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The Daily Capital Journal

Weather Report.
Oregon: Tonight and Thursday fair except probably rain northwest portion; warmer east portion tonight; gentle southerly winds.

FORTY-SECOND YEAR NO. 96. SALEM, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1919. PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS—FIVE CENTS

GERMANS RECEIVE PEACE TERMS OF ALLIES

Wilson Summons Congress For An Extra Session

ENEMY STRIPPED BARE OF WAR MAKING POWERS; SADDLED WITH WEIGHTY INDEMNITIES

Germans Counter Receipt Of Pact With Written Statement Defending Tactics.

By Fred S. Ferguson
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

Versailles, May 7.---The Germans received the peace treaty at 3:17 this afternoon.

Presentation of the treaty followed a brief speech by Premier Clemenceau, chairman of the peace conference, in which he welcomed the delegates.

The manuscript of the treaty, translated in German, was handed to the enemy representatives by Secretary Dutasta.

After receiving the treaty, the Germans presented a written reply. It was read in German and interpreted in English and French, two sentences at a time.

Belgian Crime Admitted

The reply admitted the wrong to Belgium and declared Germany's willingness to make reparation. It stated that so far as the conduct of the war was concerned Germany was "as humane as the allies."

The allies killed many Germans after the armistice was signed it was charged in the reply. The measure of guilt can only be determined through an impartial inquiry, said the Germans, who added that their archives are available.

In this conference, according to the statement, the Germans are alone but not lacking in allies. The allies themselves brought the German allies—the principles of peace. The allies and their associates are out pointed to agree to a peace of justice without violence. In November, 1918, Secretary

(Continued on page three)

United States And England Pledge Protection To France

New York, May 7.—(United Press.)—Official announcement of the agreement of the United States and England to come to the aid of France in the event of an attack by Germany was made through the committee on public information here today as follows:

"In addition to the securities afforded in the treaty of peace, the president of the United States has pledged himself to propose to the senate of the United States, and the prime minister of Great Britain has pledged himself to propose to the parliament of Great Britain in engagement, subject to the approval of the council of the league of nations, to come immediately to the assistance of France in case of unprovoked attack by Germany."

BABY GIRL ABANDONED ON SALEM DOORSTEP

Tiny Tot With Elaborate Wardrobe Found On Porch Of B. C. Miles Home.

When B. C. Miles, former secretary of the Spaulding Logging company stepped out on the front porch of his home at 993 Court street about 7 o'clock this morning he noticed a push baby cart carefully placed at one side of the entrance. And upon investigation he found in the cart, a baby fast asleep.

As Mrs. Miles is not at home and not knowing the proper procedure under such circumstances, he at once notified the police of the abandoned baby. An officer was at once sent to the Miles home and the baby brought to the police station.

As evidence that the baby had been deliberately abandoned there was found in the push cart packed carefully around the little girl an extra woolen sweater of fine quality, four baby blankets of fine wool, two bottles of milk with nipple on each bottle, an extra white skirt, two teddy bears, fine woolen cap and an extra white skirt of expensive material, beautifully hand embroidered.

The little girl appeared to be about one and one-half years old and when brought to the police station proceeded to make herself at home. She was well dressed in rather expensive clothes.

When asked is she wanted to see her mamma or papa, she did not respond to the names and did not appear to be worried by the absence of any one. She has light hair, large blue expressive eyes and appears about 18 months old. Her complexion is rather pale indicating that she had not played out of doors. Her eyes are rather large and set well apart.

In addition to the wardrobe provided in the go-cart, two paste board boxes of rather large size were found alongside the cart. In one of these boxes was found additions to the little one's wardrobe.

This consisted of an extra tan sweat-

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Photo copyright, 1913, by American Press Association.

PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON

SOLONS OF NATION ARE TO CONVENE AT NOON OF MAY NINETEENTH

Ratification Of Peace Treaty and Passage of Appropriations Chief Issues.

Washington, May 7.---A call for congress to meet in special session May 19 was made by President Wilson today.

Receipt of the president's cable issuing the call was announced at the White House today by Secretary Tumulty.

The date set for reconvening congress probably means that President Wilson will not be here at the opening session.

MAY SEVENTH

1915—Germany, drunk with success, defied the whole world by torpedoing the Cunard liner Lusitania without warning. The loss of 1154 civilians, including women and children, changed American public opinion from neutrality to hatred of the Germans and paved the way for American intervention.

1919—Germany's revolutionary government, which succeeded the kaiser and other authors of the war, received the terms of the peace treaty, which reduce Germany to a third rate power and forever ends the menace of Prussian militarism.

The proclamation of the president for the special session announced by Secretary Tumolty was:

"Whereas, public interest requires that the congress of the United States should be convened in extra session at 12 o'clock noon on the nineteenth of May, 1919, to receive such communications as may be made by the executive.

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and declare that an extraordinary occasion requires the congress of the United States to convene in extra session at the capitol in the District of Columbia on the nineteenth day of May, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon, of which all persons who shall be at that time entitled to act as members thereof are hereby required to take notice.

"Given under my hand and seal of

(Continued on page two)

All Troops Except Occupation Units Home By August 1

Washington, May 7.---Practically the entire American army, except the army of occupation probably will have left France in August, Secretary of War Baker stated today.

Ship movements have been so rapid, he said, that all but a small working force, which, it may be necessary to maintain in France, should have sailed for the United States by that time.

Complete separation of the army of occupation from that part of the army was is in France will be effected shortly, Baker. He stated also that because of the success of the educational system in effect in the A. E. F., the future development of the permanent army in the United States will be half along military lines and half along educational lines, so that the army will be the "West Point of the enlisted man."

Liquidation Is Rushed.

Baker told also of the American liquidation commission in Europe now working to dispose of hundreds of millions of dollars worth of American equipment, buildings and supplies.

The secretary said he went to France principally to look over the work of the liquidation commission.

Permanent important improvements, such as docks and railroad additions, are to be taken over by France. France will also receive various buildings, warehouses, hospitals, barracks and schools which have been used by the army.

Complete Separation Planned.

Lieutenant General Liggett, Baker said, has relieved Major General Dickman as commander of the army of occupation.

A complete line of communication to the army of occupation is to be maintained in the future from Antwerp and Rotterdam to the Rhine region, Baker explained. This will mean complete separation of the army of occupation from the A. E. F. in France.

Removal of the army of occupation, he said, after treaty negotiations are completed, will be only a question of ships.

The millionth man to embark from France for home, Baker said, should be aboard ship this month. As for the men in the army of occupation, only enlisted for the duration of the war, they are to be relieved by replacements, he said.

Abe Martin

Some o' th' speakers who pretend t' be so jealous o' th' Monroe doctrine wouldn' last two blocks on th' rear end o' a street car. Knowin' when t' go on about your business after shakin' hands with someone is a fine thing.

Treaty Session Sidelights

Paris, May 7—(United Press.)—Premier Orlando and Foreign Minister Sonnino, the Italian delegates, arrived here from Rome shortly after 10 o'clock this morning.

Orlando immediently went into conference with the other members of the "big four."

Versailles, May 7 — (United Press)—Premier Clemenceau was the first delegate to arrive for the peace conference. He reached the Trianon Palace hotel at 2:20 p. m.

President Wilson arrived at 2:48.

The president was followed by the Italian delegates.

Versailles, May 7 — (United Press)—The plenary session of the peace conference, in which the Germans receive the treaty, convened at 3:10 p. m.

The German delegates arrived just six minutes before the meeting was called to order.

Treaty Terms In Brief

Germany restores Alsace-Lorraine to France.

Germany accepts internationalization of the Saar basin temporarily.

The treaty provides that:

Old Agreements Stand

Germany shall be bound to accept any agreement reached with her former allies.

Promulgates the league of nations.

Danzig permanently internationalized.

Germany agrees to territorial changes toward Belgium and Denmark, and in east Prussia.

Germany cedes most of upper Silesia to Poland.

Germany renounces all her territorial and political rights outside of Europe.

Germany recognizes total independence of German-Austria, Czecho-Slovakia and Poland.

German army reduced to 100,000 men, including officers.

Conscription within German territories abolished.

All German forts for fifty kilometers east of the Rhine razed.

All importation, exportation and nearly all production of war materials stopped.

Occupation to Continue

Allied occupation of parts of Germany to continue until reparation made.

Any German violation of conditions pertaining to the Rhine zone constitutes an act of war.

German navy reduced to six battleships, six light cruisers and twelve torpedo boats, with no submarines.

German navy personnel to consist of not over 15,000.

All other war vessels must be surrendered or destroyed.

Germany forbidden to build forts controlling the Baltic.

All Heligoland fortifications must be demolished.

Kiel canal to be open to all nations.

Germany must surrender her fourteen submarine cables.

Germany's naval and military air forces abolished after October 1.

Germany to accept full responsibility for all damages to allied and associated governments and nationals.

Damage Claims Big

Germany must reimburse all civilian damages beginning with an initial payment of 20,000,000,000 marks.

Subsequent payments in reparation to be secured by a bond issue approved by the reparation commission.

Germany must pay shipping damages ton for ton.

Germany must devote her economic resources to rebuilding devastated regions.

(Continued on page four)

Hun Dream of World Rule Born and Put To Rest At Versailles

By Fred S. Ferguson
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

Versailles, May 7.---The Germans receive the terms of peace this afternoon, the fourth anniversary of the sinking of the Lusitania.

Four years ago Germany challenged civilization by torpedoing the Cunard liner without warning, killing 1,154 civilians. Today she learns the price she must pay in finances, territory and loss of national prestige. Her penalty in blood already has been exacted.

Selection of Versailles as the setting for this world drama is significant in that nearly half a century ago the modern empire was born here at the conclusion of the Franco-Prussian war. Germany's dream of world domination began and ended in Versailles.

The ceremony of presenting the treaty to the Germans takes place in the Trianon Palace hotel.

The dining salon in which the delegates gather is entirely glass on three sides. Green covered tables in the form of a hollow square stand in the middle of the room, with smaller red topped tables ranged along the walls for the secretaries. Premier Clemenceau sits at the head of main table, facing the Germans at the foot.

President Wilson and the other American delegates—Secretary Lansing, Colonel House, Henry White and General Bliss—sit at his right. At his left are Premier Lloyd-George and the other British representatives. Next to the Americans are the French delegates, with Marshal Foch in their midst. The other delegations include the plenipotentiaries of Italy, Belgium, Greece, Japan, Portugal, Serbia, Brazil, Rumania, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, China, Siam, Jugo-Slavia, Panama, Cuba, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Haiti and Honduras.

Forty five newspaper correspondents, including five Germans, have seats at the right side of the room. Mrs. Wilson occupies a chair directly behind Clemenceau.

The phraseology, as well as the text of the treaty, it is stated, will satisfy the most ardent "German hater." When the text is published it will be found that in substance it does not differ radically from its various outlines

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