidelity of the company's Russian organization. The total charged off to depreciation of assets in Russia during the war was $24,285,000 and the property there is now valued at only $4,750,000. In addition there is 30,000,000 in paper rubles, normally worth $45,000,000 gold, but now carried on the books at $16,600,000. The report says that the plan of employe representation in the management of the company is working well.

CENTRALIA BOYS IN GOTHAM

No News Received of M. H. McConnell Since October 27, 1918.

CENTRALIA, Wash., May 7.—(Special.)—Cecil E. Games, the first Centralia boy to appear in the casualty lists after the United States entered the war, has arrived in New York from overseas, according to word received by his relatives, who now reside in Dryad. The soldier was erroneously reported killed in action.

Mrs. Etta Potter, of this city, last night received a telegram announcing the arrival of her son, Wesley Snyder, company M, 161st infantry, in New York from overseas.

W. H. McConnell, who recently returned from overseas, received his discharge at Camp Lewis yesterday and passed through Centralia on his way to Stapleton, Or. He knew nothing of the whereabouts of his brother, Raymond McConnell, a Centralia boy, from whom no word has been received since October 27, 1918.

COUNTY FAIR DATES SET

Hood River Board Organizes for Greatest Annual Show.

Hood River, Or., May 7.—(Special.)—The first Hood River county fair, made possible by a recent appropriation of $500 by the county court, will be held on September 19-20. On the last day of the fair, the children of the county schools will vie in displays of cookery, garden products and livestock at the annual industrial school fair. The choicest of the exhibits will be sent to the Salem state fair.

Members of the County Fair board, appointed by the county court, are: C. E. McIntosh, A. W. Peters and D. L. Pierson. Mr. Peters has been elected president, and the organization of officers for the approaching fair has been perfected.

GERMANS LEARN PENALTY

(Continued From First Page.)

All civilian damages are to be reimbursed by Germany, her initial payment to be 20,000,000,000 marks, with subsequent payments to be secured by bonds. She must replace shipping ton for ton, handing over a great part of her mercantile tonnage and turning out new construction for the purpose. She must also devote her economic resources to rebuilding the devastated regions.

Occupation During Reparation.

Parts of Germany will be occupied on a diminishing scale until reparation is made.

Germany must agree to the trial of former Emperor William by an international court, and to the trial of others of her subjects for violations of the laws and customs of war.

The allies and Germany accept the league of nations, Germany, however, accepting only in principle and not as a member.

All treaties and agreements with bolshevik Russia must be abrogated, as well as the treaty of Bucharest with Roumania.

German prisoners of war are to be repatriated, but the allies will hold German officers as hostages for Germans accused of crimes.

EX-RECORDER UNDER FIRE

BOKS OF FORMER OFFICIAL TO BE INVESTIGATED.

Council Alleges Shortage in Accounts and Irregularities in Handling of Warrants.

BEND, Or., May 7.—(Special.)—Acting on orders from the Bend council, an investigation was started today by a special council committee, of the books of former Recorder H. C. Ellis, who four months after retiring from office, is alleged to owe the city $388.25. Another charge which is being investigated is that city warrants of the value of $2604.31 were used by Mr. Ellis in paying off part of his original obligation to the city three weeks ago.

The former recorder denies that there was ever a shortage in his accounts, asserts that the apparent debt was caused by his acceptance, over a period of two years, of city warrants in payment of fees, taxes and special assessments, and declares that he was unwilling to pay up until the accounts had been audited.

NEWPORT OWNERS CLASH

Condemnation of Front Street Asked to Prevent Damages.

NEWPORT, Or., May 7.—(Special.)—Newport city council held a stormy session last night. The climax was reached when George Savage, president of the council, stated that he was in favor of condemning Front street.

Such action would mean to close the city, for all the freight, mail, express and passengers from the outside land at Front street before going to other parts of the city. The fight was over the improvement of Front street, a thoroughfare now planked. The sand has been slipping away from in under the planks, due to a faulty bulkhead along Yaquina bay.

Ninety per cent of the property holders along the street signed a petition to the council asking that a new street be not made by filling the holes and laying new planks, until a solid concrete wall be built as a bulkhead.

Four voted to sustain the majority property owners and three dissented. Mr. Savage quickly asked the city attorney what means should be taken to condemn the main thoroughfare of the city to save it from possible damages.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS TO MEET

Workers of National Prominence to Address Conventions.

HOOD RIVER, Or., May 7.—(Special.)—The so-called annual twin conventions of the Oregon Sunday School association to be held at Corvallis from May 15 to 18, and at Baker from May 20 to 22, inclusive, will be the most notable ever held in the state, according to Mrs. J. E. Ferguson of Odell, president of the Hood River County association and director of the state organization. Musical programmes will be featured. They will be conducted by Walter Jenkins of Portland. The Willamette university quartet will visit each city.

Among the prominent Sunday school workers in attendance will be M. A. Honline, Dayton, Ohio; J. M. Locker, Chicago, and Charles R. Fisher, of California.

Mrs. Ferguson will address the Sunday school workers of Wasco county in their annual convention at Mosier next Saturday.

18TH ENGINEERS COMING

Portland to Give Greeting to Boys Who Saw Active Service Early.

At least a portion of the 18th engineers, one of the first military organizations to be organized in Portland and to leave for active service, will return through Portland according to word received at Liberty temple yesterday.

The communication received yesterday by reception officials states that 435 men of the 18th engineers will leave Garden City, Long Island, this morning and will pass through Portland six days later and en route to Camp Lewis where they will be mustered out. No definite plans for their entertainment will be made until it is known what hours they will be here, but as far as is possible the united war auxiliaries and the city reception committee will extend the same welcome and plans as will be tendered today to the 316th sanitary trains.

WAR HEROES ARE DIVIDED

Acceptance of Army Men in Legion Topic of Caucus Debate.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 7.—Heated debate whether regular army men should be barred from membership in the American legion, which opens a three-day caucus tomorrow, consumed the greater part of a preliminary caucus of delegates tonight.

After charges and counter-charges had been made that certain delegates were attempting to inject militarism and bolshevism into the tentative organization, a motion was adopted that regular army men be recommended for admission at the caucus for enrollment.

G. O. P. WINS IN BALTIMORE

Republican Mayor Elected First Time in Twenty Years.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 7.—For the first time in 20 years, the republicans elected a mayor yesterday when state's attorney William F. Broening defeated George Weems Williams, his democratic opponent.

A New Jersey woman has invented a mesh bag to hold a door key and prevent it from being lost among the contents of a pocketbook or shopping bag.