

# GERMANY LEARNS HER TERMS

Hun Nation to Be Reduced to Military Impotence.

## LOSE ALL COLONIES

Full Reparation Must Be Made to Nations for Injuries Inflicted—Alsace-Lorraine Restored.

New York, May 7.—The treaty of peace, submitted to the German delegates at Versailles today by the representatives of the associated powers, reduces Germany to military impotence, deprives her of her colonies, restores Alsace-Lorraine to France, and provides for reparation to the nations injured by her in the war.

This was made known in an official summary of the treaty, cabled from the American peace commission to the committee on public information in New York. At the same time official announcement was made that President Wilson had pledged himself to propose to the senate an agreement that the United States, in conjunction with Great Britain, would go to the assistance of France in case of an unprovoked attack by Germany. The announcement of this proposed agreement was made in a statement supplementing the official summary of the peace treaty.

The main points in the peace treaty follow:

Alsace and Lorraine go to France. All the bridges over the Rhine on their borders are to be in French control.

The port of Danzig is permanently internationalized and most of upper Silesia is ceded to Poland, whose independence Germany recognizes. Poland also receives the province of Posen and that portion of the province of West Prussia west of the Vistula.

The Saar coal basin is temporarily internationalized. The coal mines go to France.

Germany recognizes the total independence of German-Austria and of Czechoslovakia.

Germany's colonies are taken from her by the clause in which she renounces all her territorial and political rights outside Europe. The league of nations will work out the mandatory system for governing these colonies.

Belgium is conditionally given the Malmédy and Euphen districts of Prussia bordering on Belgium, with the opportunity to be given the inhabitants to protest. The league of nations has the final decision.

Luxemburg is set free from the German customs union.

All concessions and territory in China must be renounced. Shantung is ceded to Japan. Germany recognizes the French in Morocco and the British protectorate over Egypt.

German troops and authorities must evacuate Schleswig-Holstein north of the Kiel canal within 10 days after peace. A commission will be appointed to supervise a vote of self-determination in the territory and the districts wishing to join Denmark will be ceded by Germany.

Heligoland must be demolished, and by German labor; the Kiel canal must be opened to all nations.

The German cables in dispute are surrendered.

Germany may not have an army of more than 100,000 men and cannot resort to conscription.

She must raise all her forts for 50 kilometers east of the Rhine and is almost entirely prohibited from producing war material. Violation of the 50-kilometer zone restriction will be considered an act of war.

Only six capital ships of not more than 10,000 tons each are allowed Germany for her navy. She is permitted six light cruisers, 12 destroyers and 12 torpedo boats in addition to six battleships, but no submarines.

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

### Wilson May Stay to End.

Paris.—There is no indication President Wilson contemplates hastening his return because of the convocation of congress on May 19. He undoubtedly will remain here through the 15 days allowed the Germans for considering the peace terms, probably until the treaty is signed. In case the negotiations are prolonged by the Germans, it is possible he may forego the satisfaction of signing the treaty and return home.

resources to rebuilding the devastated regions.

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.

## Final Meeting Before Presenting Papers Held.

Paris.—The plenary peace conference completed its work Tuesday so far as Germany is concerned, and at a secret plenary session communicated the terms of the peace treaty to all the powers represented at the conference. This was the last act before delivery of the treaty to the Germans at Versailles.

The session was held in the foreign office, with the same setting and distinguished personnel as at previous public sessions, except in the case of Italy, which was represented by Dr. Silvio Crespì, the former food administrator, pending the arrival of Premier Orlando and Foreign Minister Sonnino. M. Clemenceau presided.

Enormous throngs surrounded the foreign office watching the arrival of the delegates. Those who assembled within the building included Marshal Foch and the British vice-admiral, Sir Rosslyn Wemyss, with their staffs.

While the session was a secret one, it is understood that Captain Andre Tardieu, representing France, explained the provisions of the document and was questioned from time to time, the explanations given being full and free.

Captain Andre Tardieu read a summary of the treaty, as the complete printed text was not ready when the session was called. One of the notable features incorporated in the treaty was that dealing with the responsibility of ex-Emperor William for causing the war and providing for his trial by a court of five judges from the great powers. When the reading of the summary was concluded, reservations were made in behalf of Portugal, China, Italy and France, although these reservations are understood as applicable to viewpoints on various phases of the treaty rather than as objections to the adoption of the pact as a whole.

Portugal objected to what were said to be clauses giving insufficient financial recognition for the part she had taken in the war. China's objection was made by her foreign minister, who said that in the opinion of the Chinese delegation the Kiaochow settlement was made without regard to justice for China or the protection of China's territory and integrity. He asked for a reconsideration of the question, and if that were not possible, said he desired to make reservations on the part of China.

Signor Crespì, speaking for Italy, said he desired to make reservations regarding any section of the treaty that might not be acceptable to Italy. No action was taken on these reservations.

The session was held under conditions of unusual secrecy, all doors and windows being closed despite the fact that the day was exceptionally warm. The reading of the summary began in French, an English interpretation being given later.

Reservations presented raised the question whether they will be maintained in signing the treaty by the nations making them and whether the conference will permit signatures with reservations. While this contingency is being discussed the reservations are not expected to interfere with the procedure of presenting the treaty to the Germans.

Marshal Foch, in a speech at the plenary session, declared that the security given France was inadequate from a military point of view and said it was his personal conviction that the treaty should not be signed.

### Poles Cheer Mr. Wilson.

Washington, D. C.—Hugh Gibson, American minister at Warsaw, cabled the state department Tuesday that for the first time since 1791 the Polish national holiday was celebrated in Warsaw Friday in the presence of high officials of the republic.

There were repeated demonstrations in front of the hotel where the American minister lives, the crowds cheering President Wilson and the people of the United States.

# ALLIES TO ADVANCE IF GERMANS BALK

Armies on Rhine Ready for Any Emergency.

## TREATY ROILS EBERT

Peace Pact Is Declared to Be 'Monstrous Document.' U. S. Army Sounds Teutons.

London, via Montreal.—Reuter's Limited learns that in the event of Germany not signing the peace treaty, which is regarded as unlikely, all military arrangements have been made for the allied armies to advance in exactly the same way as they would have done had Germany not accepted the armistice terms.

Berlin.—Big demonstrations against the signing of the peace treaty by Germany were held Sunday in Berlin, Breslau, Danzig, Königsberg, Cassel, Bochum and other places. The demonstrations were organized by the national people's party.

"If this treaty comes to pass, I will bring up my children in hatred," said Deputy Traub, speaking in Berlin.

"Germany has seized and unfurled a new banner, on which are inscribed President Wilson's 14 points, which the president apparently has deserted," said Friederich Ebert, the German president, in a statement to the Associated Press.

President Ebert called the peace treaty a "monstrous document." He declared that history holds no precedent for such determination to annihilate completely vanquished peoples.

President Ebert declares that the world's youngest republic in the hour of gravest peril had weighed its overseas big brother and found him wanting.

In a statement intended primarily for the American people, which he designated "a moral declaration of war upon all that remains of the old system of international politics," the first president of the German republic discussed with outspoken frankness the peace situation, the state of the German people and the prospect of the immediate future.

Although the independent socialists had adopted the standpoint that peace must be signed at all costs, the tremendous pressure of public expression has led them to reconsider their view, many of them joining the multitude that is protesting against the signing.

## ROSE FESTIVAL TO HAVE NEW FEATURES

Portland.—Military airplanes in the first aerial meet ever held in the Northwest, warships in the great fresh water harbor, a monster street carnival, huge floral and military pageants and a most magnificent floral display will be among the features of the Victory Rose Festival to be held here June 11, 12 and 13.

To round out the program the annual trade mark parade of the Pacific Coast Advertising Clubs' 16th annual convention, June 8, 9, 10 and 11, will be merged with the famous industrial parade of the festival June 11. This will be the greatest industrial exhibit Portland has ever offered.

The festival is a time honored event in Portland and it has become famous throughout the United States as the epic of the rose. This year the event will be a dual one as a royal welcome home to the men in service will be the special feature. More than 11,000 medals for Oregon boys who have seen service will be presented by Mayor George L. Baker at Festival Center as one of the features of the second day of the festival.

The aerial meet follows a flight of Government planes from Mather Field, Sacramento, over the Siskiyou to Portland and it will be entered not only by the military planes but by amateur aviators who are constructing their craft for the event.

### Fifteen Million Bond Buyers.

Washington, D. C.—Fifteen million Americans bought victory liberty notes in the campaign just closed, according to estimates received by the treasury from federal reserve banks. This compares with about 21,000,000 purchasers in the fourth loan, 17,000,000 in the third, 9,400,000 in the second and 4,000,000 in the first.

The treasury announced that the official total probably would not be known before May 26.

# The Son of Tarzan

By EDGAR RICE BURROUGHS

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## JACK AND AKUT FLEE THE COUNTRY AND WITHOUT MUCH TROUBLE MAKE THEIR WAY TO AFRICA

**Synopsis.**—A scientific expedition off the African coast rescues a human derelict, Alexis Paulvitch. He brings aboard an ape, intelligent and friendly, and reaches London. Jack, son of Lord Greystoke, the original Tarzan, has inherited a love of wild life and steals from home to see the ape, now a drawing card in a music hall. The ape makes friends with him. The ape refuses to leave Jack despite his trainer. Tarzan appears and is joyfully recognized by the ape, for Tarzan had been king of his tribe. Tarzan agrees to buy Akut, the ape, and send him back to Africa. Jack and Akut become great friends. Paulvitch is killed when he attempts murder.

### CHAPTER IV.

#### Herr Skopp's Mystery.

The killing of the friendless old Russian by his great trained ape was a matter for newspaper comment for a few days. Lord Greystoke read of it and, while taking special precautions not to permit his name to become connected with the affair, kept himself well posted as to the police search for the anthropoid.

As was true of the general public, his chief interest in the matter centered about the mysterious disappearance of the slayer, or at least this was true until he learned several days subsequent to the tragedy that his son Jack had not reported at the boarding school, en route for which they had seen him safely ensconced in a railway carriage.

Even then the father did not connect the disappearance of his son with the mystery surrounding the whereabouts of the ape, nor was it until a month later that careful investigation revealed the fact that the boy had left the train before it pulled out of the station at London and the cab driver had been found who had driven him to the address of the old Russian that Tarzan of the Apes realized that Akut had in some way been connected with the disappearance of the boy.

Beyond the moment that the cab driver had deposited his fare beside the curb in front of the house in which the Russian had been quartered there was no clue. No one had seen either the boy or the ape from that instant, at least no one who still lived. The proprietor of the house identified the picture of the lad as that of one who had been a frequent visitor in the room of the old man. Aside from this he knew nothing.

And there at the door of a grimy old building in the slums of London the searchers came to a blank wall-buffed. The day following the death of Alexis Paulvitch a youth accompanying his invalid grandmother boarded a steamer at Dover. The old lady was heavily veiled and so weakened by age and sickness that she had to be wheeled aboard the vessel in an invalid chair.

The boy would permit no one but himself to wheel her and with his own hands assisted her from the chair to the interior of their stateroom—and that was the last that was seen of the old lady by the ship's company until the pair disembarked. The boy even insisted upon doing the work of their cabin steward, since, as he explained, his grandmother was suffering from a nervous indisposition that made the presence of strangers extremely distasteful to her.

Among the passengers there was an American named Conlon, a blackleg and a crook, who was "wanted" in half a dozen of the larger cities of the United States. He had paid little attention to the boy until on one occasion he had seen him accidentally display a roll of banknotes. From then on Conlon cultivated the youthful Briton.

He learned easily enough that the boy was traveling alone with his invalid grandmother and that their destination was a small port on the west coast of Africa, a little below the equator; that their name was Billings and that they had no friends in the little settlement for which they were bound. Upon the point of their purpose in visiting the place, Conlon found the boy reticent, and so he did not push the matter—he had learned all that he cared to know as it was.

At last came the day that the steamer dropped anchor in the lee of a wooded promontory, where a score or more of sheet iron shacks, making an unsightly blot upon the fair face of nature, proclaimed the fact that civilization had set its heel. Straggling upon the outskirts were the thatched huts of natives, picturesque in their primal savagery, harmonizing with the background of tropical jungle and accentuating the squalid hideousness of the white man's pioneer architecture.

The boy, leaning over the rail, was looking far beyond the man-made town, deep into the God-made jungle. A little shiver of anticipation tingled his spine, and then, quite without volition, he found himself mentally gazing into the loving eyes of his mother and the strong face of the father which mirrored beneath its masculine strength a love no less than the mother's eyes proclaimed. He felt himself weakened in his resolve.

lad pinioned his wrists. Neither uttered a sound.

Where was the grandmother? Conlon's eyes swept the room in a single, all inclusive glance. His eyes bulged in horror at the realization of the truth which that glance revealed. In the power of what creatures of hideous mystery had he placed himself?

Frantically he fought to beat off the boy so he could turn upon the fearsome thing at his back. Freeing one hand, he struck a savage blow at the lad's face.

His act seemed to unloose a thousand devils in the hairy creature, clinging to his throat. Conlon heard a low and savage snarl. It was the last thing that the American ever heard in this life. Then he was dragged backward upon the floor, a heavy body fell upon him, powerful teeth fastened themselves in his jugular, his head whirled in the sudden blackness which rims eternity.

A moment later the ape rose from his prostrate form. But Conlon did not know—he was quite dead.

The lad, horrified, sprang from the bed to lean low over the body of the man. He knew Akut had killed him in his defense, as he had killed Paulvitch. But here in savage Africa, far from home and friends, what would they do to him and his faithful ape?

The lad knew that the penalty of murder was death. He even knew that an accomplice might suffer the death penalty with the principal. Who was there here who would plead for them? All would be against them. It was little more than a half civilized community, and the chances were that they would drug Akut and him forth in the morning and hang them both to the nearest tree. He had read of such things being done in America, and Africa was worse even and wilder than the great west of his mother's native land.

Yes, they would both be hanged in the morning.

Last evening he had been determined to start for home at the first opportunity to beg the forgiveness of his parents for this mad adventure. Now he knew that he might never return to them. The blood of a fellow man was upon his hands. In his morbid reflection he had long since ceased to attribute the death of Conlon to the ape. The hysteria of panic had fastened the guilt upon himself.

Now he turned toward Akut.

"Come!" he said in the language of the great apes. Forgetful of the act that he wore only a thin pajama suit, he led the way to the open window. Thrusting his head out, he listened attentively. A single tree grew a few feet from the window.

Nimble the lad sprang to its bole, clinging catlike for an instant before he clambered quietly to the ground below. Close behind him came the great ape. Two hundred yards away a spur of the jungle ran close to the straggling town. Toward this the lad led the way.

No one saw them, and a moment later the jungle swallowed them, and John Clayton, future Lord Greystoke, passed from the eyes and the knowledge of men.

It was late the following morning that a native house man knocked upon the door of the room that had been assigned to Mrs. Billings and her grandson. Receiving no response, he inserted his pass key in the lock, only to discover that another key was already there, but from the inside.

He reported the fact to Herr Skopp, the proprietor, who at once made his way to the second floor, where he, too, pounded vigorously upon the door. Receiving no reply, he bent to the keyhole in an attempt to look through into the room beyond. In so doing, being poorly, he lost his balance, which necessitated putting a palm to the floor to maintain his equilibrium.

As he did so he felt something soft and thick and wet beneath his fingers. He raised his open palm before his eyes in the dim light of the corridor and peered at it. Then he shuddered, for even in the semidarkness he saw a dark red stain upon his hand.

The story is complicated by the entry of Meriem, a pretty little Arabian girl, and two rascally Swedes, who have designs on the child and would buy or steal her for a reward.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Room for Everybody There. Western Siberia, between the Ural mountains and the Yenesei river, is capable, according to reliable estimates, of supporting a population of 800,000, or eight times the total population of the United States. Already the huge area is supporting 9,000,000 out of the 11,500,000 that form the entire population of Siberia.

### Superhonesty.

We must not look for absolute perfection in this old vale of tears, and probably all that it is reasonable to expect of an honest man is that you can trust him to tell the truth except in letters of recommendation.—Ohio State Journal.