

## GERMANY IGNORES TERMS OF TREATY

### French Are Complaining Bitterly at Evasion.

### PROMISES NOT FULFILLED

#### Air Forces Declared Matrotained, Ammunition Manufactured and Factories Run Stealthily.

BY LINCOLN EYRE.  
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PARIS, June 26.—(Special Cable)—The amazing extent to which Germany has violated the military clauses of the peace treaty is being fully revealed for the first time in definite data and figures furnished partly by the French ministry of foreign affairs and partly by Marshal Foch's intelligence department. The information in question provides an explanation of France's fears of the rearmament of Germany and her insistence upon the rigid enforcement of the Versailles terms by the allied governments.

It is declared that even a casual perusal of the long list of Germany's evasions demonstrates that she has completely disregarded every clause calculated to impair her future military strength. Those few conditions which she has complied—and they may be enumerated on the fingers of one hand—are concerned with minor matters having no direct bearing upon her new army's potentialities.

For instance, she has finally observed, after much tergiversation and under pressure of the French occupation of Frankfurt, the special convention limiting her troops in the neutral area east of the Rhine to 17,000. But the forces she continues to maintain in the Reich proper are more than twice as large as the treaty permits. The Reichwehr Sicherheitspolizei, in staff and other units engaged in wilding up the affairs of the old imperial army, aggregate 400,000 soldiers, in addition to which there are 40,000 in the marine brigades and the volunteer corps and untold thousands more in the Zeitsfreiwillige (temporary volunteer) regiments and Einwohnerwehr (civil guards).

#### Military Arms Formidable.

And this formidable array of legions, equipped with an abundance of arms, ammunition and other war material, remains in existence a fortnight after the final date which under the treaty should have seen the German army reduced to a maximum of 200,000 men.

It will be recalled that while this reduction was supposed originally to have been completed three months after the treaty went into effect, or by April 10, the supreme council granted the Berlin government one month's delay.

Even more startling is Germany's contemptuous disregard of the clauses governing the armament she is authorized to preserve. Where the treaty annexed to the military terms fixes at 204 the number of light field guns and at 24 the number of field howitzers, she may have in her possession after the obligatory decrease in her army's strength, there are today, according to the allied commission of control, no less than 22,000 cannons, many of them large of calibre, in German hands.

Of machine guns she still possesses 25,000, where the treaty leaves her only 1200. Her legitimate stocks of other weapons are fully if not more disproportionate to the amounts stipulated in the military clauses.

As for ammunition, she has no vast supply that no accurate totaling of it has been possible.

Her air force remains mobilized and of thousands of airplanes she should have turned over to the allies not one has left its German airparks. Confidential reports made to the French government by General Nollet, chief of the control commission, and other French members of the important body, are unanimous in testifying to the German authorities' lack of good faith in complying with the allied military representatives. Germany will execute the treaty, French officers say, only if she is forced to do so.

Her delegates, the French believe, will come to the Spa conference with their mouths full of promises as empty—unless the entente powers compel the fulfillment of them by severe means—as those to which she committed herself at the signing of the treaty of Versailles a year ago.

#### Survey Shows Violations.

The following survey, based on the French government's data, shows in detail Germany's violations of the military clauses and the air clauses complementary to them: Article 180 and 183. Between them these articles provide for the reduction of the German army to 200,000 men, divided into a certain fixed number of military units.

This reduction, which is preliminary to the final decrease in Germany's armed strength, however, was supposed to have been carried out three months after the date of the treaty being put into effect. But the supreme council authorized the Germans to postpone the operation until May 10. On that date, instead of 200,000 men, Germany had, according to the inter-allied control commission figures, a total of 400,000, not including troops who are authorized to maintain in the neutral area.

This total comprises 270,000 soldiers of the liquidation of the old imperial army and 60,000 in the Sicherheitspolizei (special police force). It is exclusive, however, of two marine brigades and certain volunteer corps whose strength is estimated at 40,000, nor does it include either the Zeitsfreiwilligen or temporary volunteers and the einwohnerwehr or civil guards, whose estimated numbers run into many thousands.

Under article 162 the 200,000 men which Germany was permitted to have under arms on May 10 should have been divided into not more than 14 infantry and six cavalry divisions, each composed of a specified number of lesser units. This form of organization, however, has been wholly disregarded by the German army as now constituted. The proportion specified for the various branches of the service, the number of staffs and the total of special units do not correspond in any way to the treaty specifications. Eighty-seven squadrons of cavalry do not figure in its composition.

On the other hand, it includes 27

batteries of heavy artillery or of anti-aircraft guns and numerous aerostatical and technical formations, all of which are forbidden by the treaty. It has 32 infantry battalions, 30 batteries of artillery and 24 battalions that are allowed by articles 160 and 163. Formations not specified by the treaty, such as cyclist companies, companies for railroad exploitation, infantry liaison staffs, are being introduced.

#### Officer Proportion Too Great.

The proportion of officers is considerably greater than it should be. Germany's disinclined behavior is proved by such incidents as her demand to have brigade staffs composed of 15 officers and 65 men, where the French have only one officer and five men. As regards their irregular military forces the Germans report the dissolution of one of their marine brigades. The Berlin government has ordered that Zeitsfreiwilligen be disbanded save for those required to maintain order in the Ruhr valley and Leisig. The order has been obeyed. The order for muster-out of the Zeitsfreiwilligen was promulgated from Berlin on April 8 to the governments of the various German states. Its wording, however, made it rather ambiguous and still further the Einwohnerwehr through modifying their armament and relieving them of military exercises, than an act of suppression. The Sicherheitspolizei continues to exist in the form in which it was organized. Its strength, however, is now numbers only 50,000 men. In the opinion of the allied military experts, the army as constituted in a comparatively short time might be expanded into an army several millions strong.

Probably with this idea in mind, Germany coolly demanded permission to retain 12 additional batteries of anti-aircraft guns, which she insisted were essential for the protection of important outposts. She also demanded 21 batteries of minnow-launchers, and eight aviation camps.

#### Civil Police Overly-Abundant.

Article 181, which provides for the reduction of the army's civilian personnel to one-tenth of that laid down in the German budget of 1913 has not been carried out. Article 182, which forbids any increase in the numbers of municipal police, customs officers, forest guards and coast guards is believed to have been violated, though to what extent is unknown as yet. Article 184, which limits the German armament to the amount fixed in that table annexed to the military clauses, has been grossly violated.

The Reichwehr and the Sicherheitspolizei between them have about or triple the quantity of portable arms allowed under the table. They have fully 200 light field guns and howitzers too many and probably more than 100 heavier guns, the possession of which is strictly forbidden.

Article 165 specifies the total stocks of ammunition Germany is authorized to retain. Her violation of this article is flagrant. The allied control commission has been unable accurately to enumerate the huge stores of shells, cartridges, powder and explosives the Germans have hidden away.

Article 168, stipulating the storing of munitions by Germany at certain places approved by the allies has been largely disregarded.

Article 187 empowers the allies to fix the amount of artillery and other arms required for the armament of German fortresses. The allied commission fixed at 3500 the number of guns to be retained under this article. The Germans insisted that 4753 guns was the minimum. On two occasions the allies formally ordered the Berlin government to carry out their instructions in this matter without further delay. Thus far, however, the order has been disobeyed.

Article 168 forbids the Germans to manufacture weapons of any kind in factories other than those approved

by the allies. Here again the German government has deliberately sought to evade the treaty terms. The allied commissioners encounter great difficulty in their efforts at fact-checking. General Nollet reported that while he was convinced there were between 20,000 and 25,000 factories formerly engaged on war work, only 3127 were accounted for by the British government. Of this number, 293 have been finally passed upon and 321 have either already been or are being inspected.

The commission authorized Germany to retain two state arsenals for the manufacture or storage of each of the following categories of war material: Powder, explosives, ammunition, but the Germans replied that they must have at least 79 such establishments—a proposition wholly unacceptable to the allies.

The secret manufacture of guns and other material is carried out in the allied inspectors' very noses. Thus in the Krupp works at Essen a French official accidentally discovered 60 flat pieces, 180 ammunition wagons and hundreds of shell cases, the existence of which had been kept hidden from the control commission.

Article 169 directs the surrender by Germany of two months' stockpile of all arms and other war material in excess of the quantities she is authorized to retain under articles 164 and 185. By her own admission Germany still holds 21,800 guns or gun barrels, 26,000 machine guns, 75,000 portable arms, seven-eighths of a million flammethrowers, 240 flamethrowers. All these are of German make.

#### Possession of Arms Admitted.

In addition she admits there are in her possession the following weapons of foreign origin: 887 guns or gun barrels, 66 minnow-launchers, 6900 machine guns, and 847,000 portable arms, which figures the control commission considers far inferior to the real number. Germany expresses her readiness to surrender the remainder of the arms to the allies for destruction, but she is very slow in doing so. Nor has she provided an lists of war material other than that used for combatant purposes. For instance, no inventory whatever of the wagons, harnesses and other supply train equipment has been forthcoming.

Material actually delivered to the allies is for most part old and dilapidated, the newer stuff being kept for the reichwehr. The Berlin authorities specially requested to be permitted to retain their flammethrowers, claiming that these were much more serviceable in the quelling of riotous mobs than the more murderous machine guns.

Article 170, forbidding the importation or exportation of war material by Germany, has been frequently violated, as was shown by the notes of protest issued on several occasions by the council of ambassadors. Germany has been recently charged with sending large shipments of arms to Finland.

Article 171, by which the manufacture, importation or storage of poisonous gases and analogous liquids, arms, carriers, tanks and similar devices was prohibited, has been observed officially. There is reason to believe, however, that asphyxiating gases are still being made secretly.

Article 172, which obliges Germany to disclose to the allied governments "the nature and mode of manufacture of all explosives, toxic substances and other like chemical preparations used in war," one of the few provisions with which the Germans have complied in full.

Articles 173, 174 and 175, covering the terms of German military service, but German military discipline, have been violated in that no legislative enactments have been carried out only in assembly to enforce them.

Article 176, calling for the suppression of military exercises, has been violated to the extent that the reichwehr officers are assigned to instruct certain

scholastic organizations in gymnastic training.

Article 178 suppresses mobilization measures and "supplementary cadres" for existing military formations. While the mobilization centers have been abolished by the German government, reserves containing supplementary cadres of officers in the shape of Sicherheitspolizei, Zeitsfreiwilligen and einwohnerwehr, are still at the government's disposal.

Article 179 has been fulfilled by Germany for the simple reason that no other country at the present time wants to receive German military missions, which this article is designed to forbid.

Article 180, which provides for the dismantling and dismantling of fortified places west of a line drawn 50 kilometers east of the Rhine, has been executed under the guns of the allied armies of occupation.

#### Air Personnel Maintained.

The following data treat of those air clauses which concern the military as distinct from the naval terms of the treaty.

Article 189 begins: "The armed forces of Germany must not include any military or naval air forces." As previously stated, numerous aerial squadrons are still attached to both the reichwehr and Sicherheitspolizei.

Article 190, providing for the demobilization of the air force personnel within two months after the treaty takes effect, remains unexecuted. The reichwehr is still maintaining a considerable force of the police aeronautical forces, totalling 164 officers and 1858 men. This was requested by the council of ambassadors on March 11.

Nevertheless an aerial personnel aggregating some 2000 men is still mobilized.

Article 200 accords allied aircraft the right of free passage and landings over and on German territory. The government has initiated no legislation designed to enforce this article.

Article 201, which prohibits the manufacture of aircraft or their parts, has been violated in that factories visited by the control commission. Aircraft importation, also barred under this article, has not been made the subject of special law.

by the national assembly, however. Article 202 decrees that all military and naval aeronautical material, save 100 seaplanes employed in mine searching, shall be delivered to the allies. On May 3 the Germans began violations of this clause by destroying considerable numbers of planes in Prussia and Bavaria. The control commission also discovered 14 planes hidden away as well as 297 motors.

No Planes Surrendered.

In the allied inspections of German airparks and factories a total of 9283 airplanes, 11,533 motors and 11 dirigibles were located. No planes or other air material whatever, however, has been actually turned over to the allied governments.

Figures on the amount of destruction wrought by Germans are unobtainable at this time.

Two other articles intimately associated with the application of military clauses have been violated wholly or partly by Germany. First, article 206 refers to facilities the Berlin government is supposed to grant to the control commission and which in many cases have been withheld. Temporarily at least; second, article 211 calls for the modification of German laws necessary for the execution of this part of the treaty. No such modification has taken place.

Article 235. Germany has so far not made any advances of money on the 20,000,000 gold marks, bonds for which amount were to have been issued under this article.

Article 238. Restitutions of an industrial and agricultural order have taken place under reasonable conditions, in execution of the protocols of the armistice. But concerning household effects, works of art, securities and money, no restitution has as yet been made. Germany is discussing the procedure to be followed in this regard.

Neither cash stolen by the Germans nor securities have yet been returned. Article 239—None of these has been executed by Germany.

The clauses of chapter I (articles 254 to 267) have all been violated, concerning both importations and exportations. Germany has established an arbitrary and secret system of discrimination which permits her to receive merchandise from one source while excluding that of another. For her exports she makes differential prices, according to the country to

which they are destined—alied, neutral or former enemy; the German administration also intervenes in business done by private persons so as to change the price, the date of delivery, the money to be paid, and even to prevent transactions altogether.

Contrary to articles 68 and 268 the products from Alsace-Lorraine, which should be admitted freely with certain limitations, are still interdicted and subject to license. Only recently Germany has agreed to do away with the import duties imposed on these products. The same applies to the products from the Saar.

No disposition seems to have been taken by Germany for the application of articles 274 and 275 for the prevention of unfair competition with allied or associated manufacturers.

The deliveries of cattle stolen take place with difficulty and under unsatisfactory conditions.

The deliveries of German coal to France made in the first four months of 1920, even when the quantities delivered in anticipation, according to the protocol of August 29, 1919, are added, are very much less than was provided for by the commission of reparations and required by the treaty of peace. Thus for the month of May the commission of reparations had fixed the deliveries at 1,800,000 tons, but the deliveries made up to date do not exceed 900,000 tons.

No deliveries of benzol, tar or coke have been made to date. The deliveries of sulphate of ammonia are only beginning.

No deliveries of pharmaceutical products have been made.

The German government has not given any answer to the request of the French government that the stolen French archives be returned.

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## OREGON MEN IN MAJORITY

### COLLEGE STUDENTS AT TRAINING CAMP IN CALIFORNIA.

Other Institutions Represented Are Universities of Oregon, Idaho and Washington.

CAMP KEARNEY, Cal. June 26.—(Special).—Oregon Agricultural college has the largest number of men in the R. C. T. C. here. Prominent among the institutions represented in camp are Washington State college, the University of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana.

Besides these institutions are students from the several high schools and colleges in New Mexico, Nevada, Wyoming and Colorado.

The fact that Oregon Agricultural college has made the distinguished class of military institutions entitled men in camps from that school to wear a gold sleeve star.

Additional units will arrive from day to day until the 1175 men are completely billeted. Then follows six weeks of intensive training.

The civil and social clubs of San Diego have provided for entertainments for the men while they are in the city on week ends. Provisions have been made also at camp for the entertainment of the men.

The camp is under the direction of Colonel Chrisman with Major Joseph K. Partello as senior instructor.

### Honor Colleges Listed

Oregon School Among Those Receiving "Distinguished" Title.

OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, June 26.—(Special).—A complete list of institutions awarded the "Distinguished Institution" title for efficiency in military work has been received by the military department of the college.

The list is as follows: Agricultural and Technical College of Texas, Alabama Polytechnic institute, Cornell university, Johns Hopkins university, Norwich university, Ohio State college, Oregon Agricultural college, Pennsylvania Military college, Purdue university, St. Johns college, The Citadel, University of California, University of Florida, University of Illinois, University of Indiana, University of Minnesota, University of Missouri, University of Wisconsin, Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical college and Polytechnic institute, Virginia Military institute.

Read The Oregonian classified ads.

Empire Held for Grand Larceny.

SALEM, Or., June 26.—(Special).—B. F. Davies, Salem umpire, who was arrested recently on a charge of burglary in connection with breaking into the house of his wife's sister and dragging Mrs. Davies into the yard, where she was beaten, today was held to appear before the Marion county grand jury at its next session. In default of bail Davies was committed to the county jail.

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LOS ANGELES SAN FRANCISCO PORTLAND