

Germany Must Pay for Damage to Property

THROUGH SERVICE TO BE PROVIDED ON GERMAN ROADS

Railway Lines to Be Made Over So as to Permit Use of Cars From the Neighboring Nations.

KIEL CANAL REMAINS FREE

Rhine Placed Under Central Commission; Free Ports to Remain as They Existed Before War.

(Continued From Preceding Page)

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.

BILATERAL 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 debts 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 relative thereto being prohibited. Disputes may 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 damage 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 nations, 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 tribunals shall be established of three members, one chosen by Germany, one by the associated states and the third by agreement or falling 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 dissolved 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 is incurred against has already been incurred. Where the risk had not attached, premiums paid are recoverable; otherwise premiums 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 literary and artistic property are reattached, pre-war contracts are dissolved by the outbreak of war except where the risk is incurred against has already been incurred. Where the risk had not attached, premiums paid are recoverable; otherwise premiums 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.

OPUIUM

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 properties 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 except in cases of pre-war debts 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 relative thereto being prohibited. Disputes may 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.

FREEDOM OF TRANSIT

Germany must grant freedom of transit through her territories by rail or water to persons, goods, ships, cargoes 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 transshipment 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 warehouse, packing, without discrimination and without charges except for expenses of administration and usage. 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 Vitava, the Vitava from Prague, the Oder from Oppa, the Nieman from Grodno and the Danube from Ulm are declared international together with their connections. The riparian states must insure good conditions of navigation within her 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 Great Britain, France, Italy and Belgium; and that for the Oder composed of one each from Poland, Russia, Czechoslovakia, 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 riparian state meet within three months to revise any existing international agreement.

THE DANUBE

The European Danube commission re-assumes 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 definite state be drawn up at a conference of the powers and 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 Czechoslovakia and Roumania the same rights necessary on their shores for carrying out improvements in navigation.

RHINE AND MOSELLE

The Rhine is placed under the central commission, to meet at Strasbourg 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 and Moselle, the right 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, come under the competent international commission. 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 tug, vessels and facilities for navigation on all these rivers, the specific details to be established by an arbitral 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, must cooperate in the establishment of through-ticket services for passengers and baggage; to ensure communication by rail between the allied, associated and neutral 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 sup-

plies and the establishment of postal and telegraphic services, as provided.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

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

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 are 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

Members of the League of Nations agree to establish a permanent organization to promote international agreement 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 whom 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 a two-thirds vote, must be submitted to the law-making authority in every state participating. Each government may either accept or object to the convention in principle, but modify them to local needs; leave the actual legislation in case of objection to local legislative bodies; or object to 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 reports 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 employees, to serve for three years. The international labor office is to be satisfied that the 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 to the governing body to a commission of inquiry naming 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 be held in Geneva, Oct. 1919, in Washington, to discuss the eight-hour day or 48-hour week; prevention of unemployment; extension and application of the 1906 convention on the night work for women and the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches; abolition of child labor and children at night or in unhealthy work, of women before and after childbirth, including maternity benefit, and of women as well as minimum age.

LABOR CLAUSES

Nine principals 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 employees; 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 10 years, and the remainder, including the bridgehead 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. Eastern Europe—All German territory at present in territories to the east of the new frontier shall return as soon as the allied and associated governments and Turkey 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 claim against any allied or associated power signing the present treaty based on events previous to the coming into force of the treaty. Germany agrees to accept 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.

U-Boat Commander in London Tower London, May 2.—(L. N. S.)—The commander of a German submarine who sank a number of allied hospital ships, during the war is now confined in the Tower of London. The Star stated this afternoon. The German was brought here from Spain.

"DANDERINE" FOR FALLING HAIR



A small bottle of Danderine costs but a few cents at any store. It stops falling hair, itching scalp and ends dandruff, besides it doubles the beauty of your hair, making it appear twice as heavy, thick and abundant. Try it!

"FAKE" ASPIRIN WAS TALGUM

Counterfeiter Caught! The New York health authorities had a Brooklyn manufacturer sentenced to the penitentiary for selling throughout the United States millions of "Talgum powder" tablets as Aspirin Tablets.

Don't ask for Aspirin Tablets—Always say "Bayer."

Don't buy Aspirin in a pill box! Get Bayer package!



Always say, "Give me genuine 'Bayer Tablets of Aspirin.'" Inist you want only the Bayer package with the "Bayer Cross" on the package and on the tablets.

The genuine "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" have been proved safe by millions for Pain, Headache, Neuralgia, Toothache, Earache, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Colds, Grippe, Influenza Colds, Joint Pains, Neuritis. Proper dose in every "Bayer" package. American owned!

Boxes of 12 tablets—Bottles of 24—Bottles of 100—Also Capsules. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monacovincident of Salty/Guad

Giant Shoe Sale

FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY At Portland's Busy Shoe Store

Oak Tan Shoe Store, 262 Washington

Thousands of Pairs of Standard and Well-Known Brands of Shoes

Placed on Sale for Quick Disposal

We advise all our regular customers and the trade in general to be here these two days and save big on good shoes. Large selections and all styles for spring.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES AND PUMPS \$1

Ladies' and Children's Shoes and Pumps—broken lines, odds and ends, mostly small sizes. Choice

\$4 and \$5 Ladies' Fine Kid and Patent Leather Pumps With Buckles, Choice \$1.95

\$7.50 Ladies' Dark Brown Kid Shoes

Newest Styles All Sizes At \$4.95

\$10 Ladies' Gray Kid Shoes

All kid with military and French heels

\$6.35

\$9.00 Florshiem, O'Donnell & Crosset Shoes for Men \$5.79

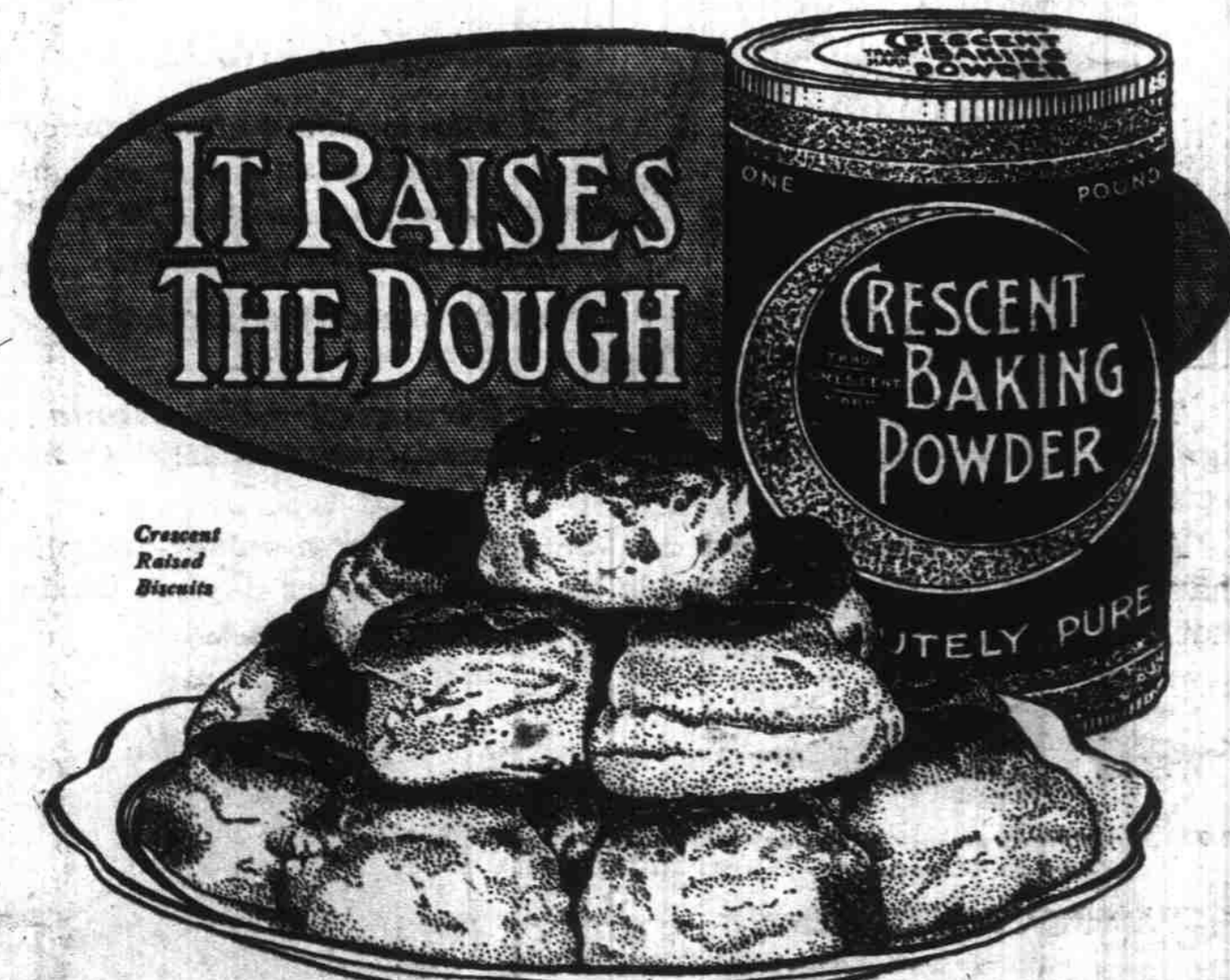
\$7.50 Men's Solid Gun-metal Dress Shoes With Comfortable Lasts \$4.85

\$6.00 Men's Strong Work Shoes, Gotzian Brand at \$3.69

\$10 Men's Shoes, Brown and Tan, English Lasts, with or without light tops. \$6.80

OAK TAN SHOE STORE

262 WASHINGTON ST., Bet. 3d and 4th, OPP. LADD & TILTON BANK



Crescent Baking Powder

Write for Cook Book Crescent Mfg. Co., Seattle, Wash. Sold by Grocers