

PEACE TERMS FOR GERMANY MADE PUBLIC

Treaty Makes Berlin Responsible for All Losses Caused to Allies.

FIRST PAYMENT 5 BILLION

Pact Provides Return of Alsace-Lorraine; Internationalization of Saar Basin and Danzig; Territorial Changes for Belgium, Denmark and East Prussia; Upper Silesia to Poland; Foo Must Agree to Trial of Ex-Kaiser and Approve League.

New York, May 8.—An official summary of the peace treaty delivered to the German delegates at Versailles by representatives of the associated powers was made public here by the committee on public information. It follows:

Paris, May 8.—The treaty of peace between the 27 allied and associated powers on the one hand and Germany on the other was handed to the German plenipotentiaries at Versailles.

80,000 Words in Pact.

It is the longest treaty ever drawn. It totals about 80,000 words, divided into 15 main sections, and represents the combined product of over 1,000 experts working continually through a series of commissions for the three and a half months since January 18, the treaty printed in parallel pages of English and French, which are recognized as having equal validity.

Does Not Deal With Foe's Allies.

It does not deal with questions affecting Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey except in so far 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; 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 sections, ports, waterways and railways section, the labor covenant, the section on guarantees and the final clauses.

Restores Alsace-Lorraine.

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 toward 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 allies' territories, and especially to Morocco, Egypt, Siam, Liberia and Stantung. She also recognizes the total independence of German-Austria, Czecho-Slovakia and Poland.

Must Pay for Damages.

Germany accepts 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 20,000,000,000 marks (\$5,000,000,000), 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 resources to the rebuilding of devastated regions.

She agrees to return to the 14 most-favored nations tariffs, without discrimination of sort; to allow allies and associated nations freedom of transit through.

Must Agree to Trial of Kaiser.

She agrees to accept highly detailed provisions as to prewar debts, unfair 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 nationals for violation of the laws and customs of war, Holland to be asked to extradite the former, and Germany being responsible for delivering the latter.

Must Accept League.

The league of nations is accepted by the allied and associated powers as operative and by Germany in principle, but without membership. Similarly, an international labor body is brought into being with a permanent office and an annual convention. A great number of commissions 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 commissioner of Danzig, which is created into a free city under the league, and various commissions for plebiscites in Malmedy, Schleswig and east Prussia. Among those to carry out the peace treaty are

WHAT GERMANY MUST DO TO GAIN PEACE

Restoration of Alsace-Lorraine. Temporary internationalization of Saar coal basin. Permanent internationalization of Danzig.

Territorial changes toward Belgium and Denmark. Cedes Silesia to Poland. Removes all territorial and political rights outside Europe. Renounces "especially" her rights in Morocco, Egypt and Siam.

Freedom of transit through her territories. Highly detailed provisions as to prewar debts.

Provisions as to unfair competition, internationalization of roads and rivers and other economic and financial subjects.

Agrees to trial of the ex-kaiser by an international high court for a supreme offense against international morality and customs of war. Holland to be asked to extradite the former kaiser and Germany to be responsible for delivering the latter.

Accepts league of nations in principle, but without membership.

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 50 kilometers east of the Rhine razed. All importation, exportation and nearly all production of war materials stopped.

Germany accepts any agreement reached with its former allies.

Allied occupation of parts of Germany to continue until reparation is 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 12 torpedo boats, with no submarines.

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

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.

Army Cut to 100,000.

Her army is reduced to 100,000 men, including officers; conscription within her territories is abolished; all forts forty kilometers east of the Rhine razed, and all importation, exportation and nearly all production of war material stopped. Allied occupations of parts of Germany will continue till reparation is made, but will be reduced at the end of three five-year periods if Germany is fulfilling her obligations. Any violation by Germany of the conditions as to the zone 50 kilometers east of the Rhine will be regarded as an act of war.

Navy to Six Battleships.

The German navy is reduced to six battleships, six light cruisers and 12 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 Heigoland, open the Kiel canal to all nations and surrender her 14 submarine cables. She may have 20 military or naval air forces except 100 unarmed seaplanes until October 1 to detect mines, and may manufacture aviation material for six months.

Agreement of Allies Stated.

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 successfully involved directly or indirectly and which originated in the declaration of war by Austria-Hungary on July 28, 1914, and against France on August 3, 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:

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 of peace the provisions of the treaty of peace which were successfully involved directly or indirectly and which originated in the declaration of war by Austria-Hungary on July 28, 1914, and against France on August 3, 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:

Section 1. League of Nations. The covenant of the league of nations constitutes section 1 of the peace treaty, which places upon the league many specific duties in addition to its general duties.

PINEVILLE PEOPLE MUST PAY

By Civil Court Decision, a Number of Prominent Citizens are Held Liable for 1914 School Notes.

Charlotte.—A test case brought in civil court by the board of trustees of the Pineville farm life school against S. L. Memon, of Pineville, for \$500 which the defendant is alleged to have pledged towards a fund raised to secure the school, was terminated in favor of the plaintiff. The consequence of this action, it was stated, will force several Pineville citizens who had failed to redeem notes aggregating \$2,500 to pay the amount of their notes.

Pineville was selected as the location for the farm life school in 1914 because citizens of that town pledged the largest amount towards the school, it was said. A bond issue of \$20,000 was passed, and individual citizens gave notes payable in one and two years for a sum aggregating \$6,000. It was stated that the board of trustees of the school proceeded to erect the structure and that more than \$28,000 has been spent on it, \$2,000 having been borrowed from the state. Several citizens paid their notes when they became due, the board receiving \$3,500 from these. However, other citizens refused on the ground that the school had proven unsatisfactory. The amount unpaid amounted to \$2,500. This amount was owed by a dozen or so individuals at Pineville.

New Churches and Masonic Temple. Henderson.—Both the Methodist and Presbyterian congregations have gone on record in favor of building new church homes. The Methodists have decided to remodel the present building, the improvements meaning almost a new building. The Presbyterian people are planning the creation of a fund for a new church edifice. The Baptist people are now building a church that will cost when completed some \$90,000, and the local Masons will erect a Masonic temple at a cost of \$50,000.

Dodging the Tax Laws. Wilmington.—Chairman Frank A. Page has advised President W. A. McGirt of the North Carolina Good Roads Association, and he in turn has communicated with local officers, to the effect that about 10 per cent of car owners in the state are dodging the tax laws or returning cars of smaller horsepower than they have, and the suggestion is made that a closer scrutiny be made. The sheriff in one night captured 35 cars that were carrying permits given until they could get tags applied for; and in no case had application ever been made for tags. Two of the permits were issued in February and the cars had carried the permits ever since without applying to the secretary of state.

More Check Flashing. Wilmington.—Two weeks ago a nicely dressed traveling man of middle age registered at the Orton hotel here, and advised the clerk he was here to stage an advertising campaign for a famous soap concern. He tendered a check from the concern, in payment of salary, and the clerk cashed it at once, handing over 98 perfectly good dollars. The stranger later registered at the Wilmington hotel, told the same tale, and cashed a similar check for \$100. The matter was kept quiet in the hope that secrecy would favor catching the check flasher, but he hasn't yet been caught.

Loses Life on Track. Asheville.—John Owensby, 100-year-old Union soldier, recently acquitted here of alleged violation of the espionage act, was found in a dying condition on the railway tracks between Asheville and Biltmore, and died later at the Mission Hospital. He had evidently been struck by a train.

\$223,000 Wanted. The outstanding feature of American Methodism today is the centenary of missions which is claiming the attention of millions of members of this denomination in the North, South, East and West, and during the present month these forces will put forth special effort to secure pledges amounting to \$120,000,000, to be paid within five years. Of this amount \$85,000,000 is to be contributed by the Methodist Episcopal church and \$35,000,000 by the Methodist Episcopal church, south.

Commencement On Noted Day. Elon College.—The Elon commencement this year is to be concluded May 20. This happens to be the day on which the first brick was laid in the construction of the college buildings here, and also the day of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. On this day, therefore, the college purposes to have a great patriotic rally in memory of the men who gave up their lives in the cause of freedom during the recent war.

This rally will be addressed by Colonel Albert Cox.

Fire Evidently Incendiary. Greensboro.—The finding of small insulated wires 75 feet long, leading from the plant of the Texas Company here, which was destroyed by an explosion and fire, across the railroad and to a point some distance down the street, is strong evidence in the opinion of Deputy State Insurance Commissioner W. A. Scott, who is at work on the case, that the property was deliberately destroyed.

The explosion caused the loss of but one life, Harry Shaffner, a negro

SEEKS KNOWLEDGE ON FARM WOODLAND

FARM FORESTRY SPECIALIST STUDYING FARM WOODLAND DEVELOPMENT IN NORTH.

WORK ON BUSINESS BASIS By Employment of Proper Methods It is Hoped to Greatly Increase the Value of Farm Woodland Lots.

Raleigh. Mr. Harry B. Krausz, farm forestry specialist for the Agricultural Extension Service, left Raleigh for an extended trip to Washington, and the states of Maryland, Connecticut and Massachusetts, to study woodland developments and to confer with the foresters of these states, with a view to putting the farm woodland work of North Carolina on the most progressive and business-like basis.

After these conferences, Mr. Krausz expects to return to North Carolina to begin several new developments which the agricultural extension service is now planning to make in the farm wood lot work of this state. Mr. Krausz thinks that, with the proper development of all its farm woodlands, this state can greatly increase the money value of the products coming from these lots.

Teachers' Salaries Advanced. Reports are coming in just now to the state department of education of the financial adjustments that are being made by the county school boards and county commissioners for the coming school year and the advances that are required by law in teacher salaries and ample budgets for adequate building budgets. A typical one comes from Gaston county, where increases are provided for in teacher salaries on the basis of from \$55 to \$75 per month for elementary teachers and from \$60 to \$75 per month for assistant high school teachers.

The county levies the full 35 cents school tax that the law allows and then 16 cents for incidentals and buildings and with the funds that the county will get from the state school fund will have \$160,806 to spend for the year in school maintenance.

See Expert on Tour. C. L. Sams, the bee expert having in hand the federal and state department of agriculture work for increasing the North Carolina bee keeping industry, left for a three weeks' trip through Anson, Buncombe, Transylvania, Polk and Henderson counties, visiting beekeepers, attending conferences of those in the various counties interested in bee keeping, furthering the organization and work of the county clubs of bee keepers.

He will visit the United States army hospital, just established, a few miles out from Asheville where he has been asked to come to aid in putting in proper shape an apiary for the soldiers gathered there for recuperation.

State Makes Cheap Buy. The value of the buildings at Camp Polk (Method), the sale of which to the state of North Carolina was announced, is \$31,000 government cost, said Secretary M. R. Beaman of the Chamber of Commerce.

The chamber has been working on the matter of the sale for some time, the secretary laying gone to Washington to expedite things. The cost to state of the buildings is \$5,000.

Tax Collectors Meet. Governor Bickett and a party of invited guests went to Goldsboro in the new \$5,000 state automobile, purchased for the governor's mansion, to be used by the governor and his family as provided in a special act of the recent legislature. Their mission was to attend the special conference for East Carolina tax listers and district and county supervisors. The governor is deeply interested in this full revaluation movement and insists that the success of the undertaking depends very largely upon the thorough and just manner in which the district and county supervisors and the local county valuation boards do their work.

Doctors for Siberia. Four physicians from North Carolina are wanted by the Red Cross for relief work in Siberia. They must sign a contract to serve a year, but all expenses, including transportation, will be paid, in addition to a salary of \$3,000 a year. A pharmacist from this state is also wanted by the Red Cross for work in Siberia. His expenses will be paid and he will receive a salary of \$1,500 a year.

These men are wanted immediately, and will sail from Seattle or San Francisco, going directly to Siberia.

To Direct Employment Bureau. Mr. J. A. Robinson, of Durham, was sworn in here as manager of the bureau of the United States employment bureau in Durham. The bureau will open there Monday in an office in the Elks building. Considerable work in the way of connecting the man with the job has already been done in Durham under Chamber of Commerce auspices, but with a regularly organized branch of the government service in operation it is expected that the scope of the work will be considerably enlarged.

THE LATEST WORD IN MILL VILLAGES

WINSTON-SALEM RUBBER CONCERN PLANS BUILDING OF CITY ON NOVEL LINES.

IMMEDIATE OUTLAY \$300,000

There Will be 300 Bungalows Built on Lots with Frontage of 80 Feet by 125 to 175 Feet in Depth.

Winston-Salem.—The latest word in mill villages, which will be second to none in the country, is to be developed by the Hanes Rubber Company, around the site of its tire plant just north of Winston-Salem, N. C. The project, which is being planned and directed by Lockwood, Greene & Co., of Boston, contemplates an immediate expenditure of about \$300,000 this spring.

The plans show a beautifully laid off city, not in the customary square block style, but with wide sweeping curved streets and parks and public squares. All traffic arteries lead to two main centers, the big plant itself, which is to be easy of access from every section of the village, and the village center in the residential section. There are to be erected 300 modern five-room bungalows, each to be fitted with all modern conveniences, including water, sewer, electric lights and bath, and each to be located on lots with frontage of 80 feet and ranging from 125 to 175 feet in depth, giving the occupants ample space for vegetable and flower gardens and playgrounds for the children.

Big Meeting Called. Charlotte.—A meeting of good roads enthusiasts of North Carolina will be held in Monroe May 27 for the purpose of boosting the construction of a hard-surfaced highway from Asheville to Wilmington via Charlotte and the building of a system of prominent state highways, Col. T. L. Kirkpatrick, president of the Charlotte-to-Wilmington Highway association, announced.

He said that fully 1,500 delegates from the counties through which the proposed highway from Asheville to Wilmington will pass are expected to be present in addition to hundreds of other prominent road enthusiasts from all parts of the state.

Secretary E. N. Farris, of the Charlotte chamber of commerce, said that the request of the war department for information regarding the securing of a field, by lease or purchase, for a landing for the proposed air mail service of the federal government, would be complied with. He said two or three tracts of land for an air landing site near Charlotte have already been offered for sale or lease.

Major Lamb a Candidate. Fayetteville.—The name of Major Robert J. Lamb, who successively commanded Company F, of the 119th infantry, and the Third battalion of the same regiment in the battles which broke the Hindenburg line, will be presented to the new Fayetteville board of aldermen for consideration as head of the city's police department. It is understood that the salary of the post will be made such as to give it the required dignity. It is said that Major Lamb, who is still at Camp Jackson, has signified his willingness to accept the place if offered him.

Major Lamb, known as "Fighting Bob" Lamb, was recently cited in general orders issued by the commanding general of the 39th division at Camp Jackson for "conduct worthy of the utmost commendation."

Hickory Honors Heroes. Hickory.—Hickory and Catawba county paid tribute to their soldiers here with a celebration that was more notable for the great feast spread under the trees of Claremont college campus, the crowd of visiting soldiers and civilians and a parade with three bands, the engineer train and other veterans of the world war, than for the speech-making. This part of the program was cut short by intention, and the day given over to pleasure.

Check Forger Arrested. Hickory.—Lola Woodard, a young white woman wanted in Salisbury and other places on the charge of forging checks, is in the Hickory police station awaiting disposition of a case against her for flashing a check on February 15 last. With her guitar, she walked into a local store, presented a \$20 check drawn on a music dealer, and carried off a \$5 pair of shoes and the change. She was chased out of the county with a confederate, and on her return was picked up just out of Hickory.

Fire At Industrial Institute. Charlotte.—Fire believed to be of incendiary origin destroyed the large barn of the Southern Industrial Institute, at Chadwick-Hoskins, at an early hour. It was believed that some of the cattle were burned to death. The fire was not discovered until the barn fell in.

A call was made to the police headquarters for bloodhounds to see if a trail could not be located, but the dogs had been sent to one of the chaingang camps, and could not be secured.

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Holderness Talks Warehouse. State Senator George Holderness, of Edgecombe county, sees unbounded benefits accruing to the cotton grower when the state cotton warehouse system is well under way and efficiently managed. For one thing, it gives the grower the benefit of the larger markets, the giving the state commissioner power to sell cotton abroad when the domestic markets are not sufficient to handle the staple at good prices. The greatest benefit, probably, will be in the cotton which is saved from damage by exposure.