prosperity depends upon the economic recovery of Germany."

Baron von Lersner said he had had several very satisfactory conferences with Louis Loucheur, French Minister of Reconstruction, regarding the resumption of trade relations between Germany and France, and added that he hoped the European nations working together would solve the great economic problems. The worst remaining problem appeared to Baron von Lersner to be the question of the extradition of a considerable number of German officers, officials and soldiers to be tried abroad for crimes alleged to have been committed during the war.

Dangers in Extradition.

"I do not want to give up all hope," continued Baron von Lersner, "that among the Allies the conviction finally will prevail that by availing themselves strictly of rights conceded in the treaty for the extradition of those accused they may cause the greatest consequences not only for Germany, but for quiet and order in Europe generally. We pointed out two months ago very frankly to the Allies the harmful consequences that might ensue if their right to demand extradition should be executed literally. At the same time we submitted written suggestions for the solution of the delicate problem.

"The principal features of this proposition were that Germany would undertake to arraign before the Supreme Court of Germany all persons accused by the Entente, would except all such from the law of amnesty, and would consent to the presence of representatives of the Entente at the trial as public prosecutors, with fullest rights of control. Germany in the meantime has enacted laws to this end.

Not to Satisfy Revenge.

"The Entente did not accept our proposals before peace became effective, but that does not preclude serious examination anew of the problem after the establishment of peace. Your conviction must be the same as mine that the desire of the Entente is by no means to satisfy revenge, but to punish the guilty with equity and justice.

"The Entente proposal for obtaining this object, however, far exceeds the demands made by Austria upon Serbia for the punishment of the assassins of the Archduke, demands which were rejected by Serbia with the approval of the Entente. I cannot believe that our former adversaries have any interest in compromising the reestablishment of normal life in Germany by insisting in this question of extradition upon availing themselves unsparingly of rights the real end of which might be attained otherwise."

After the settlement of a few details connected with the arrangement for the execution of the treaty, Baron Von Lersner will leave for Berlin for a short rest, the first he has had since coming to Paris in advance of the German peace delegation.

Scapa Flow Protocol Signed.

Previous to the formal ceremony Baron von Lersner, head of the German mission, signed the protocol of November 1, providing for reparation for the sinking of the German warships at Scapa Flow and to insure the carrying out of the armistice terms. The signing of this document took place in the office of the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Baron von Lersner and Herr von Simson, the other German representative, were among the last of those to arrive at the Foreign Ministry for the day's ceremonies. They passed into the Foreign Office shortly after Premier Clemenceau, who as usual was given an ovation as he stepped out of his car.

The delegates assembled in the private office of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, where at a secret session the protocol was signed at 4:09 o'clock.

Led by Premier Clemenceau, the delegates then filed into the famous clock room, where were held the plenary sessions of the Peace Conference that fixed the terms of the treaty. Baron von Lersner and Herr von Simson were the last to enter the room and the first to sign the minutes recording the exchange of ratifications.

The proceedings began without any ceremony, Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain following the German delegates at the signature table. He was succeeded by Premier Clemenceau of France, who, on returning to his seat after signing, stopped in front of Baron von Lersner and Herr von Simson. The German representatives arose and bowed to M. Clemenecau, who said a few words which were inaudible to the spectators. The Premier then passed on to his place without shaking hands.

A Moment of Suspense.

This incident was watched with the most intense interest in a dead silence. It was noticed that Baron von Lersner made a movement as if to put out his hand, but seemed to check himself as he saw that M. Clemenceau kept his gray-gloved hands at his side.

After the ceremony it was learned that Premier Clemenceau's remark to the German representatives was to the effect that he would this evening give orders for the repatriation of the German war prisoners. In the secret session, immediately after the signing of the protocol M. Clemenceau shook hands with Baron von Lersner and Herr von Simson.

Premier Nitti of Italy, Baron Matsui, the Japanese representative, and Paul Hymans, the Belgian Foreign Minister, followed Premier Clemenceau in the order named.

Then the delegates of the other ratifying nations signed in alphabetical sequence.

The alphabetical rule led to the lesser Powers after Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan and Belgium signing as follows:

Bolivia, Brazil, Guatemala, Panama, Peru, Poland, Siam, Czecho-Slovakia (Tzecho-Slovakia), and Uruguay.

The entire ceremony was over at 4:16 o'clock, when M. Clemenceau rose and said:

"The protocol having been signed, as well as the minutes recording the exchange of ratifications, I have the honor to declare that the Treaty of Versailles is in full effect and that its terms will be executed integrally."

The ceremony was characterized by formal politeness to the exclusion of all cordiality, excepting between the allied delegates. M. Clemenceau and Lloyd George, sitting at the head of the table, chatted smilingly with Capt. Andre Tardieu, Louis Klotz and Georges Leygues of the French delegation throughout the proceedings. Baron von Lersner was pale and grave and exchanged remarks in a serious tone with Herr von Simson.

At the end of M. Clemenceau's remarks all the delegates rose and the Germans, after slight hesitation, led the way out without either saluting or exchanging words with any of the other delegates.

Not an American Present.

The absence of American representatives particularly was remarked. Up to the last hour Hugh C. Wallace, the American Ambassador, was in doubt as to whether he would receive instructions to attend the ceremony. Finally, hearing nothing from Washington, he returned to the secretary of the Peace Conference the invitations that had been sent him.

The principal Powers and the representative of Poland, after signing the ratification minutes, also signed the minutes of the ratification of the treaty for the protection of racial minorities.

Premiers Clemenceau, Lloyd George and Nitti did not leave the Foreign Ministry with the other allied representatives but remained for a conference in private.

In conformity with the peace treaty and the annex of the League of Nations covenant, Premier Clemenceau has telegraphed Argentina, Chile, Colombia Denmark, Spain, Norway, Paraguay, Holland, Salvador, Sweden, Switzerland and Venezula, that the treaty is now effective and inviting them to membership in the League of Nations.

After the exchange of ratifications of the treaty Premier Clemenceau handed to Baron von Lersner the following letter:

"PARIS, Jan. 10.—Now that the protocol provided for by the note of November 2 has been signed by qualified representatives of the German Government and in consequence the ratifications of the treaty of Versailles have been deposited, the allied and associated Powers wish to renew to the German Government their assurance that while necessary reparations for the sinking of the German fleet in Scapa Flow will be exacted, they do not intend to injure the vital economic interest of Germany. On this point by this letter they confirm the declarations which the general secretary of the peace conference was charged with making orally to the president of the German delegation on December 23."

Provisions for Reparation.

"These declarations are as follows: First—The general secretary has been authorized by the Supreme Council to assure the German delegation that the Interalliied Commission on control and the commission on reparations will conform with the greatest care to the statements in the note of December 8 relative to safeguarding the vital economic interests of Germany.

"Second—The experts of the allied and associated powers believing that part of the information on which they founded their demand for 400,000 tons of floating docks, floating cranes, tugs and dredges may have been inaccurate on certain points and details, think they have committed an error as concerns 80,000 tons of floating docks at Hamburg.

"If the investigation to which the Interalliied Commission on Control will proceed shall show that there has really been an error the Allied and Associated Powers will be prepared to reduce their demands proportionally in a manner to lower them to 300,000 tons in round numbers, and even below that if the necessity of such reduction shall be demonstrated by convincing arguments. But most complete facilities should be accorded to authorized allied and associated representatives to enable them to make all necessary inquiries, with a view to verifying the German assertions, before any reduction from the original demands of the protocol can be definitely admitted by the Allied and Associated Powers.

Not a Crime of War.

"Third. The Allied and Associated Governments, with reference to the last paragraph of the letter which contains their reply, do not consider that the sole act of sinking the German ships at Scapa Flow constitutes a crime of war for which individual punishment will be exacted in conformity with Article 228 of the peace treaty.

"On the other hand, the Allied and Associated Powers wish to point out that without losing sight of the vital economic interests of Germany they have presented a demand for 400,000 tons on the inventory established by them. German experts have furnished details, which we will verify and which give a smaller figure. Consequently there will eventually be deducted from the 400,000 tons of floating docks, cranes, tugs and dredgers claimed by the Allies a tonnage of floating docks, which after verification we will recognize as figuring by mistake on the interalliied inventory and which consequently does not exist. Nevertheless, such deduction shall not exceed 125,000 tons.

"The Allied and Associated Powers add that the 192,000 tons proposed by the German Government, of which a list was handed over during the deliberations of the commissions, must be delivered immediately. For the balance of tonnage, as shall be determined by the Commission on Reparations, a delay will be allowed the Government, which cannot exceed thirty months, for delivery of the total amount.

"CLEMENCEAU."

Reports having been circulated, unchallenged for some time, to the effect that Kurt von Lersner, head of the German delegation, would be designated as first German Charge d'Affaires, it had become accepted as a fact. Baron von Lersner, however, told the Associated Press this morning he had not been named for the post and was in utter ignorance of the intentions of his Government.

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LEAGUE STARTS TO FUNCTION JAN. 16

Wilson Informed So He May Issue Notice of Meeting of Council.

BOURGEOIS TO PRESIDE

Curzon Also to Address Session Which Will Be Held in Paris.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—The putting of the League of Nations into being, which will be one of the immediate consequences of the exchange of ratifications of the Treaty of Versailles, will occur in Paris at 10:30 o'clock in the morning of Friday, January 16, the Supreme Council decided to-day.

Ambassador Wallace cabled this decision of the council to President Wilson so the President might issue the formal notice of the meeting of the Council of the League, to be held on the date named.

The first meeting of the council will be called to order and presided over by Leon Bourgeois, the representative of France in the council. He will deliver a brief address. Earl Curzon, the British Foreign Secretary, who will represent Great Britain at the meeting, also will speak.

LEAGUE TO ASSUME ITS DUTIES AT ONCE

Absence of U. S. Delegates Limits Activity.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. *Copyright, 1920, all rights reserved.*

PARIS, Jan. 10.—Following the final step in the conclusion of peace this afternoon the League of Nations will enter immediately into operations according to the form provided by the covenant. The Council of the League is to meet at the call of President Wilson. In the absence of any representative of the United States this council will begin in a small way, taking up first, probably, the study of an administrative regime for the Saar Valley.

The first question coming up will have to do with the evacuation of territories in the plebiscite areas. The Germans must retire from Schleswig before January 20, and from the Allenstein region in Eastern Prussia before January 25. The treaty fixes no date for the evacuation of and plebiscite in Upper Silesia; negotiations by Gen. Lerond probably will cover this omission.

A plebiscite will be held in the first zone of Schleswig five weeks after peace became effective, or before February 15. In the other two zones plebiscites will follow at intervals of eight days. Before February 10 the Allies must submit to the German Government lists of war criminals whose extradition is desired and also must make known whether the system of compensation for their debts is acceptable.

Before March 10 all fortifications must be destroyed in the neutralized but not occupied areas on the right bank of the Rhine. All German military aviation personnel must be demobilized. That date also will mark the end of the time accorded to neutral nations to enter the League of Nations as founders.

Before April 1 the German army must be reduced to 100,000 men; before April 10 all clauses relative to the limitation of the wireless must be in effect; German legislation must be adopted for the reduction of armaments.

Before May 1 Germany must make the first payment on the indemnity; before May 10 she may offer a forfeit indemnity to liquidate her debt; she may also offer to restore or contribute to the restoration of the devastated regions and the interested Powers must reply to any offer within two months.

On July 10 some of the minor plebiscites, notably that in Malmedy, will go into effect, and the time limit expires for dismantling the western fortresses. January 10 of next year marks the limit for the cession of German credits abroad.

This covers briefly the first year of peace between Germany and the Allies. It is only the beginning, as certain provisions of the Versailles treaty extend over periods of fifteen and twenty-five years; the time limit on reparations has not been determined yet and may extend even longer, at least on paper.

No time limit is fixed for demanding the delivery of the former Kaiser to the Allies for trial. The status of the former Emperor clearly is different from that of the other war criminals. The lack of clearness in the text of the treaty on this subject reflects the differences of views shown when that question was before the Supreme Council. The absence of the United States, who with Japan recorded reservations on this matter, allows the free play of Great Britain, which assumed all responsibility for the demand.

Willard Back at His Post.

MADRID, Jan. 10.—Joseph E. Willard, American Ambassador to Spain, who has been absent on a visit to the United States, arrived in Madrid.

Governor Honors Watterson.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 10.—Governor Edwin P. Morrow to-day appointed Henry Watterson, former editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, a Colonel on his staff.

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Formerly to $300—$75 to $145
Plain tailored and fur-trimmed effects in smart materials and attractive shades.

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Formerly to $295—$75 - $95 - $125
Elaborate effects in tulle, lace, satin, velvet, brocade, beaded net and stunning sequined styles, suitable for dinner or evening wear.

Smart Day Dresses
Formerly to $195—$65 - $95
Street and afternoon styles in tricotine, satin and velvet.

Fur-Trimmed Evening Wraps
Formerly to $450—$185 - $245
Of chiffon velvet, satin and metal brocades combined with velvet trimmed in mole, squirrel, fox, kolinsky and other fashionable furs.

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$1,950	BABY CARACUL WRAP	$1,450
$1,950	CHOICE ALASKA SEAL WRAP	$1,100
$1,500	KOLINSKY SQUIRREL WRAP	$975
$975	BABY CARACUL WRAP COAT	$675
$1,500	NATURAL MINK COAT (30 in. length.)	$975
$1,150	HUDSON SEAL WRAP (Australian Opossum Collar and Cuffs.)	$795
$1,500	HUDSON SEAL WRAP	$1,000
$1,150	HUDSON SEAL WRAP	$800
$1,050	HUDSON SEAL COAT (Large Skunk Collar.)	$775
$1,450	HUDSON SEAL COAT (Highest quality skins.)	$895
$1,250	HUDSON SEAL WRAP (Kolinsky squirrel trimming)	$795
$950	HUDSON SEAL WRAP (40 in. length.)	$750
$750	HUDSON SEAL WRAPS (40 in. length.)	$500
$2,000	HANDSOME MOLE COAT (Roll collar and facing of stone marten.)	$1,100
$895	SMART MOLE WRAP (40 in. length.)	$595
$950	MOLE COAT (Taupe Fox Collar.)	$595
$1,250	HUDSON SEAL WRAP (Large collar and cuffs of Kolinsky squirrel.)	$750

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