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ENEMY STRIPPED

(Continued from page one)

Lausanne declared the allies agreed to a peace on the basis of President Wilson's fourteen points as the Germans had asked.

Willing to Pay

The German reply figures that the war was not in vain if a real league of nations is formed, in which all nations will have an equal chance. The Germans declared their willingness to make reparation for the devastation wrought in France and Belgium, but said they would not consent to the use of German war prisoners in the work of restoration.

The reply suggested that a board of experts determine the method of restoration. The last words of Foreign Minister Brockdorff-Rantzau, chairman of the enemy delegation, who read the statement, were:

"We shall examine the documents submitted to us with good will and in the hope that there will be a peace to which all may subscribe."

Premier Clemenceau then declared the meeting adjourned.

The meeting adjourned at 3:58 p.m.

Paris, May 6.—(United Press.)—

Following is the official summary of the peace treaty, as issued today by the allied governments:

The treaty of peace between the twenty-seven allied and associated powers on the one hand and Germany on the other, was handed to the German plenipotentiaries at Versailles today.

It is the longest treaty ever drawn. It totals about eighty thousand words, divided into fifteen main sections and represents the combined product of over a thousand experts working continually through a series of commissions for the three and a half months since January 18. The treaty is printed in parallel pages of English and French, which are recognized as having equal validity. It does not deal with questions affecting

Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey except insofar as binding Germany to accept any agreement reached with those former allies.

Following the preamble and deposition of powers comes the covenant of the league of nations as the first section of the treaty. The frontiers of Germany in Europe are defined in the second section; European political classes given in the third and extra-European political classes in the fourth. Next are the military, naval and air terms as the fifth section, followed by a section on prisoners of war and military graves and a seventh on responsibilities. Reparations, financial terms and economic terms are covered in sections eight to ten. Then comes the aeronautic section, ports, waterways and railways section, the labor covenant, the section on guarantees, and the final clauses.

Germany by the terms of the treaty restores Alsace-Lorraine to France, accepts the internationalization of the Saar basin temporarily and of Danzig permanently, agrees to territorial changes towards Belgium and Denmark and in East Prussia, cedes most of Upper Silesia to Poland and renounces all territorial and political rights outside Europe, as to her own or her allies' territories, and especially to Morocco, Egypt, Siam, Liberia and Shantung. She also recognizes the total independence of German-Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland.

Her army is reduced to a hundred thousand men, including officers; occupation within her territories is abolished; all forts fifty kilometers each of the Rhine razed; and all importation, exportation and nearly all production of war materials stopped. Allied occupation of parts of Germany will continue till reparation is made, but will be reduced at the end of each of three five-year periods, if Germany is fulfilling

her obligations. Any violation by Germany of the conditions as to the zone fifty kilometers east of the Rhine will be regarded as an act of war.

Naval Force Cut

The German navy is reduced to six battleships, six light cruisers and twelve torpedo boats, without submarines, and a personnel of not over 15,000. All other vessels must be surrendered or destroyed. Germany is forbidden to build forts controlling the Baltic, must demolish Heligoland, open the Kiel canal to all nations, and surrender her fourteen submarine cables. She may have no military or naval air forces except one hundred unarmed seaplanes until October 1, to detect mines, and may manufacture aviation material for six months.

Germany accepted full responsibility for all damages caused to allied and associated governments and nationals, agrees specifically to reimburse all civilian damages, beginning with an initial payment of twenty billion marks, subsequent payments to be secured by bonds to be issued at the discretion of the reparation commission. Germany is to pay shipping damage on a ton for ton basis, by cession of a large part of her merchant coasting and river fleets and by new construction and to devote her economic forces to the rebuilding of the devastated regions.

Old Tariffs to Hold

She agrees to return to the 1914 most-favored-nation tariffs, without discrimination of any sort. To allow allied and associated nationals freedom of transit through her territories, and to accept highly detailed provisions as to pre-war debts, and as to competition, internationalization of roads and rivers, and other economic and financial clauses. She also agrees to the trial of the ex-kaiser by an international high court for a supreme offense against international morality and, of other nations for violations of the laws and customs of war. Holland is to be asked to extradite the former kaiser and Germany being responsible for delivering the latter.

The league of nations is accepted by the allied and associated powers as operative and by Germany in principle, but without membership.

Labor Body Created

Similarly, an international labor body is brought into being with a permanent office and an annual convention. A great number of international bodies of different kinds and for different purposes are created, some under the league of nations, some to execute the peace treaty; among the former is the commission to govern the Saar basin till a plebiscite is held 15 years hence; the high commission of Danzig, which is created into a free city under the league, and various commissions for plebiscites in Malmedy, Eupen and East Prussia.

Among those to carry out the peace treaty are the reparations, military, naval, air, financial and economic commissions, the international high court and military tribunals to fix responsibilities, and a series of bodies for the control of international rivers. Certain problems are left for solution between the allied and associated powers, notably details of the disposition of the German fleet and cables, the former German colonies, and the values paid in reparation. Certain other problems, such as the laws of the air and the opium, arms and liquor traffic are either agreed to in detail or set for early international action.

Preamble

The preamble names as parties of the one part, the United States, the British empire, France, Italy and Japan, described as the five allied and associated powers, and Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, the Hedjaz,

Honduras, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Rumania, Serbia, Siam, Czechoslovakia and Uruguay, who with the five above are described as the allied and associated powers, and as the other part, Germany.

It states that: bearing in mind that on the request of the then imperial German government an armistice was granted on November 11, 1918, by the five allied and associated powers in order that a treaty of peace might be concluded with her, and whereas the allied and associated powers being equally desirous that the war in which they were successively involved directly or indirectly and which originated in the declaration of war by Austria-Hungary on July 28, 1914, against Serbia, the declaration of war by Germany against Russia on August 1, 1914, and in the invasion of Belgium, should be replaced by a firm, just and durable peace, the plenipotentiaries, (having communicated their full powers found in good and due form have agreed as follows):

League is Created

"From the coming into force of the present treaty the state of war will terminate. From the moment and subject to the provisions of this treaty, official relations with Germany, and with each of the German states, will be resumed by the allied and associated powers."

Second one, league of nations. The covenant of the league of nations constitutes section one of the peace treaty, which places upon the league many specific, in addition to its general duties. It may question Germany at any time for a violation of the neutralized zone east of the Rhine as a threat against the world's peace. It will appoint three of the five members of the Saar commission, oversee its regime, and carry out the plebiscites. It will appoint the high commissioner of Danzig, guarantee the independence of the free city and arrange for treaties between Danzig and Germany and Poland. It will work out the mandatory system to be applied to the former German colonies and act as a final court in part of the plebiscites of the Belgian-German frontier and in dispute as to the Kiel canal, and decide certain of the economic and financial problems. An international conference on labor is to be held in October under its direction, and another on the international control of ports, waterways and railways is foreshadowed.

(The balance of this section involves the constitution of the league of nations, which has recently been printed.)

Rhin Boundries Set

Section two. Boundaries of Germany Germany cedes to France Alsace-Lorraine, five thousand six hundred square miles, it to be southwest, and to Belgium two small districts between Luxembourg and Holland, totaling 982 square miles.

Belgium Protected

Section three. Belgium. Germany is to consent to the abrogation of the treaties of 1839, by which Belgium was established as a neutral state, and to agree in advance to any convention with which the allied and associated powers may determine to replace them. She is to recognize the full sovereignty of Belgium over the contested territory of Moresnet and over part of Prussian Alsace right over the circles of Eupen and Malmedy, the remnants of which are to be entitled within six months to protest against this charge of sovereignty, either in whole or in part, the final decision to be served to the league of nations. A commission is to settle the details of the transfer, and various regulations for change of nationality are laid down.

Luxemburg. Germany renounces her various treaties and conventions with the grand duchess of Luxemburg, recognizes that it cannot be a part of German Zollverein from January 1, last, renounced all right of exploitation of railroads, adheres to the abrogation of its neutrality and accepts in advance any international agreement reached by the allied and associated powers.

Rhin Fortifications Kept. Left bank of the Rhine. As provided in the military clauses, Germany will not maintain any fortifications or armed forces less than fifty kilometers to the east of the Rhine, hold any maneuvers, nor maintain any works to facilitate mobilization. In case of violation, "she shall be regarded as committing a hostile act against the powers who sign the present treaty and as intending to disturb the peace of the world."

"By virtue of the present treaty Germany shall be bound to respond to any request for an explanation when the council of the league of nations may think it necessary to address to her."

Alsace-Lorraine. After recognition of the moral obligations to repair the wrong done in 1871 by Germany to France and the people of Alsace-Lorraine, the territories ceded to Germany by the treaty of Frankfurt are restored to France, their frontiers as before 1871, date from the signing of the armistice and to be free of all public debts.

France Gets Crown Property. All public property and private property of German ex-sovereigns passes to France without payment or credit. France is substituted for Germany as regards ownership of the railroads and rights over concessions of tramways. The Rhine bridges pass to France with the obligation for their upkeep.

For seven years, with possible extension to ten, the ports of Koblenz and Strassburg shall be administered as a single unit by a French administrator appointed and supervised by the central Rhine commission.

Property rights will be safeguarded in both ports and equality of treatment as respects traffic assured the national vessels and goods of every country. Contracts between Alsace-Lorraine and Germans are maintained save for France's right to annul on grounds of public interest judgments of courts.

Saar Mines Surrendered. The Saar. In compensation for the destruction of coal mines in northern France and as payment on account of

reparation, Germany cedes to France full ownership of the coal mines of the Saar basin. Their value will be estimated by the reparation commission and credited against that account. The French rights will be governed by German law in force at the armistice, excepting war legislation, France replacing the present owners whose liability she undertakes to indemnify. France will continue to furnish a present proportion of coal for local needs and will be in just proportion to local taxes. The basin extends from the frontier of Lorraine as re-annexed to France, north as far as St. Wendel, including on the west the valley of the Saar, as far as Saar Holsbach and on the east the town of Homburg.

Commission to Govern

In order to secure the rights and welfare of the population and guarantee to France entire freedom in working the mines, the territory will be governed by a commission appointed by the league of nations and consisting of five members, one French, one a native inhabitant of the Saar, and three representing three different countries other than France and Germany. The commission will have all powers of government formerly belonging to the German empire. Prussia and Bavaria will administer the railroads and other public services and have full power to interpret the treaty clauses. The local courts will continue, but subject to the commission. Existing German legislation will remain the basis of the law. Labor legislation will continue in force of the local labor organizations and the labor program of the league.

After fifteen years of prohibition will be held by communes to ascertain the desires of the population as to continuance of the existing regime, under the league of nations, union with France or union with Germany. The right to vote will belong to all inhabitants over twenty. Taking into account the opinions thus expressed the league will decide the ultimate sovereignty. In any portion restored to Germany the German government must buy out the French mines at an appraised valuation. If the price is not paid within six months thereafter this portion passes finally to France. If Germany buys back the mines the league will determine how much of the coal shall be annually sold to France.

Austria Tie Broken

Section four. German-Austria. Germany recognizes the total independence of German-Austria in the boundaries traced.

Czechoslovakia. Germany recognizes the entire independence of the Czechoslovak states, including the autonomous territory of the Ruthenians, south of the Carpathians, and accepts the frontiers of this state as to be determined, which in the case of the German frontiers shall follow the frontier of Bohemia in 1914.

Poland. Germany cedes to Poland the greater part of Upper Silesia, Posen and the province of West Prussia, on the left bank of the Vistula. A field boundary commission, of seven, five representing the allied and associated powers and one each representing Poland and Germany, shall be constituted within fifteen days of the peace to determine this boundary. Such special provisions as are necessary to protect racial, linguistic and religious minorities and to protect freedom of transit and equitable treatment of commerce of other nations shall be laid down in a subsequent treaty between the five allied and associated powers and Poland.

Plebiscites to Decide

East Prussia. The southern and eastern frontier of East Prussia and Poland is to be fixed by plebiscites.

In each case German troops and authorities will move out within fifteen days of the peace and the territories be placed under an international commission of five members appointed by the five allied and associated powers, with the particular duty of arranging for a free, fair and secret vote. The commission will report the results of the plebiscite to the five powers with a recommendation for the boundary and will terminate its work as soon as the boundary has been laid down and the new authorities set up.

The five allied and associated powers will draw up regulations assuring East Prussia full and equitable access to and use of the Vistula. A subsequent convention, of which the terms will be fixed by the five allied and associated powers, will be entered into between Poland, Germany and Danzig, to assure suitable railroad communication across German territory on the right bank of the Vistula, between Poland and Danzig, while Poland shall grant free passage from East Prussia to Germany.

Danzig Free City

The northeastern corner of East Prussia, about Memel, is to be ceded by Germany to the associated powers, the former agreeing to accept the settlement made, especially as regards the nationality of the inhabitants. Danzig, Danzig and the district immediately about it, is to be constituted into the "free city of Danzig," under the guarantee of the league of nations. A high commissioner appointed by the league and president at Danzig shall draw up a constitutional in agreement with the duly appointed representatives of the city and shall deal in the first instance with all difficulties

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arising between the city and Poland. The actual boundaries of the city shall be determined by a commission appointed within six months from the peace. A convention, the terms of which shall be fixed by the five allied and associated powers, shall be concluded between Poland and Danzig, which shall include Danzig within the Polish customs frontiers, and provide against discrimination against the Poles within the city and place its foreign relations and the diplomatic protection of its citizens abroad in charge of Poland.

Denmark. The frontier between Germany and Denmark will be fixed by the self determination of the population.

Heligoland Disarmed

Heligoland. The fortifications, military establishments and harbors of the islands of Heligoland and Dune are to be destroyed under the supervision of the allies by German labor, and at Germany's expense. They may not be reconstructed, or any similar fortifications built in the future.

Russia. Germany agrees to respect as permanent and inalienable the independence of all territories which were part of the former Russian empire, to accept the abrogation of the Brest-Litovsk and other treaties entered into with the Maximist government of Russia, to recognize the full force of all treaties entered into by the allied and associated powers with states which were a part of the former Russian empire, and to recognize the frontiers as determined thereon. The allied and associated powers formally reserve the right of Russia to obtain restitution and reparation under the principles of the present treaty.

Section five. German rights outside Europe. Outside Europe, Germany renounces all rights, 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 five allied powers in relation thereto.

Colonies All Lost

Colonies and overseas possessions. Germany renounces in favor of the allied and associated powers her overseas possessions, with all rights and titles therein. All movable and immovable property belonging to the German empire or to any German state shall pass to the government exercising authority therein. These governments may make whatever provisions seem suitable for the repatriation of German nationals and as to the conditions on which German subjects of European origin shall reside, hold property or carry on business.

China. Germany renounces in favor

of China all privileges and indemnities resulting from the Boxer protocol of 1901 and all buildings, wharves, barracks, wireless plants and other public property, except diplomatic or consular establishments in the German concessions of Tien Tsin and Hankow and in other Chinese territory except Kiao Chow.

Concessions Annulled. Germany accepts the abrogation of the concessions at Hankow and Tien Tsin, China, agreeing to open them to international use. Germany renounces all claims against China or any allied and associated government for the instrument or repatriation of her citizens in China and for the seizure and liquidation of German interests.

Siam. Germany recognizes that all agreements between herself and Siam, including the right of extra-territoriality, ceased July 23, 1917. All German public property passed without compensation to Siam.

Liberia. Germany renounces all rights under international agreements regarding Liberia.

Morocco. Germany renounces all her rights, titles and privileges under the act of Algeiras and the Franco-German agreements of 1909-11 and under all treaties. She undertakes not to intervene in any negotiations as to Morocco between France and other powers, accepts all the consequences of the French protectorate.

Egypt. Germany recognizes the British protectorate over Egypt declared on December 18, 1914, and renounces all the treaties, concluded by her with Egypt. She undertakes not to intervene in any negotiations about Egypt. Germany consents to the transfer to Great Britain of the powers given to the late sultan of Turkey for securing the free navigation of Suez canal.

Shantung. Germany cedes to Japan all rights, titles and privileges, notably as to Kiao Chow, and the railroads, mines and cables acquired by her treaty with China and other agreements as to Shantung. All German rights to the railroad from Tsing Tao to Tientsin

(Continued on page six.)



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