to the peace congress complained bitterly this morning to one of the French liaison officers of the unexpected harshness of the conditions of peace.

The delegates said they had expected from the newspaper reports that the demands in many respects would be far-reaching, but were not prepared for the terms as actually laid down in the printed copy of the document.

Intimations lead to the belief that two or three members of the German peace delegation probably will return to Germany to consult their government, the others remaining at Versailles.

"Remaining at Versailles"

A copy of the conditions handed yesterday to the German delegation is now on its way to Berlin, a courier having let Versailles late last night with the first report from Count Von Brockdorff-Rantzau on the proceedings of the peace congress.

The German delegation worker virtually all night preparing detailed reports and copies of the speeches. The clicking of several scores of typewriters was heard until dawn in the three hotels occupied by the German mission. All was quiet at German headquarters this morning, as the delegates were fatigued by their long, drawn out labors, and they did not show themselves.

No Reply on Treaty

Germany has not yet submittd any communication with regard to the peace treaty.

All the exchanges between the delegation at Versailles and the home government are beging kept secret.

A copy of the treaty is well on its way to Berlin. A German courier left at 9 o'clock last night bearing it with Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau's first report on the negotiations.

Has Direct Wireless

BERLIN, May 8 (By The Associated Press).—Wireless communication between Nauen and the Eiffel Tower in Paris has been resumed so that the German peace delegation can keep in close touch with Berlin.

The Foreign Office here is connected with Nauen by direct wire. and the peace delegation has a direct wire from Versailles to the Eiffel Tower. Both wireless stations are equipped with receiving apparatus.

Rantzau's Speech Angers Allies

Defiant Words of German Count Provide Sensation of Reading of Treaty

VERSAILLES, May 8.—The scene at yesterday's session of the Peace Congress, when the terms of the treaty were presented to the German delegates, was an impressive one, and the function was not without its tense moments. Indeed the entire half hour which it took Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau to deliver his reply to Premier Clemenceau, was a period of tenseness for President Wilson, Premier Clemenceau and Lloyd George, and, in fact, for virtually everyone present.

The speech was translated sentence by sentence by the German interpreters, who did not fail to bring out with full emphasis every sharp phrase, and the three Allied statesmen put their heads together in evident anger at more than one of the German spokesman's cutting utterances, as if they were deliberating upon the advisibility of an immediate answer.

Leaders Discuss Address

The programme was unaltered, however, and when the German plenipotentiary had finished, Premier Clemenceau arose and put the customary phrase: "Has any one further observations to make?" and when there was no response, continued. "I then declare the session closed."

The Allied triumvirate remained after the German delegates had left for a half-hour discussion of the new situation.

The scene within the hall during the ceremony had none of the pomp and glitter of earlier peace conferences—no display of court and military uniforms such as marked the congresses of Berlin and Vienna, no theatrical ceremonial. It seemed to gain in impressiveness by these very circumstances.

At the head of the table the striking faces of Premier Clemenceau, Lloyd George and President Wilson attracted every eye. Marshal Foch, sitting with the French delegation at the head of one of the side tables was another conspicuous figure. The bearded faces of the Serbian statesmen, M. Pachitch, and the Greek Premier, M. Venizelos, as well as the familiar head of Ignace Jan Paderewski, the Polish Premier, also stood out from the mass of delegates. The impassive faces of the Japanese representatives, the Oriental linements of the Chinese, the brown countenances of the Arabs from Hedjas, and the presence, even of the two delegates from Liberia and Hayti, gave evidence that this was really a world congress.

The Germans, who entered the chamber with all the confidence of victors, bore themselves without a trace of nervousness and acted as if they were taking part in the deliberations on equal terms with their adversaries.

The ceremony, which attracted to the hall a crowd of correspondents and officials who began arriving at an early hour, started at 2:20 o'clock when servants brought in huge armfuls of the printed conditions of peace and distributed them, one copy to each delegation, Germans only were excepted, their copy being delivered to them at 3:17 o'clock, during the translation of Premier Clemenceau's speech.

At 2:25 o'clock Premier Clemenceau and Stephen Pichon, the French Foreign Minister, entered for a final survey of the arrangements and then left to await the arrival of President Wilson. Secretary of State Lansing also appeared for an instant at 2:30 o'clock. The minor delegates were now streaming into the room and virtually all were assembled in their places, when at 2:55 o'clock President Wilson, accompanied by the other American delegates and Premiers Clemenceau and Lloyd George entered together and moved informally to their places at the head of the table.

Italians Greet Wilson

Premier Orlando and Foreign Minister Sonnino of Italy followed an instant later. Both walked over to shake hands with President Wilson and Premier Clemenceau before seeking their places.

While the assemblage was seating itself without signal at two or three minutes after 3 o'clock Premier Clemenceau and President Wilson engaged in an animated conversation. Premier Lloyd George and Arthur Balfour, the British Foreign Secretary, also indulged in a chat. Premier Paderewski during this interlude made a belated appearance.

After a five minutes' wait Colonel Henry, the French liaison officer, appeared in the chamber, heralding the approach of the German delegation. The Germans entered the door an instant later, preceded by a functionary of the French government wearing the glittering chain of his office, who announced in a loud voice, "Messieurs, the German delegates." There was some little confusion among the Germans while they were finding their proper places. Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, who entered gloves in hand, took the centre chair, with his five colleagues and Director von Stockhammer, of the Foreign Office, flanking him on either hand. Five German secretaries and their interpreters took their places at tables in the rear.

Speech Translated Twice

Premier Clemenceau, as President of the Congress, rose and declared the session opened. He started immediately upon his opening speech, pausing to permit this to be translated into English and German by French interpreters. The translation into the German was decidedly faulty and halting.

When the Premier concluded with the customary phrase: "Has any one observations to make," Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau raised his hand, but he was not recognized until the Premier's remarks had been translated.

During the translation, Paul Dutasta, the general secretary of the assemblage, proceeded across the open space in the centre of the rectangle and deposited a copy of t he peace treaty before the head of the German delegation.

"Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau has the floor," said Premier Clemenceau, as soon as the translation had been finished.

The head of the German delegation did not rise like Premier Clemenceau, reading his speech sitting, but it was remarked by some that his apparent discourtesy to his adversaries may have been dictated by his physical condition.

Rantzau's Words Anger

After the first sentence of the count's speech had been delivered in German an interpreter began the French translation. The words did not reach the head of the table distinctly and Premier Clemenceau called for a louder utterance. He was equally dissatisfied with the second attempt of the interpreter, and two of the German officials finally left their places with the German delegation and moved across to the head of the table to deliver the German plenipotentiary's bold and frequently offensive message, sentence by sentence, right into the faces of Premiers Clemenceau, Lloyd George and President Wilson.

Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau's guttural German repeatedly rang out in strong emphasis on particularly vigorous phrases or words of his speech, as, for instance, when he declared that the admission by Germany of sole guilt for the war would be "a lie," and when he forbade the Allies to speak of "cruelty and murder," in view of the sufferings and deaths of German civilians under the blockade and after the armistice.

The interpreter who gave the English version made the most of his opportunity, both in voice and selection of words, and the bold and unrepentant declarations of the German peace delegate, as thus brought out, gave rise to a murmur of indignation in the chamber.

The German delegates were the first to leave Trianon Palace after the meeting. Before their appearance the military guard had been witdhrawn so as to avoid any semblance of military honor. Von Brockdorff-Rantzau and Herr Landsberg came out first, and the whole party was speedily shown into automobiles, which left immediately under a British and French escort and moved through crowded streets, the absolute silence of which was oppressive.

The Germans were conspicuously undiplomatic in their appearance, and they suggested, rather a party of travel-stained tourists as they entered their motor cars.

Crowds Watch Delegates

The arrival and departure of von Brockdorff-Rantzau and his colleagues marked tense moments for the thousands who lined the roped-off streets of Versailles and watched the entrance to the palace grounds. The motor cars carrying the German delegation did not leave the hotels where the enemy delegates are quartered until all the Allied delegates were within the palace. The military guard was withdrawn from the palace entrance and the crowd was apprised of the fact that the Germans were approaching.

No insults were offered the enemy representatives, the throngs standing absolutely mute and in breathless silence as the French orderlies opened the automobile doors and French and British officers conducted the Germans into the palace.

The reception of the German delegation at the palace was cold. A group of Allied officers standing on the steps at the main entrance to the Trianon Palace either saluted perfunctorily, or avoided saluting by turning away from the Germans.

Half France's Youth Lost Lives in the War

PARIS,, April 30 (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—Captain Andre Tardieu, head of the General Commission for Franco-American War Matters, announced that he had made an investigation into the number of French soldiers killed between the ages of twenty and thirty-one. He found that 58 per cent had lost their lives. That is, that more than half of France's youth had disappeared.

Allies to Demand Billion of Austria

Treaty Now Being Formed Changes Old Frontiers; Envoys Leave Vienna

PARIS, May 8 (By The Associated Press).—The French Foreign Office received information to-day that the Austrian peace delegation had left Vienna last night and would reach St. Germain probably to-morrow.

The council of four, with Premier Orlando of Italy present, began to-day to arrange the programme for the presentation of peace terms to the Austrian, Hungarian and Bulgarian delegates.

The Austrian treaty has begun to take form. Portions of it already have been drafted.

It appears that instead of Germany being required to pay the entire indemnity demanded by the Allies a considerable sum will be demanded of Austria, the estimate of this sum at present being 5,000,000,000 crowns ($1,000,000,000).

New Frontiers Are Fixed

This indemnity provision and the delimitation of the frontiers of the new state will be the main features of the treaty now in the making. Provision is to be made for dividing Austria-Hungary's pre-war debt among the new states formed from territory formerly belonging to that empire.

The frontiers between German-Austria and Italy, and probably the Adriatic settlement, will also figure in the Austrian treaty.

Austrian Delegates Chosen

VIENNA, Tuesday, May 6 (By The Associated Press).—The German-Austrian peace delegation expects to leave here for St. Germain Sunday. It includes Dr. Franz Klein, Professor Heinrich Lammasch, Professor von Laun, Under Secretary Flucke and Deputies Stegliger and Rudolph Lodgman. Herr Flucke will represent the Tyrol, and Deputy Lodgman the German Bohemians.

What the Austrian delegation will accomplish is not clear here at present, because of the economic chaos in the former empire. The Austrians probably will sign any peace offered, but only for the relatively small part of the former empire which they represent. One of the many questions to be adjusted is that of the financial responsibility of the new republics formed from the old empire for the debts of the war.

"The solution of the racial problem," Herr Lodgman said to-day, "is to give all the old provinces with conflicting nationalities new frontiers. Later they will be obliged to unite voluntarily, because their economic interests will demand it."

Who the Delegates Are

Dr. Franz Klein. the chairman of the German-Austrian peace delegation, was Minister of Justice in the Austrian Cabinet from 1906 to 1909. He is sixty-five years old and was graduated from the University of Vienna. In 1893 a code of civil law prepared by Dr. Klein was put into operation in Austria and earned the author a high place in legal circles in Austria and Germany.

Professor Lammasch was Premier of Austria when the armistice was signed and previously had been a member of the law faculty of the University of Vienna. Professor Rudolph von Laun also was connected with the law school of the University of Vienna, as was Dr. Klein. Rudolph Lodgman has sat in the Austrian Lower House as a representative of the German-Bohemians for many years.

German Attitude Is Called Insult to Allies

LONDON, May 8.—Describing the scene at the Trianon Palace yesterday when the terms of peace were handed to the German delegation, a Paris dispatch to the Central News says that Premier Clemenceau stood while making his address, but that Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the spokesman of the Germans, wearing big horn spectacles, remained seated while he read his speech, which was translated sentence by sentence.

As the German Foreign Minister proceeded with increasing decision, the dispatch says that it was interesting to note the demeanor of the assembly. The Germans seemed to stiffen their bodies and, with folded arms, they sat stern and silent by Brockdorff-Rantzau's side. While the speaker was admitting the acceptance of defeat and the obligation of reparation, those watching the German delegates saw that they turned their eyes in other directions.

Wilson Looked Unconcerned

While the address was proceeding only Premier Clemenceau and President Wilson appeared unconcerned, the latter leaning back in his chair, with his hands in his pockets. On concluding his speech, Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau replaced his spectacles in their case, spread his hands upon the table and waited. It was clear, the dispatch says, that his attitude created a deep impression upon the delegates. Premier Clemenceau immediately rose, and in a couple of sharp sentences brought the proceedings to a close.

During the meeting Marshall Foch sat, apparently not heeding the proceedings. Nursing his chin in his hand, he never looked toward the German delegates, his gaze apparently travelling through the great windows to the beautiful country beyond.

Germans Still Arrogant

After the conference, William M. Hughes, Premier of Australia, said, according to a Reuter dispatch: "The attitude of Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau was an intolerable insult to the conference, for while Premier Clemenceau spoke standing, the German spokesman did not rise while making his address. In spite of their intolerable arrogance, this has been a day of humiliation for the Germans, which we could see had entered into their souls."

William F. Massey, Premier of New Zealand, said: "The Germans were more impudent and aggressive than anything I ever met."

After the conference, the dispatch states, the fact that the members of the council of four did not appear made the crowd anxious, but it transpired they were holding a meeting and shortly after 4:30 o'clock President Wilson departed, looking serious but smiling. He saluted the crowd as he went to his automobile.

A little later the appearance of M. Clemenceau was a signal for the first great wave of cheering of the day. Premier Orlando also received an ovation, but Premier Lloyd George, the latest to leave, is said to have been given a more generous reception from the throng.

THE PEACE CALENDAR

MAY

SUN.	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS.	FRID.	SAT.
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	DEC. 7th	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

DAY ON WHICH TERMS WERE HANDED TO GERMANS

LIMIT OF 15 DAY PERIOD ALLOWED FOR REPLYING

Wilson Cables Deep "Interest in Armenia"

In reply to a message sent him by seventy-five bishops of American churches urging that America accept a mandate for Armenia, President Wilson cabled to Bishop David H. Greer that he shares "the deep interest in the fate of Armenia," according to an announcement made yesterday by the Armenian Press Bureau. Following, in part, is the cablegram sent by the bishops:

"Armenia has suffered terribly during this war because of her loyalty to our faith and our cause. Our people always have felt a deep interest in her welfare. . . . To achieve the ultimate purpose of our interest in her and to promote the peace and civilization of the Near East through her, we feel it is the duty and opportunity of the United States of America to act as mandatary of league of nations in Armenia."

The message was signed by Bishops Greer and Philip N. Rhinelander.

May Ask U. S. to Rule Armenia

PARIS, May 8.—It is expected that the United States will be asked to become the mandatary for Armenia. The indications are that President Wilson will submit the matter to Congress.

New York Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 8.—What the attitude of Congress will be on the reported intention of the President to accept a mantatary for Armenia on behalf of the United States with the consent of Congress is problematical. There is a sharp divergence of opinion regarding the acceptance of mandataries by the United States in the Near East.

Some Senators take the view that the United States must assume some of the burden of enforcing the peace and are not averse to accepting such responsibilities as the proposed protectorate over Armenia. These Senators, however, are sounding public opinion on the proposal and are not taking a stand so positive that they cannot retreat with grace should public opinion fail to sustain their position.

Jews Ask U. S. to Halt Pogroms in Berlin

LONDON, May 8.—An Exchange Telegraph Company dispatch from Berlin reports that hatred against the Jews has been displayed recently in the German capital and that placards have been distributed asking the citizens to massacre Jews because, the notices assert, the Jews killed 200 children at Easter.

As a result of this feeling and of reports from Vilna that Jews have been murdered there, it is added, leading Jews have requested the American commission in Berlin to assist the Jews in Berlin and other German cities.

Stories Conflict on Who Got Italy Back in Paris

New York Tribune Special Cable Service

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PARIS, May 8.—There is a curious conflict in semi-official statements issued from the American, British, French and Italian headquarters regarding who took the initiative in bringing the Italian delegation back to Paris. The British and French have given out through authoritative representatives that they invited the Italians to return.

On the other hand, it has been stated and reiterated for the last three days at the Hotel Crillon that President Wilson has made no move toward conciliation with the Italians and that he has no knowledge of any formal or informal information invitation from Clemenceau or Lloyd George to the Italians to rejoin the Allies, although it is known that the three councillors took up the matter in conference privately last week.

That the Italian returned just in the nick of time is taken by the Americans as a victory for President Wilson, it being pointed out that it was always expected, and that Italy could not afford to remain away, thereby freeing France and Great Britain from the obligations of the Treaty of London, and leaving Italy in a disadvantageous economic, financial and political position.

Americans close to President Wilson even go so far as emphatically to state that the French and British delegates went ahead with the treaty in the hope that the Italians would not return and that Premiers Clemenceau and Lloyd George would have been pleased if Italy were not a signatory to the peace with Germany, thereby leaving France and Great Britain free to make other arrangements more in accord with what they believe would suit American opinion. Though the above view is taken sceptically, except in American quarters, it is interesting to note that the treaty was drawn up without including a reference to Italy.

The head of the Italian press bureau, in curious contradiction of the British statement, insists that it was not upon any invitation but on their own initiative that the Italian delegates reurned to Paris.

London and Cologne Get Treaty by 'Plane

New York Tribune Special Cable Service

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PARIS, May 8.—The final sections of the peace treaty summary were carried from Paris to London by airplane yesterday, permitting publication of the complete summary Thursday morning, as agreed upon. The British also forwarded the same summary of the text to Cologne by airplane, where it was translated into German and published to-day in all the Cologne newspapers.

Tens of thousands of these newspapers were distributed throughout Germany in order to combat possible German garbling.

Treaty Wins Faint Praise In Paris Press

Best That Could Be Obtained Under Present Conditions, Says 'Figaro'; "Victorie" a Supporter

Others Are Against It

"Echo de Paris" Opposes Terms; "Temps" Thanks U. S. for Support in War

PARIS, May 8.—The peace treaty does not arouse much enthusiasm in the French press, although there is no discontent with it. The newspaper commentators generally condemn it with faint praise. M. Capus, in the "Figaro," says

"Evidently the treaty only represents the greatest possible approximation of a finished and definite article. It is a human thing, not a dream and an abstraction. It assures energy to the victorious peoples, principally the French. If France gives way at the knees, the treaty will be but a vain pact between grotesque shadows."

"Victoire" Almost Satisfied

M. Serve, in "Victoire," says he is almost satisfied with the treaty and adds:

"It is just the peace we dreamed of, without violence, annexations and conquests, but containing nearly all the restitutions, reparations and guarantees we could reasonably expect."

"Pertinax," in the "Echo de Paris," is dissatisfied with the treaty and says:

"What astonishes one at the first glance is the flagrant disproportion between the plans proposed to us and the means which we are given to carry them out."

After analyzing the chief clauses of the peace treaty, the "Temps" to-day makes the following comment:

"The experience of the war is still fresh. What we have learned from it is that France, the British Empire and the United States have, thanks to their invincible soldiers, crushed Germany and caused the Hohenzollern Empire to collapse in Berlin, although the Germans still held territorial pledges and strategic positions in front of Paris.

"Never Gave Up Hope of Victory"

"Premier Clemenceau never gave up hoping that victory would be ours, and he was clever enough to discern among the other difficulties that would arise from victory the new conditions needed for French security, and he has managed to realize them.

"Foreign Minister Pichon assisted the Premier with the most unswerving devotion and André Tardieu has contributed to the work of peace-making with clear-sightedness, powerful will and capacity for the task. France will be grateful to them for their good services."

"Must Work With U. S."

The "Echo de Paris," which has been a consistent critic of the peace conference, ends its article in review of the treaty as follows:

"Let us make the best of what we have; we must not undervalue it. We must work loyally with our British and American friends."

The "Petit Journal" sums up its opinion on the document as follows:

"To put it short, although the treaty as it stands does not give those concerned all the compensation they had a right to expect, it is an honorable compromise and deserves a favorable reception."

London Press Objects To Indemnity Terms

Repayment Clause Criticised, but Pact as a Whole Meets With Approval of Papers

LONDON, May 8.—The peace terms, while receiving considerable approval from almost the entire London press, do not escape sharp criticism on certain points. The objections centre mainly on the question of financial compensation from Germany.

Some newspapers are dissatisfied because they consider the terms too severe. Others think they are not severe enough. "The Morning Post" finds it difficult to say whether the treaty is good or bad, because of the "complexity and intricacy of the terms," but is emphatic in declaring the value of the treaty depends upon the power to enforce it, "as Germany certainly will not accept it except under duress." "The Post" thinks that the indemnity conditions are unsatisfactory and do not fulfil the election promises of the British government.

"Better Than Expected"

"On the whole," it adds, "the treaty is better than might have been anticipated. It has in it the principles of a good peace, if these principles are put into practice."

"The Daily Mail" fears Great Britain will find the terms far short of the pledges made by Premier Lloyd George. It adds:

"If the summary actually represents the text, the provisions are good on the military and naval side, but dangerously full of loopholes on the financial side."

The treaty is described by "The Daily Telegraph" as being stern and stringent throughout, although without a trace of the brutal exercise of mere victorious force.

"It is rigidly a peace of justice," it adds.

"The Daily Chronicle" thinks that the conference missed an opportunity as regards Poland, and fears that the Polish settlement may in the future prove the weak point of the entire treaty. It also believes that the treaty will be judged least favorably on the financial side in both England and Germany.

The treaty embodies the most severe sentence ever passed upon a great nation, "The Daily News" says, and continues:

"Germany is handcuffed and in irons from top to toe. She appealed to force and must take the consequences."

The heaviest part of the sentence, "The News" adds, is contained in the economic and financial terms. The paper assumes that these terms were drawn "in a spirit of a creditor making out a claim against a bankrupt estate, with the intention of getting the largest dividend possible."

Wants Eggs and Goose, Too

"We demand," it contiues, "both the golden eggs and the corpse of the goose that would lay them. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that Germany is first stripped naked and is then told to turn out her pockets."

"The News" argues that but for the covenant of the League of Nations the treaty would not be a peace ,but a truce.

"The Herald," the Labor organ, roundly denounces the whole treaty, saying:

"There is no honor left for any of us. The league of nations is a body without soul. President Wilson has been beaten. He forced public acceptance of his high ideals on the other powers, but they have beaten him secretly. He compromised on essentials and, therefore, the details have gone astray. From the moment he abandoned the first of the fourteen points, he abandoned them all."

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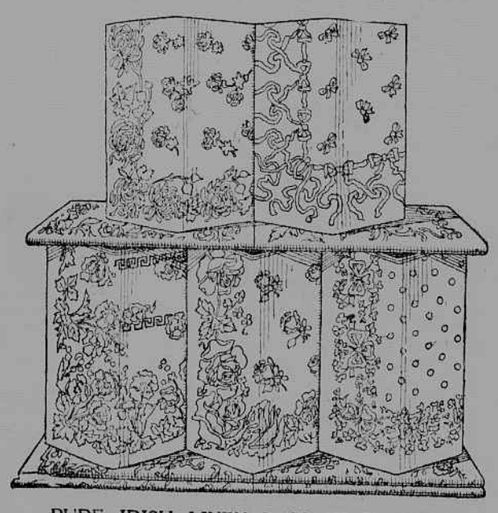

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