

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.

Heilgoland 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 greatest peril had weighed its over-seas 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.

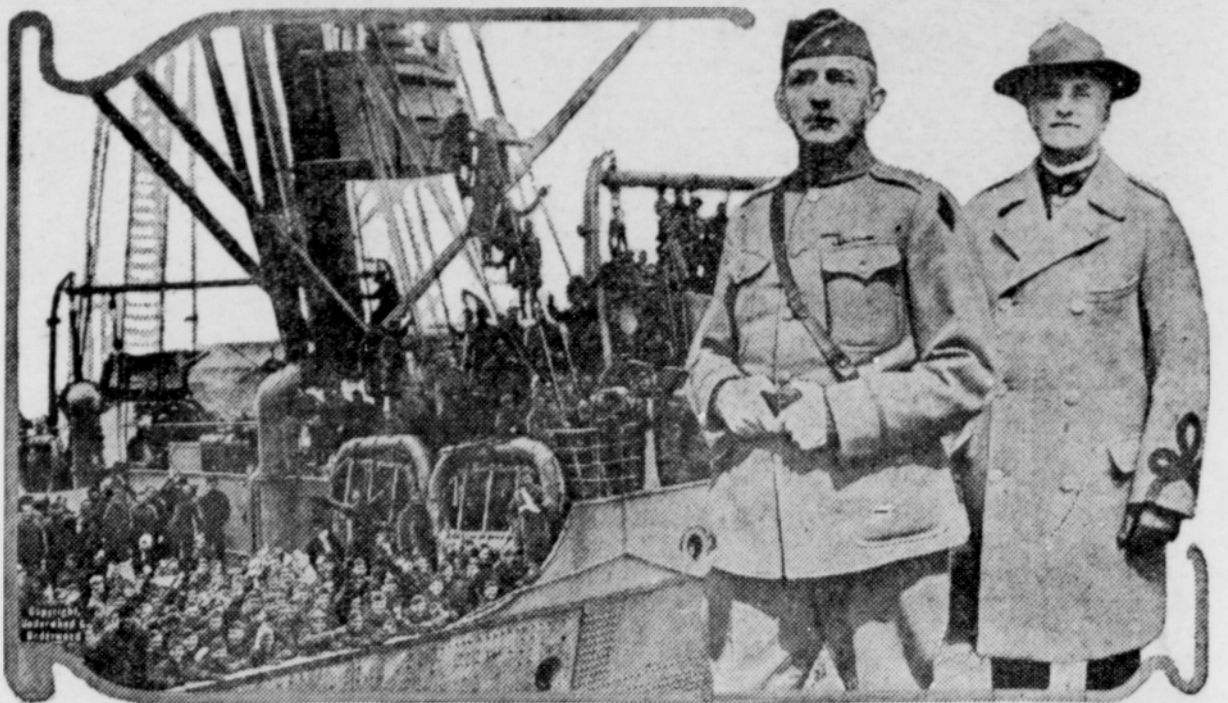
The aerial meet follows a flight of Government planes from Mather Field, Sacramento, over the Siskiyou to Portland and it will be entered not only by the military planes but by amateur aviators who are constructing their craft for the event.

Fifteen Million Bogd 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.

LEVIATHAN BRINGS BACK MORE MIDDLE WEST DOUGHBOYS



The steamer Leviathan bringing a lot more middle western doughboys back from France. The portraits are of Brig. Gen. W. C. Rivers of Tennessee (left), the ranking officer aboard, and Col. Robert Bacon, former ambassador to France.

Old Regime Rules German Assembly

Many Old Faces Remain and Many New Ones Are Not Unlike Old.

REICHSTAG SPIRIT PREVAILS

Only One Member Has Admitted Germany Had Part in Starting the War—Hun Doesn't Understand Why He Should Suffer.

The German national assembly has demonstrated two things clearly. It is unable to do business much more speedily than the old reichstag, chiefly because there is little unity and much dissension between the parties, and the old order of things has changed very little despite the new faces.

The latter is perhaps the most important point, because the assembly was hailed by German papers—and particularly by the agencies that supply the outside world with news—as the birth of the new republic, the beginning of a new regime, the living emblem of the passing of the old.

It is new in a sense, and the old regime has passed, perhaps, but there are enough of the old people left, and so many of the new people are not much unlike the old that the effect in the Weimar theater is not much different from the reichstag. One hears precisely the same arguments from the floor, watches precious time fly by over the same and similar arguments as used to make one despair of constructive legislation.

One Admits Germany's Guilt.

Perhaps the most striking thing is the tone of the great majority of the party speeches. Just one delegate has had the courage to attack the conservatives and the moral strength to go on record as admitting that Germany had something to do with starting the war. Man after man, regardless of party, has, in speeches proved to his own and the house's satisfaction that Russia, France or England, not Germany, started the war.

One lone man has had the courage to tell the house that the German treatment of Belgium forever forbids German complaints from being effective. The great bulk at least of northern Germany, seems to have adopted the attitude:

"Well, it's all over now. We, the people, didn't start the thing at any rate, so let's start out even and square, with no hard feelings on any side."

The assembly is the principal outlet for every known kind of propaganda, indulged in nearly as vehement

Mother Wants Soldier Hero All to Herself.

Gary, Ind.—Not even the pomp and glory of the whole town of Gary's turning out to do her thrice wounded son honor on his return from French battlefields could induce Mrs. Kate Petkey of Indiana Harbor to lose him for one second.

Despite the appeals of the mayor, the chief of police and all the dignitaries of the town, where Walter Petkey was formerly a policeman, Mrs. Petkey clasped her stalwart son to her bosom, pushed him into a waiting taxicab and whisked him away home. A big celebration had been planned and the entire personnel of the police department waited outside the station to be led in the parade by their former comrade.

Another soldier son, Steve, was waiting at the Petkey home, 3729 Beach street, Indiana Harbor, and a third son is in a base hospital recovering from wounds received in France.

observed than in his attitude to the question of the conduct of the war. It is only rarely that a criticism of it is heard in the house, and the general feeling seems to be that if anything is wrong with it, that is all in the past and should be forgotten or overlooked by Germany's enemies.

The prisoner of war question is as puzzling to the student of German psychology just now as anything else. Virtually every speaker touches upon the prisoner question before he leaves the tribune. Tell a German first that the armistice made no provision for the return of German prisoners, and, second, that, while Germany begs daily for food, she attempts at the same time to saddle herself with 800,000 more mouths to feed, and it has no effect on him. It cannot be sheer pity for the welfare of the prisoners, because plenty of Germans know only too well how slim food is.

Listening to delegates to the assembly, and talking to Germans outside of it, the correspondent finds that the old German viewpoint he learned to know so well during the war until the breach with America is still abroad in the land, though in less truculent form. The German does not understand why he now should suffer; why everything cannot be placed on a basis of status quo ante; why anyone should hold against him the conduct of the war with which, he claims, he had nothing to do.

Minute Men Aid Allies In Russia

Peasants Without Uniforms Give Valuable Assistance to International Army.

HAIL ALLIES AS RESCUERS

In Nearly Every Attack Made on Enemy These Partisans Go Ahead of or Along the Flanks Looking for Pot Shot.

With the Americans of the North Russian Front.—In this international army, which is fighting numerically superior bolshevik forces in north Russia, there are, mingled with the half dozen or so varieties of uniforms, men who wear no uniforms at all. They fight, as did the francs tireurs in the Franco-Prussian war, and the first minute men of the American revolution, for the protection of their firesides.

They are peasants, bearded or beardless, with nothing to distinguish them from the thousands of other peasants living around them but their guns and cartridge belts. They are the irregular or "partisan" troops, and the sentiments they are showing and fighting for in this wilderness of snow and pine trees loom up so patriotically that the government of northern Russia is beginning to look upon them as the keystone on which to build a Russian state that will be free from bolshevism.

Hail Allies as Rescuers.

These peasants have known the ravages of bolshevik troops in their villages. They have seen friends executed for antibolshevik activities. They hail the allies as rescuers. In nearly every attack the regular troops make against the enemy one finds these armed partisans, crack shots, going ahead of or along the flanks of the Americans, British, French and trained, uniformed Russians to scout a path or take a pot shot at the enemy.

The point of view of these peasants is this: The army has not yet been organized; we are robbed and ill treated by the bolsheviks; therefore we have to defend ourselves. The peasants in the Kholmogory district, along the Dwina river, have been fighting for four months. Military authorities say they do their work as cheerfully and efficiently as regular soldiers. The red guards are helpless against the revolted population.

The appearance of peasants fighting voluntarily against Trotsky's forces has a demoralizing effect upon the bolsheviks, as it disabuses the minds of some of them of the theory that they are being opposed only by "imperialists."

Scout Like Animals.

The partisans know that if they are captured they will be shot. But, knowing the forest country as city dwellers know their own streets, they are seldom captured. In scouting they are as tireless as wild animals.

The government of the north for a long time did nothing to help the partisans, but now that their usefulness is recognized they and their families are provisioned as if they were regular soldiers. In December a big delegation of partisans went to Archangel, and, according to the local newspapers, "this new apparition stirred up all the classes of population of the town."

It became clear that a sound evolution from anarchy toward patriotism had taken place among the people; that the efforts of the partisans, though of a local character, must be supported, and that it was absolutely necessary to create a suitable atmosphere for further organization of partisan detachments. A big committee, including all political parties, has been formed in Archangel to aid this plan, and a new partisan newspaper is to be published for the benefit of the fighting peasants.

BRITISH DEATHS PASS BIRTHS

War Office, Alarmed, Releases 700 Physicians From Army Service in Week.

London.—Coincident with publication of the report showing that during the last quarter of 1918 the number of deaths exceeded the birth rate for the first time in the history of civil registration in this country, the war office has announced the release in one week of 700 physicians from the army.

Influenza caused the great increase in the death rate, the number of victims from that disease being 98,908, or 41 per cent of the total deaths for the period. Lack of physicians is held responsible for the failure to curb the epidemic. At the beginning of this month, although 1,750,000 men of the army have been demobilized, only 1,500 out of 11,000 physicians have been released.