

Terms of Treaty Fixing Boundaries akes Considerable Territory From the Germans

TEXT OF TREATY FIXING BOUNDARIES OF GERMANY GIVEN

Wilson Bound by Promises Not to Give Out Text, but Correspondent Gets Copy Honestly.

PUBLISHED IN GERMANY

Belief Expressed That American People Would Not Sanction Treaty as Now Formulated.

Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News. (Copyright, 1919, by Chicago Daily News Co.) Paris, France, May 29.—(Delayed)—We have been semi-officially informed that President Wilson would like to give out the text of the treaty but is bound by promises not to do so. The treaty has been published in Germany and is printed in Holland in three languages—French, English and Dutch.

The text of the treaty has come into my possession quite honestly and I break no faith in making it public. It is of the greatest importance that the people of the United States should know the terms of the treaty before it is too late to alter it and I am convinced that the United States will not become a party to the treaty in its present form when they are acquainted with its voluminous import.

Such a refusal to accept the treaty would have far reaching and perhaps disastrous results. Already the pressure of public opinion on the peace delegates concerning matters which have become of the greatest importance that the people of the United States should know the terms of the treaty before it is too late to alter it and I am convinced that the United States will not become a party to the treaty in its present form when they are acquainted with its voluminous import.

Part first of the treaty has already been published. It is the covenant of the League of Nations. The treaty then continues:

GERMAN BOUNDARIES DEFINED

"Part 2.—Boundaries of Germany. Article 27. The boundaries of Germany will be determined as follows: First, with Belgium. From the point common to the three frontiers of Belgium, Holland and Germany and in a southerly direction the northeastern boundary of the former territory of neutral Morosenet, then the eastern boundary of the kreis Eupen; then the frontier between Belgium and the kreis of Montjoie; then the northeastern and the eastern boundary of the kreis of Malmédy to its junction with the frontier of Luxembourg.

"Second, with Luxembourg. The frontier of August 3, 1914, to its junction with the frontier of France of July 18, 1870.

"Third, with France. The frontier of July 18, 1870, from Luxembourg to Switzerland with the reservations made in article 48 of section 4 of part 3, dealing with the Saar basin of part 3. (This specifies that the custom frontier will be that of the Saar district.)

"Fourth, with Switzerland. The present frontier.

"Fifth, with Austria. The frontier of August 3, 1914, from Switzerland to Czecho-Slovakia as hereinafter defined.

"Sixth, with Czecho-Slovakia. The frontier of August 3, 1914, between Germany and Austria from its junction with the old administrative boundary separating Bohemia and the province of upper Austria to the point north of the salient of the old province of Austria, Silesia, situated at about eight kilometers (4.8 miles) east of Neustadt.

POLISH ACQUISITIONS SHOWN

"Seventh, with Poland. From the point defined above in a northerly direction to the point of the salient of the eastern boundary of the kreis of Falkenberg which is about three kilometers (1.8 miles) east of Puschnie, a line to be fixed on the ground passing east of Zula, thence the eastern boundary of the kreis of Falkenberg, then the northeastern and the eastern boundary of the kreis of Malmédy to its junction with the frontier of Luxembourg.

"Eighth, with Denmark.—The frontier as it will be fixed in accordance with articles 109 and 110 of part 3, section 12, Schleswig.

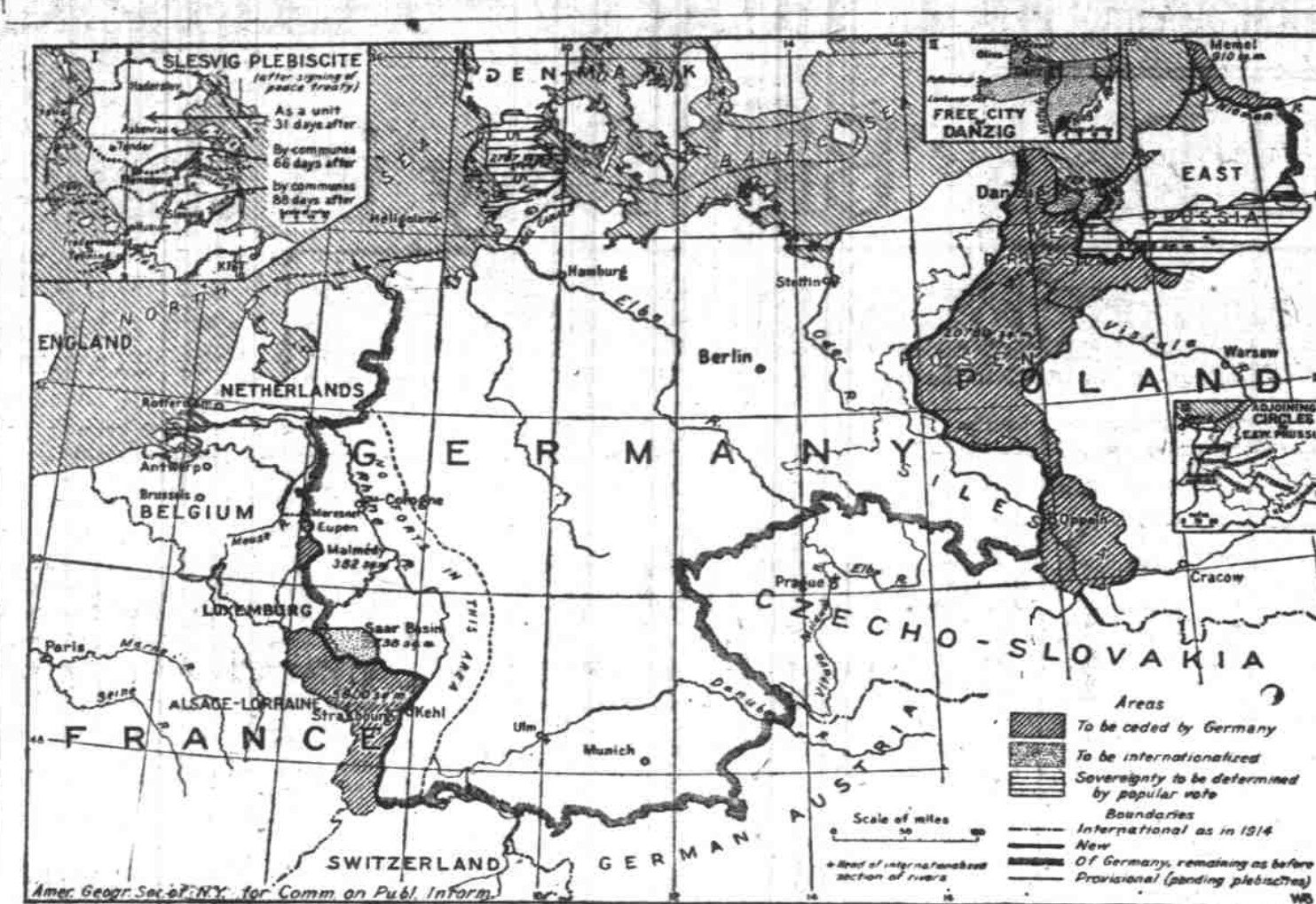
OTHER BOUNDARIES FIXED

"Article 28.—The boundaries of East Prussia with the reservations made in articles 94 and 96 of section 9, East Prussia, of part 3, will be determined as follows: From a point on the coast of the Baltic sea, about one and one-half kilometers (.9 mile) north of Probenarna church for about two kilometers (1.2 miles) in a direction of about 169 degrees east from true north, a line to be fixed on the ground; thence in a straight line to the light at the bend of the Elbing channel in approximately latitude 54 degrees, 19 1/4 minutes north, longitude, 19 degrees 26 minutes east of Greenwich; thence to the easternmost mouth of the Nogat river at a bearing of approximately 209 degrees east from true north; thence up the course of the Nogat river to the point where the latter leaves the Vistula at Weichsel; thence up the principal channel of navigation of the Vistula; then the southern boundary of the kreis of Marienwerder; then that of the kreis of Rosenberg eastward to the point where it meets the old boundary of East Prussia; thence the old boundary between East and West Prussia; then the boundary between the kreis of Osterode and Neidenberg; then follow the course of the River Okotau down stream; then the course of the Neide up stream to a point situated about five kilometers west of Blautzen, being the nearest point to the old frontier of Russia; thence in an easterly direction to a point immediately south of the intersection of the road Neidenberg-Milwa with the old frontier of Russia, a line to be fixed on the ground passing north from the point where it meets the old frontier of Russia to a point east of Schmal-lengken; thence the principal channel of navigation of the Niemen (Niemel) down stream; thence the Sletswich arm of the delta of the Kurischeshaff; thence a straight line to the point where the eastern shore of the Kurische Nehrung meets the administrative boundary about four kilometers (2.4 miles) southwest of Hinden; thence the administrative boundary to the western shore of the Kurische Nehrung.

MAP ATTACHED TO TREATY

"Article 29.—The boundaries as described above are drawn in red on a one in a million (1:1,000,000) map, which is annexed to the present treaty map.

MAP OF NEW EUROPE AS FIXED BY CONFERENCE



The accompanying map of the new Europe was "prepared from official data of the American peace mission and shows the boundaries as fixed by the peace treaty. They may be considered as official drawings, having been prepared by cartographers of the peace conference."

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of this river downstream, then the boundary between the kreis of Guhrau and of Glogau in a northerly direction to its junction with the boundary between the kreis of Liess and Fraustadt; thence in a northwesterly direction to a point to be chosen on the road between the villages of Unruhstadt and Kowitz, a line to be fixed passing west of Geyrdorf, Brenno, Fehlen, Alkoster, Klebel and east of Fulbersdorf, Buchwala, Oelen, Weime, Lupitze and Schwenten; thence in a northerly direction the northern boundary of the Lake Chlopa, the line to be fixed on the ground following the median line of the lake, the town and the station of Bentschen, however including the junction of the lines of Schwelbuco-Bentschen and Zullichau-Bentschen remaining in Polish territory; thence in a north, northeasterly direction to the point of the old province of Austria, Meseritz, a line to be fixed on the ground passing east of Betsche and then in a northerly direction the boundary separating the kreis of Schwabau and Birnbaum; then in an easterly direction the northern boundary of the regierungsbezirk (government district) of Posen; then in a northerly direction the northern boundary of the kreis of Filehne and Czarnikau; then in a northerly direction the eastern boundary of the kreis of Posen; then in a northerly direction to a point on the frontier of Pomerania situated at the extremity of the salient at about five kilometers (3 miles) west, northwest of Schneidemuhl, a line to be fixed on the ground; thence the frontier of Pomerania to its junction with the boundary between the kreis of Flatow and of Deutschkron; thence in a northeasterly direction to a point 205 (about five kilometers) west, northwest of Konitz; a line to be fixed on the ground approximately parallel to the railway of Schneidemuhl-Konitz and about five kilometers west of it and passing to the west of Annaberg, Gresnow, Friedland, Steinborn, Jenznik, Neisewanz and east of Sakoll, Nowenzger, Gursen, Radawitz, Lancken, Dammitz and Schlochau (leaving in German territory the Hammerstein-Schlochau-Freschlaw railway), Lichtenhagen and Rechnau; thence in a northerly direction the boundary between the kreis of Konitz and Schlochau; then the boundary of West Prussia to the northern extremity of the salient about eight kilometers (4.8 miles) south-east of Labenberg; thence in a northerly direction to the Baltic sea, a line to be fixed on the ground passing east of the villages of Hohemfelde, Saulin and Chot-schow, following the median line of the lakes situated east of those places and of approach point 32 about five kilometers (3 miles) north, northwest of Osseken.

No. 1. In the case of any discrepancies between the text of the treaty and this map or any other map which may be annexed the text will be final.

Germany Would Hurt Self by Refusing to Sign Peace Treaty

By Paul Scott Mowrer

Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News Co. (Copyright, 1919, by Chicago Daily News Co.) Paris, May 29.—In view of the various contradictory rumors in circulation as to what Germany will do about signing the peace treaty, the only safe way of envisaging the question is to look at it from the German point of view as to what is best for Germany's interests.

The first point to be considered is that militarily Germany is helpless. If she refuses to sign the allies will re-instate the blockade and occupy the Ruhr basin, her chief industrial district. The allies certainly will not resist this double pressure.

But from her point of view she must maintain the appearance of signing only under pressure and therefore she will postpone her signature as long as the allies permit. Once the allies set a positive final date for Germany's answer the question will be whether the government will sign or whether it will resign and let some new government sign, then overthrow that government, take back power and resign, then resign on the basis of having resigned rather than sign. This, however, has the drawback that it is somewhat dangerous as the new government might prove to be more than a puppet.

However one looks at it Germany's interest is to sign under protest and apparently under pressure and then try to wriggle out of the treaty as little as time goes by and the relations between the present allies change. The party in Germany which says "let the allies occupy Germany since occupation would be no worse than the terms proposed" overlooks the fact that Belgium and France would probably take them at their word. Rather than see the occupation extended Germany will sign.

The Perfect Woman

Milly—I suppose your idea of a perfect woman is one who has no faults.

Billy—No, merely one who acknowledges them.

A Cool, Delicious Drink

Easy to Make—Costs Less Than 1c a Glass

Root Beer! Doesn't the very name suggest all sorts of woody fragrant things? And that's exactly what you get when you have a glass of this refreshing, invigorating glass when you're feeling tired; wholesome, sparkling glasses when the parched come home; a cool tempting glass for the guest who drops in.

The nice part of it is that in addition to being pure and wholesome it is surprisingly easy to make. All you need is a 25c bottle of Hires Household Extract, sugar, and a yeast cake. Makes 40 pints or glasses, too—less than 1c a glass. You may drink just as much of it as you want, because home-made root beer made from Hires Household Extract is pure. It is made from the juices of pure bark, berries, herbs and roots—16 in all—including birch bark, ginger and spikenard. When you buy Hires Household Extract you know that it is pure and that it does not contain substitutes nor artificial flavors.

Go down cellar and hunt up all those old bottles which have been accumulating. You can use them all—short necked, long necked, quart and pint; if you haven't corks for them, fix them with the corker that comes when you buy Hires Household Extract, a supply of Hires especially designed air-tight bottle stoppers.

By Frank J. Taylor (Copyright, 1919, by the United Press) Paris, June 5.—Russia, under the dictatorship of agitators, is a land where liberty is an unknown quantity. The Bolsheviki have surpassed even czarism in their efforts to legalize control of everyone and everything. It is impossible to buy a shirt, rent a hotel room or go from one town to another five miles distant without permits from the commissars.

Two Views of Bolshevism One Correspondent Favors Another Is Robbed of All

There is a vast difference of opinion, even among Americans, in Russia as to the relative merits and demerits of the soviet rule. The Journal today prints two versions of correspondents who have been in Russia under the Bolsheviki, by Frank J. Taylor, United Press correspondent, is unfavorable to the Bolsheviki. The other, by Isaac Don Levine, Chicago Daily News correspondent, is rather favorable.

[Following is an article by Frank J. Taylor based on the results of his observations in the west into Russia at the invitation of the Bolsheviki government, assured of safe passage and an open market in exchange for gold and silver. It is a "square deal." After being out in the open, it is a real investigation. He left by way of the Bolsheviki, incidentally, robbed him of everything but his clothes.]

By Isaac Don Levine (Copyright, 1919, by Chicago Daily News Co.) Moscow, Russia, May 19.—(Delayed)—There is no anarchy either in Petrograd or Moscow and there is no chaos in Bolsheviki Russia. Never before since its inauguration has the soviet government been more powerful than it is today. Never in the history of modern Russia has any government had more real authority than the present soviet system.

When one penetrates soviet Russia, one is struck by the fact that the police are not so numerous as they are in Moscow. After having passed some time within the frontiers of the communist republic of Petrograd and Moscow than in New York or Chicago. Imagine what would happen in Chicago at night if the streets were unlighted, and imagine further what would happen if the police disappeared from the city. There are no policemen in Moscow, and because of the coal crisis the streets are unlighted; yet one can traverse the streets after midnight in the greatest safety.

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Advertisement for Mack Sennett's 'Yankee Doodle in Berlin'. It features a large illustration of a man in a military-style uniform with a peaked cap, looking towards the right. The text reads: 'OH BOY! THEY'RE COMING HERE SATURDAY! MACK SENNETT'S Big New Five-Act Comedy "YANKEE DOODLE IN BERLIN" - AND A bunch of the famous SENNETT'S BATHING BEAUTIES IN PERSON MAJESTIC'.

Advertisement for Post Toasties cereal. It features a small illustration of a boy's face. The text reads: 'Get Yours Today and have a treat for tomorrow's breakfast. "Nothing like them in corn flakes" says Bobby. POST TOASTIES A superior flaked food made of corn in only one quality—the highest. A product that cultured American taste has made America's foremost corn food.'

Advertisement for Walk-Over shoes. It features a large illustration of a white leather shoe. The text reads: 'The BALFOUR Price \$10 Men leave our store wearing this last time after time. They buy it for style. They take so much comfort in it that they want another just like it. It has a good tread, the narrow toe worn by conservative dressers, and is a shoe comfortable day in and day out. The many Walk-Over lasts assure a perfect fit. Walk-Over Walk-Over Boot Shop 342 Washington 125 Broadway'.