

AUSTRIAN TREATY SIMILAR IN TERMS TO GERMAN PACT

Must Demobilize Her Army and
Naval Forces and Recognize
League of Nations as Binding.

Lines to Be Drawn Later

Those Guilty of Violations of
International Law Are to Be
Tried by Courts of the Allies.

(Continued From Page One)

cost of the war. Describing conditions in Austria, he said:

"Only by the relief organized by Herbert Hoover have we avoided absolute starvation."

"We trust in your sense of justice and practical spirit to demand that we be crushed," said Renner. "We are disposed to recognize our own responsibilities and accept our share in proportion with the other great powers."

MAKES PLEA FOR CLEMENCY

"Our revolution was pacific and without military action. It was simply a social revolution, as peaceful and reasonable as possible, and we will not depart from that line of conduct and policy if you give us the peace of justice and democracy necessary for our economic existence."

Renner pointed out that the new Austrian republic, which is an outgrowth of the old Austrian monarchy, never declared war against any of the present allies. Evidently realizing that he might have no future opportunity to present Austria's claims verbally, he took advantage of the occasion to read a lengthy typewritten address setting forth her claims for clemency.

"We realize we are in your hands, but we ask in the name of humanity that you accord us the Wilsonian principles, recognized by the allies, to dispose of ourselves."

WILLING TO COOPERATE

In conclusion, Renner said:

"You may rest assured that our foremost wish is cooperation, according to our strength and within uncontested boundaries to secure the possession of our liberties and civilization. We will cooperate to the fullest possible extent in the League of Nations for attainment of world peace."

Following the translation of Renner's speech into English and Italian, Clemenceau asked if the Austrians had any more to say.

They replied in the negative.

The Austrian delegates appeared in morning dress, while most of the allied representatives wore business suits. Mrs. Diaz, wife of the Italian general, was the only woman present.

The meeting adjourned at 1:14 p. m.

BOUNDARIES FIXED LATER

While the treaty indicates generally the territory of Austria, the precise boundaries will be fixed later either by the allies or a mixed commission.

"THE MINTS OF HELL"

An Absorbing Drama of the Gold-Rush Days

JUSTICE was administered by primitive methods in the Yukon Country. Dishonest men stopped at nothing to accomplish their purpose—and honest men stopped at no extreme to punish them.

BILL PARSONS

in "CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE"

and **BURTON HOLMES**

SCENIC

AGAIN WE SAY, COME EARLY

BOLEMBIA

"Plenty for Twenty"

BOLEMBIA

BOLEMBIA

BOLEMBIA

tion. It provides that Austria shall retain the northern boundary she had in 1914, with the Czech-Slovak boundaries on the northwest, while on the south she will be assigned the boundaries fixed under the treaties of 1918, except the regions of Marburg and Radkersburg, the allegiance of which will be decided by plebiscite. The treaty holds that the recent plebiscite in Vorarlberg, where the population voted to remain in Switzerland is invalid and provides that Vorarlberg shall remain with Austria and pay her portion of the Austrian war debts and indemnities.

Text of summary:

"The conditions of peace of the allied and associated powers, with the exception of military, reparations, financial and certain political matters, have been handed to the Austrian plenipotentiaries at St. Germain today. Those clauses which are not yet ready for presentation will be delivered as soon as possible. The Austrians in the meantime having the opportunity to begin work on the greater part of the treaty in an effort to facilitate a final decision."

FOLLOWS GERMAN OUTLINE

"The Austrian treaty follows exactly the same outline as the German and in many respects is similar to the German proposal for the change in name. Certain specific clauses which applied only to Germany are of course omitted and certain new clauses included, especially as regards the new states created out of the former Austro-Hungarian empire and the protection of the rights of the racial, religious and linguistic minorities in Austria, the Czech-Slovakia, Rumania and Poland."

"Austria is left by the treaty a state of from six million or seven million people inhabiting a territory of between 100,000 and 150,000 square miles."

It is required to recognize the complete independence of Hungary, Czech-Slovakia and the Serbo-Croatian states, and to renounce all her claims and territories which previously in union with her composed the empire of Austria-Hungary with its population of over fifty million people.

ACCEPTS LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Austria agrees to accept the League of Nations covenant and the labor charter, to renounce all her extra-European rights, to demobilize her whole naval and aerial forces, to admit the right of trial by the allied and associated powers of her nationals guilty of violating the law and customs in force and to accept detailed provisions similar to those of the German treaty as to economic relations and freedom of transit.

On the following summary part one of the treaty, containing the covenant of the League of Nations and part 12, containing the labor convention, are omitted as being identical with corresponding sections of the German treaty.

Part six, dealing with prisoners of war and graves, and part 11, with aerial navigation, are also identical, except for the substitution of names and are likewise omitted. Part 13 of the German treaty, containing guarantees of execution, is not paralleled in the Austrian treaty.

PREAMBLE MORE DETAILED

"The preamble is longer and more detailed than in the German summary and is as follows:

"Whereas, on the request of the former imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government an armistice was granted to Austria-Hungary on November 3, 1918, by the principal allied and associated powers, in order that a treaty of peace might be concluded, and,

"Whereas, the allied and associated powers are equally desirous that the treaty, in which certain among them were successively involved, directly or indirectly against Austria, and which originated in the declaration of war against Serbia on July 28, 1914, by the former German imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government and in the hostilities conducted by Germany in alliance with Austria-Hungary, should be replaced by a firm, just and durable peace, and,

NEW GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZED

"Whereas, the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy has now ceased to exist and has been replaced in Austria by a republican government, and,

"Whereas, the principal allied and associated powers have already recognized the Czech-Slovak state, in which are incorporated certain portions of the said monarchy, as a free, independent and allied state, and,

"Whereas, the state powers have also recognized the union of certain portions of the said monarchy with the territory of the kingdom of Serbia as a free, independent and allied state under the name of Serbia, and,

"Whereas, it is necessary while restoring peace to regulate the situation which has arisen from the dissolution of the said monarchy and the formation of the said states, and to establish the government of those countries on a firm foundation of justice and equity."

STATE OF WAR TERMINATES

"For this purpose, the high contracting parties, duly authorized, have communicated their full powers, found in good and due form to have agreed as follows:

"From the coming into force of the present treaty the state of war will terminate."

"Austria is recognized as a new and independent state under the name of the republic of Austria. From that moment and subject to the provisions of this treaty, official relations will exist between the allied and associated powers and the republic of Austria."

"The northern frontier, facing Czech-Slovakia, follows the existing administrative boundaries formerly separating the provinces of Bohemia and Moravia from those of the upper and lower Austria provinces, subject to certain minor modifications, notably in the regions of Grunt and Fildsburg and along the river Moravia. The southern frontier facing Italy and the Serbo-Croat-Slovene state is to be fixed by the principal allied and associated powers at a later date."

"In the eastern part (the line) will pass just east of Bleiburg across the Drave just above its confluence with the Lavant, and thence will pass north of the Drave, so as to leave the Serbo-Croat-Slovene state Marburg and Radkersburg, just to the north of which latter place it will join the Hungarian frontier. The western and northwestern frontiers facing Bavaria, the western frontier facing Switzerland and the eastern frontier facing Hungary remain unchanged."

FRONTIERS ARE ACCEPTED

"The high contracting parties recognize and accept the frontiers of Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, the Serbo-Croat-Slovene state and the Czech-Slovak state as at present or ultimately determined. Austria renounces in favor of the principal allied and associated powers all her rights and titles over territories formerly belonging to her which, though outside the new frontiers of Austria, have not at present been assigned to any state undertaking to accept the settlement to be made in regard to these territories."

"The Czech-Slovak state: Austria recognizes the complete independence of the Czech-Slovak state, including the autonomous territory south of the Carpathians, in conformity with the action already taken by the allied and associated powers."

WILL FIX BOUNDARIES

"The exact boundary between Austria and new states is to be fixed by a field commission of seven members, five nominated by the principal allied and associated powers and one each by Austria and Czech-Slovakia. Czech-Slovakia agrees to embody in a treaty with the principal allied and associated powers such provisions as may be deemed necessary to protect racial, religious or linguistic minorities and to ensure freedom of transit for the commerce of other nations."

"The Serbo-Croat-Slovene state: Austria similarly recognizes the complete independence of the Serbo-Croat-Slovene state and renounces her rights and titles."

"A similarly appointed field commission, including a member nominated by the Serbo-Croat-Slovene state, is to fix the exact boundary. The question of the basin of Klagenfurt is reserved. The Serbo-Croat-Slovene state agrees to the complete independence of the Brez-Litovak treaty and all treaties or agreements of all kinds concluded since the revolution of November 1918 with all governments or political groups on territory of the former Russian empire. The allies reserve all rights on the part of Russia for restitution and satisfaction of the annulment of the principles of the present treaty."

"Austria is to consent to the abrogation of the treaties of 1830, by which Belgium was established, as a neutral state and to accept in advance any convention with which the allies may determine to replace them. Austria adheres to the abrogation of the neutrality of the grand duchy of Luxembourg and accepts in advance all international agreements as to be reached by the allied and associated powers."

DEAL WITH TURKEY LATER

"Austria accepts all the arrangements which the allies and associated powers make with Turkey and Bulgaria with reference to any rights, privileges or interests in the territories of the former Austria, or her nationals and not dealt with elsewhere. Austria accepts all arrangements with the allied and associated powers with reference to Germany concerning the territories whose abandonment was imposed upon Denmark by the treaty of 1864."

In a series of special clauses, Austria undertakes to bring her institutions into conformity with the principles of liberty and justice and acknowledge that the obligations for the protection of minority peoples are matters of international concern over which the League of Nations has jurisdiction. She assures complete protection of life and liberty to all inhabitants of Austria, without distinction of birth, nationality, language, race or religion, together with the right of the free exercise of any creed."

SCHOOL RESTRICTIONS LIFTED

"All Austrian nationals, without distinction of race, language or religion, are to be equal before the law. No restrictions are to be imposed upon the free use of any language in public or private life, and reasonable facilities are to be given Austrian nationals of non-German speech for the use of their language before the courts."

"Austrian nationals belonging to racial, religious or linguistic minorities are to enjoy the same protection as other Austrian nationals, in particular with regard to schools and other educational establishments, and in districts where a considerable proportion of Austrian nationals of other than German speech are resident facilities are to be given in schools for the instruction of children in their own language, and an equitable share of public funds is to be provided for the purpose. These provisions do not preclude the Austrian government from making the teaching of German obligatory. They are to be embodied by Austria in her fundamental law as a bill of rights, and provisions regarding them are to be under the protection of the League of Nations."

MUST SURRENDER WARSHIPS

"Outside Europe Austria renounces all right to titles and privileges as to her own or her allies' territories, to all the allied and associated powers, and undertakes to accept whatever measures are taken by the principal allied powers in relation thereto."

"The clauses as to Egypt, Morocco, China and Siam are identical, after the necessary modifications, with those of the German treaty, except that especially in the case of China there is no need for so many details."

"The military clauses are preserved. 'Naval—All Austro-Hungarian warships, submarines and vessels of the Danube flotilla are to be finally surrendered to the principal allied and associated powers.'

"Twenty-one specified auxiliary cruisers are to be disarmed and treated as merchant ships."

ALL NAVAL ARMS SURRENDERED

"All warships and submarines under construction in ports which belong or have belonged to Austria-Hungary shall be broken up, the salvage not to be used except for industrial purposes and not to be sold to foreign countries. The construction or acquisition of any submarines, even for commercial purposes, is forbidden. All naval arms, ammunition and other war material belonging to Austria-Hungary at the date of the armistice shall be surrendered to the allies."

"The Austrian wireless station at Vienna is not to be used for naval, military or political messages relating to Austria or her late allies without the consent of the allied and associated governments during three months, but only for commercial purposes under supervision. During the same period Austria shall not build nor use any high power wireless stations."

DEMILITARIZATION PROVIDED

"All clauses: Austria may have no military or naval air forces, including dirigibles, must demobilize all existing aircraft within two months and must surrender to the principal powers wide categories of aviation material."

"General: Austria agrees not to accord credit or send any military, naval or air mission to any foreign country, nor to allow Austrian nationals to enlist in the army, navy or air service of any foreign power."

"Part seven on penalties, corresponds with the German treaty, except for the omission of any provision similar to that calling for the trial of the ex-kaisers of Germany, and the addition of a provision requiring the new states to help prosecute and punish any of their nationals so guilty."

REPARATION CLAUSE RESERVED

"Part eight, on reparations, and part nine on financial clauses are reserved. 'Part 10 on economic clauses are, except in certain details, such as shipping, similar to those of the German treaty. Special provisions are added, however, for former Austro-Hungarian nationals acquiring an allied nationality similar to those in the German treaty relating to the inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine. Their contracts are maintained subject to cancellation by their government. Austria undertakes to recognize, in agreement or convention made by the allies to safeguard the interests of their nationals in any undertakings constituted under Austro-Hungarian law which operates in territories detached from the former Austro-Hungarian empire and to transfer any necessary documents and information in regard to them."

GIVEN ACCESS TO ADRIATIC

"The clauses as to freedom of transit are the same in the Austrian as in the German treaty, except for the omission of provisions affecting Germany alone and the insertion of specific clauses

READING MATTER FOR LOGGING CAMPS PLEA IS MADE TO PUBLIC

"Remember Blue Boxes." Request of Worker Interested in Supplying Camp Needs.

"Remember the blue boxes," pleads Captain John Anderson, who has just returned from visiting a number of logging camps and other out-of-the-way places where men in great numbers are denied satisfaction of their desire to read.

"There are thousands of men whose appreciation for the books and magazines that are thrown on the rubbish heap or burned in the logging camps is so far distant from the source of supply that they have no way of securing reading matter unless it is sent to them by their well wishers. These men not only express a great desire for current magazines, but for any books, including educational publications."

Blue boxes, properly labeled, are standing on many logging street corners in the city. The boxes are discarded books and magazines may be placed. They will be delivered to appreciative readers. Books or magazines may also be sent to Mr. Anderson at 373 East Burnside street.

YANK OCEAN FLYER SAYS HE IS READY

(Continued From Page One)

We cleaned up and got a square meal. We had eaten nothing since breakfast, says two ham sandwiches and some cake.

On our arrival we were glad to hear that Hawker had been saved. He certainly was a game sport try, and we were sorry to hear that his engine had failed.

MOTORS PROVE WORTH

One thing I want to emphasize—the Liberty motor has made good. From the time we left Chatham until we arrived at the Azores, all the way across the Atlantic, our engines behaved splendidly and are now in excellent condition.

Except for some minor overhauling, as a precaution prior to starting on the next leg, we are ready to proceed to Plymouth as soon as the weather permits.

The fact that we were compelled to land in the near Chatham was not due to engine trouble, but to the clogging of an oil pipe. Besides this and a narrow escape from the fate our comrades had met, NC-3, in the vicinity of the Azores, our whole trip across the ocean was uneventful.

NARROWLY ESCAPE

As we neared the Azores we ran into heavy fog and mist, which finally resulted in NC-3 sinking to the bottom in a round of clouds and an equitable rescue, and caused the newer NC-3 to alight in a rough sea and battle courageously and successfully for 60 hours against the mountainous waves before reaching land.

The fact that we escaped the fate of the other two planes was due to our good fortune in sighting what at first appeared to be a tide rip, but which on investigation we found to be surf. This led us to land, which identified our position and enabled us to proceed to Horta, sighting the two intervening destroyers.

After cruising around for two hours, lost in this blinding fog, which almost led us into a disastrous spin, we certainly were lucky to come out between the two towers of the lighthouse and escape the surf through a rift in the clouds.

ALL GET RECEPTION

On leaving Horta we got away amazingly quickly in a heavy swell and found a wind with back of us, so that we made over 100 miles an hour on the run of 150 miles to Ponta Delgada.

On our arrival we got a reception from Admiral Jackson and the officials of the island and the trip with us to the men of NC-3 on their arrival there, and we were glad to find that all were safe and sound.

On inspection of NC-3 we were amazed to see how she had come through the storm after the damage she had suffered, and were disappointed to find that it would be impracticable for her to continue the trip with us.

We at once prepared to continue the trip and two days later made an attempt to get away from Portugal, but continuous rain and unfavorable winds made a getaway impracticable until today (Tuesday, May 27). Aside from our impatience to continue our cruise, our week's stay was made very pleasant, due to the friendly attitude and interest of the islanders.

LONG STRAIN ENDED

Our actual flying time from continent to continent was about 38 hours—3 from Halifax to Trepassy, 15½ to Horta, 1½ to Ponta Delgada, 9 hours 10 minutes to Lisbon.

From Ponta Delgada air conditions were generally bad, and we had to change our altitude frequently in search of better conditions.

Up until midnight it was so dark that the horizon seldom was visible. The skies frequently were overcast, so that considerable dependence had to be placed upon our instruments to keep the plane at proper altitude and on her course. About 7 o'clock the moon rose and eliminated this difficulty. We each took half hour tricks at the wheel, but at times the air was so rough that the pilots had to assist each other, even though there was time to rest. This condition strained our eyes and we were dog tired and sleepy and glad to see the approach of dawn.

J. C. Krenick Dies

Eugene, June 2.—J. C. Krenick, 66, died at his home in Cheshire, near Eugene, Thursday. He is survived by his wife, a daughter and two sons who live at home, three sons in Washington and one son in Minnesota.

granting Austria transit privileges through former Austro-Hungarian territory in order to assure her access in the Adriatic.

"Part 14 on miscellaneous provisions are, after necessary substitutions, virtually identical with those of the German treaty. The treaty is to come into force when signed by Austria and three principal powers, and to be effective for the individual state on the deposit of their specific ratifications."

Good roads mean prosperity. Vote for Roosevelt highway.—Adv.

Churches to Give Community Sings During Rose Week

Portland churches will unite in the Victory Rose Festival week of community singing, according to announcements made in a large number of churches Sunday. During the church and Sunday school service next week special community song leaders will direct hymns appropriate to the spirit of peace and rejoicing and the official Rose Festival songs.

A committee appointed by Alexander Stewart, Pacific Coast song leader of the War Camp Community Service, who has come to Portland to direct personally the week of community singing at the request of the festival directors, has been conferring with Portland pastors in regard to the music for next Sunday. This committee is composed of Mrs. A. Giesbach, Mrs. Caroline Jones, Mrs. Ada Rose and Walter Jenkins.

Special attention is being paid by Mr. Stewart to a concert to be given for returned soldiers and their friends exclusively. The program has not yet been announced, but it is said to include some unusual and inspiring numbers. The concert will be in The Auditorium. Tickets for it will be distributed at Liberty temple to service men. Each service man is entitled to three tickets, one for himself and two for his guests.

MEASURES TO BE VOTED ON TUESDAY

(Continued From Page One)

issue but, on the other hand, the state would have gained by the expenditure of the money in the reconstruction of the same condition exists as to the funds proposed to be devoted to land settlement by the land settlement commission and for the grant of state irrigation and district bond interest. The entire financial program simmers down, therefore, so far as any direct charge upon the taxpayers is concerned to that portion of the bonding bill which provides a maximum of \$2,352,500 for the construction of public buildings.

This portion of the program is in fact the actual "reconstruction" section of the program as distinguished from the "constructive" part. It was formulated by the legislature and submitted to the voters as a single measure, and against an unemployment crisis by making it possible for the state to furnish employment in event of a great necessity.

It has been stated by Governor Olcott that, so far as he is concerned, his position as a member of the board of control would be that none of the bonds would be issued for erecting public buildings unless an unemployment emergency demanded such action. In other words, if there is no unemployment emergency none of the bonds will be issued for building purposes.

LIGHT VOICE PREDICTED

Those politically wise are contending that all signs point to a landslide at the election tomorrow. This has led to the issuance of a general appeal to the voters to get out and cast their ballots. The various measures on the ballot, those of the state, city and district, all being included, are of so much and so general importance to the voters that they demand the careful attention of all voters.

There will be three separate ballots in Portland, the state ballot containing the nine state measures; the city ballot containing the 10 city measures, and the port of Portland ballot containing the proposed \$1,000,000 port bond issue measure. Each will be voted separately and deposited in a separate ballot box. Incidentally County Clerk Beveridge has sent out a special warning to all judges and clerks not to put the city and port ballot boxes inside the state box when the votes have been counted. This mistake has been made in the past and has resulted in great confusion and delay in compiling the vote.

STREET MEETINGS TONIGHT

Old-fashioned red fire and campaign oratory will feature the last events before election in the campaign to "over" the state reconstruction bond measures. At half a dozen street corners tonight the merits of the measures will be discussed and the spectacular features that in the old days were necessary to make every political meeting a success will be interjected as producers.

Meetings are called, beginning at 7:30 at the following street corners: Broadway and Washington streets; Sixth and Alder; Second and Burnside. The Klitties band will be out.

Trust Patents on Land Kept in Bill By Sinnott's Move

Washington, June 2. — (WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE JOURNAL)—By a timely explanation of the purpose of a provision protecting certain patents on the Klitties land reservation, Representative Sinnott succeeded in holding that provision when the Indian appropriation bill passed the house.

It was subject to a point of order as new legislation. The point of order was made, but withdrawn.

The proviso permits the secretary of the interior in his discretion to issue trust patents where they have been withheld because the land allotted was found to be more valuable for timber than for agriculture or grazing.

Dance to Provide Funds for Work On Aviation Field

Eugene, June 2.—To provide the money for the improvement of the new aviation field which is being put in shape for the air circus, due here June 10, a big dance is being arranged, the date to be announced soon. The money raised at the dance will be used to repay funds advanced by E. C. Simmons, president of the Chamber of Commerce. A force of men is at work on the field and the county wishes to improve the road out to the field.

100,000 tourists to Oregon yearly if you vote for Roosevelt highway.—Adv.

ASK FOR AND GET Horlick's

The Original Malted Milk For infants and invalids OTHERS ARE IMITATIONS

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YOUTHS CONFESS TO THEFT OF AUTO AND TO HIGHWAY ROBBERY

Four Taken as Result of Making Too Much Noise While Repairing Punctured Tire.

Four boys, Carl Gossa, alias Carl Wilson, 17, Jack Rhain, 17, E. L. McDonald, 23, and Everett McDonald, 20, were arrested Monday morning about 3 o'clock by Motorcycle Officer J. D. Wright, at East Twentieth and Stark streets, and are being held at the city jail on charges of stealing an automobile and highway robbery. Officer Wright responded to a complaint that intoxicated men were disturbing the district. He found the four boys repairing a tire on a stolen machine.

The boys were turned over to Inspectors Hill, Morris and Cahill of the recently organized night detective department, who secured their confession to both the automobile theft and the robbery.

About two miles beyond Multnomah station the boys passed Lewis Street of Metzger. Gossa, it is charged, held a pistol on Steel while McDonald rifled his pockets.

Officers believe the owner of the automobile can be found from the number of the engine, in spite of the fact that license tags were destroyed.

Police learned later that Gossa is also wanted at Multnomah and Gladstone on charges of robbery.

The McDonald brothers are the same men who were injured the afternoon of April 7, when an automobile nearly was over the railing of the Broadway bridge. E. L. McDonald is the one who fell to the ground below and was picked up for dead. He recovered after spending several weeks in the hospital. E. E. McDonald was slightly injured. Police reports made at the time of the accident show both men to have been intoxicated.

Inspectors Hill, Morris and Cahill were recently promoted from patrolmen and put in charge of the new night detective department which is now in operation from midnight to 8 a. m.

To the women of Oregon: Vote for the Roosevelt highway.—Adv.

Veterans to Give Ball

Eugene, June 2.—To provide a fund for the assistance of the