

PEACE TERMS
FOR GERMANY
MADE PUBLICTreaty 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; For Must Agree to Trial of 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:

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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 continuously 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 section, covering the reparations and railway 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 and to her own colonies, territories, and especially to Morocco, Egypt, Siam, Liberia and Stantung. She also recognizes the total independence of German-Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland.

Must Pay for Damages.

Germany accepts full responsibility for all damages and to allied and associated governments and nationals, agrees specifically to reimburse all civil 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 reparations commission. Germany is to pay shipping damages 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 fully 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 a permanent 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 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:

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AUSTRIAN KINGDOM
BOUNDARIES FIXEDITALIAN POPULATION IS AGAIN
BECOMING RESTIVE OVER
REPORTS ON FIUME.

HUN RESISTANCE DYING HARD

Ebert Says Treaty is Monstrous Document, Which Has No Precedent in
Determination to Annihilate.

A conference between Baron Sonnino, Italian foreign minister, and Colonel E. M. House, of the American peace delegation, regarding Italy's claims to Fiume and the Adriatic which the notes presented by the German peace delegation concerning prisoners of war and labor were turned over to experts for investigation, and the completion of the task of defining the new Austrian boundaries represented the entire activities in peace conference circles in Paris.

The result of the conversation between Baron Sonnino and Colonel House has not been made public. Meantime dispatches from Rome indicate that the Italian population again is becoming restive after having learned that the report of last week that Italy's claims to Fiume had been settled was erroneous.

Added to this irritation is dissatisfaction because Italy was not mentioned as one of the parties to the proposed Anglo-Franco-American alliance; the question of the division of America's merchant marine; the treaty provision with Germany to ratify the treaty, and other small matters in which the Italians feel they have been slighted.

From Germany come reports of continued dissatisfaction of the terms which Germany has been told she must meet in order to obtain peace. Ebert, president of Germany, has said that it will be impossible to carry out the provisions as to be heard everywhere. Great demonstrations of protest have been held in Berlin, Breslau and other cities.

No less a person than Frederick Ebert, president of Germany, has said that he is standing on President Wilson's 14 points for peace. Ebert alluded to the peace treaty as a "monstrous document," which, he said, holds no precedent in determination completely to annihilate vanquished peoples.

OMISSION OF ITALY IS
A SUBJECT OF COMMENT

Paris.—Much comment has arisen over the fact that Italy is not included in the proposed engagement between the United States, Great Britain and France for mutual action against Germany should Germany again become aggressive toward France. It is said that Premier Clemenceau, who took part in some of the early discussions, although the plans were consummated about the time of the high tension which removed Premier Orlando from active participation in the council of four.

Because Italy's membership in the former triple alliance is held in some French quarters, it was a serious omission not to include Italy in the new Franco-American-British engagement.

JUNKER ELEMENT FIGHT
FOR POSEN AND SILESIA

Paris.—The German admission of defeat is only partial. They say "yes," on the eastern front we were victorious. There they intend to remain victors. The Junker element which stands behind the German government will fight tooth and nail rather than to abandon Posen and upper Silesia, particularly the latter province, whence Germany drew before the war one-fourth of her hard coal, three-fourths of her zinc, something like a tenth of her iron and steel and one-fifth of her potash.

DIRIGIBLES MAY BE USED IN
TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHTS

Washington.—Announcement was made by the navy department that the outcome of the proposed test flight of the new navy dirigible C-5, from the naval air station, Montauk, New York, to St. Johns N. F. 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 official relations with Germany, and with each of the German states, will be resumed by the allied and associated powers.

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.

NOT A BREACH IN THE
PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

Versailles.—The departure of Landsberg and Giesberts is in no sense to be interpreted as a breach in the negotiations. These plenipotentiaries have the important ministerial portfolio, respectively of justice and post and telegraph.

Landsberg is regarded as the brain of the majority socialists, while Giesberts is very high in the councils of the Catholic party and the Catholic labor unions.

15,000,000 PEOPLE
INVEST IN BONDSOFFICIAL TOTAL OF AMOUNTS
PURCHASED WILL NOT BE
KNOWN BEFORE MAY 26.

HEAVY OVER-SUBSCRIPTION

Complete Returns of Sales by Banks
Will Be Made to the Treasury
Department by May 24.

Washington.—Fifteen million Americans bought Victory Liberty notes in the campaign 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.

A few additional reports of subscriptions came in but no attempt was made to tabulate them and the treasury announced that the official total probably would not be known before May 26. The total as compiled still stood at \$3,894,000,000, but late reports emphasized the earlier indications that the loan had been heavily over-subscribed.

Banks will have until May 20 to report their subscriptions to federal reserve banks, and the federal reserve banks will report to the treasury by May 24.

"Reports from all districts indicate that practically the entire quota was taken without material assistance from the banks," said a treasury announcement.

PERHAPS LAST VISIT PAID
OCCUPIED AREA BY PERSHING

Coblentz.—General Pershing, commander in chief of the American expeditionary forces, arrived in Coblentz for what may be his last official visit to the American occupation area. During his visit he will arrange with Lieutenant General Hinder for the complete final withdrawal of the American forces as decided upon some three weeks ago at general headquarters. General Pershing confirmed the American announcement that all, or at least nearly all, of the Americans would be out of France and Germany by September 1.

PEACE CONDITIONS ARE NOT
HARDER THAN EXPECTED

Berlin.—Maximilian Hardin, editor of the Berlin Die Zukunft, writing on the peace treaty, says:

"The peace conditions are not harder than expected. They were pleasant to the greater part of the people. But could one have readily expected them otherwise?"

"The allies have been threatened that Germany would join the bolsheviks. But that would be suicidal. The only way to rescue the country is by openness and honesty. The revolution has been a great disappointment."

THE TWO GREAT POLITICAL
PARTIES HAVE EVEN BREAK

Charlotte, N. C.—Thomas R. Marshall, vice president of the United States, who spent the night at the Selwyn hotel, said there is no doubt that the Germans will sign the peace treaty and the United States senate will ratify it with the league of nations agreement included. He also declared the democratic party has an "even break" with the republican party for a victory in 1920. He expressed himself of the opinion that the immigration laws of this country should and must be "revamped" and remain tight "for a great many years." Under the present laws too many men have been admitted and have sworn allegiance to the United States who have been German secret service men, he said, and who, in all probability are still in the pay of German reactionaries who are seeking to create trouble among certain elements of our population.

PRESIDENT WILSON TO REPLY
PERSONALLY TO THE GERMANS

Paris.—President Wilson will personally direct such answers as may be decided upon concerning German inquiries in the peace treaty differing from the president's 14 points.

This was announced in high quarters in connection with the instruction which Chancellor Schiedemann has given the German plenipotentiaries at Versailles to address a note to the allies comparing the terms of the treaty with the 14 points.

HAD CONTROL OF HIS VOICE
BUT NOT OF HIS LEGS

Paris.—Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau's will was strong enough to enable him to deliver his speech on behalf of Germany to the allies at the Versailles peace congress but he feared collapse if he stood.

This is on the authority of his secretary who has been clipping and translating comments from the English papers, sharply reproaching the count for remaining seated when speaking.

MUCH BUILDING IN SOUTH
BY THE SALVATION ARMY

Atlanta.—Assured of the success of the coming Salvation Army Home Service campaign, the National committee announced that almost \$700,000 in cash has been allotted to the department of the South for the erection of buildings to be used for Salvation Army purposes. To carry out the plan A. Ten Eyck Brown of Atlanta has been employed by the Salvation Army Home Service Fund, Southern division headquarters.

FEELING RUNNING
HIGH IN HUNLANDANARCHY PREFERRED TO SLAVERY IS THE REMARK HEARD
ON ALL SIDES.

ITALIAN MATTERS UNSETTLED

Drafting Committee on Peace Terms
to Be Presented to Austria Have
Begun Work on Document.

Feeling apparently is running high in Germany over what is termed the severity of the peace terms and a review of the opinion in Berlin says that the people are discussing the consequences of a possible refusal to sign the treaty.

"Rather anarchy than slavery" is the remark heard on all sides, the review declared.

One newspaper credits Herr Giesbert, a member of the German delegation at Versailles, as asserting that the only immediate solution is a peace with Russia and the employment of bolshevik troops by Germany.

Unofficial advices from Paris declare that the controversy over Italy's claims to Fiume and the Dalmatian coast is far from being settled. President Wilson, according to these advices, is not in agreement with the compromise plan by which Italy would be given a mandate to administer Fiume until 1923, and then take possession of the city.

The peace terms to be presented to Austria are rapidly taking concrete form. It is announced from Paris that the drafting committee has begun work on the document as a whole. The naval terms as completed, wiping out the entire Austrian navy, the surrender of every ship of the Austrian navy, is in talk in favor of an idle dream. Neutrality consists in more than mere hands off. It must also be minds off and opinions off, for the most potent things in modern warfare are the moral opinions of mankind touching it.

CONDITIONS MEAN DEATH
TO GERMANY—SCHEIDEMANN

London.—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Berlin says that after a five hour session of the German cabinet, Philip Scheidemann, the chancellor, delivered a speech to the committee appointed to consider the treaty. After comparing the most important conditions laid down by the allies in the peace treaty with President Wilson's 14 points, Scheidemann is reported to have said:

"These conditions are nothing else than death for Germany, but the government must discuss this document of hatred and madness with sobriety."

WILSON EXPLAINS PROPOSAL
FOR ALLIANCE WITH FRANCE

Washington.—In response to an inquiry from Secretary Tumulty, President Wilson called that he had promised France to propose to the senate in connection with the peace treaty "a supplement in which we shall agree, subject to the approval of the council of the league of nations, to share the military assistance of France in case of unprovoked attack by Germany."

"Happily there is no mystery or privacy about what I have promised the government here," the President said. "I have promised to propose to the senate a supplement in which we shall agree, subject to the approval of the council of the league of nations, to share the military assistance of France in case of unprovoked attack by Germany, thus merely hastening the action which we should be bound by the covenant of the league of nations."

STRIKES INCREASE; GERMANS
MADE IMMUNE TO HORRORS

Berlin.—The people, though fairly stricken dumb by the peace terms, are now recovering sufficiently to declare that Germany cannot and will not sign the compact no matter what comes.

Strikes are increasing and bolshevism and spartan uprising have, if anything, made Germans immune to the possible horrors which are to be anticipated if they are again plunged into war.

RESIGNATION OF INDUSTRIAL
BOARD HAS BEEN ACCEPTED

Washington.—Governmental efforts to hasten the return of industry to normal peace time activity by stabilizing prices through the industrial board of the department of commerce have come to an end.

Following a final unsuccessful effort to bring the railroad administration and steel producers to an agreement on prices in New York, the resignations of the board were accepted by Secretary Redfield.

STRONG FEELING IN CHINA
AGAINST THE JAPANESE

Washington.—Ambassador Morris, at Tokio, in an official dispatch, said there was a very strong feeling among the Chinese against the Japanese as the result of the disposition of Shantung provided for in the treaty of Versailles. Mr. Morris told of the recent disturbances at Peking during which the Chinese minister to Tokio was attacked by students who believed he was favorably disposed toward the Japanese claims.

MARSHALL BELIEVES
IN STATE'S RIGHTSVICE-PRESIDENT DELIVERS A
STRONG ADDRESS BEFORE
T. P. A.'S AT CHESTER, S. C.

DOCTRINE IS NOW DORMANT

Talk of Going Back to Our Ancient
Neutrality Under Present World
Conditions Is Idle Talk.

Chester, S. C.—Governor Robert A. Cooper at the Chester theatre introduced Vice President Marshall, who made one of the ablest and most eloquent addresses ever heard in this city. He was warmly greeted and throughout his speech received great applause.

"Nobody in South Carolina," he said, "ever believed more sincerely in the doctrine of state's rights than I believe in it. I have recognized what other state's rights men have not, that state's rights goes the states' duties. So long as the states of this union will not look after themselves and demand the fostering care of the general government, the doctrine of state's rights will be dormant."

"I am hoping for a revival in the hearts of citizens so that each state will discharge its duties and tell the general government to only look after the powers delegated to it, but until states do this there is no hope for this ancient doctrine."

"I wish I could put our country back to the good old days of 1840. I would be willing to do with money for more manhood. I had nothing to do with adopting the colonial policy of our government, but with our soldiers in the Philippines and our sailors in the North sea talk about going back to our ancient neutrality, it is talk in favor of an idle dream. Neutrality consists in more than mere hands off. It must also be minds off and opinions off, for the most potent things in modern warfare are the moral opinions of mankind touching it."

COMPETITIVE BIDS WANTED
FOR 200,000 TONS OF RAILS

New York.—Walker D. Hines, director general of railroads, announced here that the railroad administration will ask immediately for competitive bids for 200,000 tons of steel rails.

Mr. Hines' announcement was made after he had been informed by representatives of the large manufacturers at a conference here that they had agreed to a reduction in the price of steel rails approved by the industrial board of the department of commerce. Mr. Hines declared it was his settled purpose to buy steel materials on the competitive bidding basis, as rapidly as they were needed.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH SYSTEM
ADOPTS 8-HOUR DAY FOR ALL

New York.—Charles P. Baruch, general manager of the Postal Telegraph system, announced that, effective June 1, the eight-hour day and time and a half for overtime had been adopted for all the system's employees in 51 large and small cities in the United States.

40,000 FIGHTING MEN MAKE
APPLICATION FOR HOMESTEADS

Washington.—With applications already received from more than 40,000 soldiers and sailors who desire to take up homesteads, the department of military service Secretary Lane and his advisers are revising the program originally presented to Congress to take care of the increased demands.

It was said that the first estimate of \$100,000,000 for establishing a shared service men on "blocker" lands probably would have to be made several times that amount, perhaps \$400,000,000. Secretary Lane's plan would not merely start a man as a farmer or cattle producer, but would "see him through" to success by assisting him until he could begin repayments.

BIGGEST WINTER WHEAT CROP
PRODUCED IN ANY COUNTRY

Washington.—The greatest crop of winter wheat ever produced in any country is in prospect for this year's harvest. The forecast of production, estimated by the department of agriculture, placed its size at almost nine hundred million bushels—in exact figures, 899,915,000, which would make this year's harvest worth \$2,034,000,000 at the government's price guarantee of \$2.26 a bushel.

FIRST LEG OF TRANSATLANTIC
FLIGHT IS COMPLETED

Washington.—With two of the three navy seaplanes which started from Rockaway, Long Island, on the first leg of the trans-Atlantic flight arrived safely at Halifax, navy officials were bending every energy to locating the third, missing since early in the afternoon. No report of the missing machine, the NC-4, commanded by Lieut. Commander A. C. Rodgers, had been received after the machine passed the destroyer McDermut.

SOME SENATORS BEGINNING
TO TALK OF PEACE TREATY

Washington.—As they completed their study of the official summary of the treaty of Versailles, senators began to give expression to their views on the momentous document which is now in the hands