

BROKEN FOR RECEIVES TERMS OF PEACE

ENEMY STRIPPED OF LANDS, MILITARY AND RIGHT TO ALLY

Longest Treaty Ever Drawn Contains 80,000 Words; Embodies Covenant of League of Nations and Punishment for War Lords.

Paris, May 7.—The verdict and the penalties of the war were passed to Germany, today, at Versailles, when her delegates to the peace congress were handed the terms on which the allied and associated powers will make peace with her and her associates.

The terms were comprised in the treaty of peace which the allied plenipotentiaries, thru commissions of experts, have been drafting during the past three and a half months.

In opening the session of the peace congress, M. Clemenceau, the presiding officer, speaking to the German plenipotentiaries, said:

"It is unnecessary to express needless words. You have before you the plenipotentiaries of the small and great powers united in this most cruel war, which was imposed upon them. The hour has arrived for a heavy settlement of the account."

Paul Dutasta, secretary general of the peace conference, delivered a copy of the treaty to Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German delegation, who made a brief reply. Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau said:

"We declare that we do not deny the extent of our defeat. We know the power of the German armies is broken."

He was unable to admit that Germany was solely culpable, and demanded that the allies make peace according to President Wilson's points.

Germany pledged itself to repair the wrong done to Belgium and gave assurance of the reconstruction of territories in northern France. Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau asked for the liberation of German prisoners and said that Germany adopted the league of nations.

The treaty is the longest treaty ever drawn. It totals about 80,000 words, divided into 15 main sections and represents the combined product of more than 1000 experts working continually thru a series of commissions since January 18. The treaty is printed in parallel pages of English and French, which are recognized as having equal validity. It does not deal with questions affecting Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey, except insofar as binding Germany to accept any agreement reached with those former allies.

Following the preamble and deposition of powers, comes the covenant of the league of nations as the first section of the treaty. The frontiers of Germany in Europe are defined in the second section; European political classes given in the third; 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, Reparation, financial terms and economic terms are covered in sections eight to ten. Then comes the aeronautic section, ports, waterways and railways section, the labor covenant, the section on guarantees, and the final clauses.

Germany, by the terms of the treaty, restores Alsace-Lorraine to France, accepts the internationalization of the Saar basin temporarily and of Danzig permanently, agrees to territorial changes 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 her allies territories, and especially to Morocco, Egypt, Siam, Liberia and Shantung. She also recognizes the total independence of German-Austria, Czecho-Slovakia and Poland.

Her army is reduced to 100,000 men, including 4,000 officers; conscription within her territories is abolished; all forts 50 kilometers east of the Rhine to be razed; and all importation, exportation and nearly all production of war material stopped. Allied occupation of parts of Germany will continue till reparation is made, but will be reduced at the end of each of three five-year periods if Germany is fulfilling her obligations. Any violation by Germany of the conditions as to the zone 50 kilometers east of the Rhine will be regarded as an act of war.

The German navy is reduced to six battleships, six light cruisers and 17 torpedo boats, without submarines, and a personnel of not over 15,000. All other vessels must be surrendered or

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"TIME'S COME TO SETTLE," SAID CLEMENCEAU; "WE PRESENT YOU A BOOK"

Versailles May 7.—"It is neither the time nor place for superfluous words," said Premier Clemenceau, in his capacity as president of the peace congress, today, addressing the German peace envoys as he presented to them the allied terms of peace. He continued: "You have before you the plenipotentiaries of all the small and great powers united to fight together in the war that has been so cruelly imposed upon them. The time has come when we must settle our account. You have asked for peace. We are ready to give you peace. We shall present to you now a book which contains our conditions. You will be given every facility to examine these conditions and the time necessary for it. Everything will be done with the courtesy that is the privilege of civilized nations. To give you my thought completely, you will find us ready to give you any explanation you want, but we must say at the same time that this second treaty of Versailles has cost us too much not to take on our side all the necessary precautions and guarantees that the peace shall be a lasting one. I will give you notice of the conference that has been adopted by the plenipotentiaries and if anyone has any observations to offer he will have the right to do so. No oral discussion is to take place and the observations of the German delegation will have to be submitted in writing. The German plenipotentiaries will

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Wilson Cables Call for Special Session of Congress to Meet Monday, May 19

TRIPLE ALLIANCE WILL GUARANTEE SAFETY OF FRANCE

Paris, May 7.—(Havas)—France, the United States and Great Britain have concluded an agreement giving supplementary guarantees for France and security for the peace treaty, the Echo de Paris today says it has learned. It adds that Premier Clemenceau, Lloyd George and President Wilson, at a meeting this morning, drafted in final form this additional pact, which will not be secret, and is as follows:

"In addition to the securities afforded in the treaty of peace, the president of the United States has pledged himself to propose to the senate of the United States and the prime minister of Great Britain has pledged himself to propose to the parliament of Great Britain an engagement, subject to the approval of the council of the league of nations, to come immediately to the assistance of France in case of unprovoked attack by Germany."

MANDATORIES ARE ASSIGNED

Paris, May 7.—(By The Associated Press)—The council of three has agreed upon the disposition of the former German colonies. The mandate for the German Samoan islands goes to New Zealand, and the other former German possession south of the equator to Australia. Japan is to be mandatory of the islands north of the equator.

WAR CROSS AWARDED WASHINGTON SOLDIER

Washington, May 7.—Private George Bullian, Mendota, Wash., has been awarded a distinguished service cross for gallantry in action, the war department announced today.

RIOTS IN CHINA FRUITS OF PEACE

Paris, May 7.—(By The Associated Press)—Serious trouble has broken out in China, as a result of the decision of the council of three with regard to Shantung and Kiao Chau, according to news received in authoritative circles here. In riots in Peking, the house of the Chinese minister, the communications, who is friendly to Japan, was burned.

CABINET OPPOSES SIGNING.

Peking, May 7.—The Chinese cabinet at a meeting today decided to instruct the Chinese delegates in Paris not to sign a peace treaty assigning the German rights in Shantung to the Japanese.

PENALTIES LAID UPON GERMANY BY PEACE TREATY; SUMMARY OF 80,000-WORD VERSAILLES PACT

Versailles, May 7.—The historic meeting, today, at which the Germans received the peace treaty from the allied and associated powers was concluded at 3:51 o'clock this afternoon. The summary of the document is as follows:

The preamble names as parties of the one part the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, described as the five allied and associated powers, and Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, the Hedjaz, Honduras, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Rumania, Serbia, Siam, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland and Uruguay, who with the five above are described as the allied and associated powers, and on the other part, Germany.

It states that: Bearing in mind that, on the request of the then imperial German government, an armistice was granted on November 11, 1918, by the five allied and associated powers in order that a treaty of peace might be concluded with her, and, whereas, the allied and associated powers being equally desirous that the war in which they were successfully involved, directly or indirectly, and which originated in the declaration of war by Austria-Hungary on July 28, 1914, against Serbia, the declaration of war by Germany against Russia on August 1, 1914, and 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 official relations with Germany, and with each of the German states, will be resumed by the allied and associated powers.

Power of the League.

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

Membership.

Membership—The members of the league will be the signatories of the covenant and other states invited to accede, who must lodge a declaration of accession without reservation within two months. A new state, dominion or colony may be admitted, provided its admission is agreed to by two thirds of the assembly. A state may withdraw

upon giving two years notice, if it has fulfilled all its international obligations. Secretariat: A permanent secretariat will be established at the seat of the league, which will be at Geneva. Assembly: The assembly will consist of representatives of the members of the league, and will meet at stated intervals. Voting will be by states. Each member will have one vote and not more than three representatives.

The Executive Council.

Council: The council will consist of representatives of the five great allied powers, together with representatives of four members selected by the assembly from time to time. It may co-operate with additional states and will meet at least once a year. Members not represented will be invited to send a representative when questions affecting their interests are discussed. Voting will be by states. Each state will have one vote and not more than one representative. Decision taken by the assembly and council must be unanimous except in regard to procedure, and in certain cases specified in the covenant and in the treaty, where decisions will be by a majority.

As to Armaments.

Armaments: The council will formulate plans for a reduction of armaments for consideration and adoption. These plans will be revised every ten years. Once they are adopted, no member must exceed the armaments text without the concurrence of the council. All members will exchange full information as to armaments and program and a permanent commission will advise the council on military and naval questions.

In case of war: Upon any possibility of war, the council will meet to consider what common action shall be taken. Members are pledged to submit matters of dispute to arbitration or inquiry and not to resort to war until three months after the award. Members agree to carry out an arbitral award, and not to go to war with any party to the dispute who complies; if a member fails to carry out the award, the council will propose the necessary measures.

The council will formulate plans for the establishment of a permanent court of international justice to determine international disputes or to give advisory opinions. Members who do not submit their cases to arbitration must accept the jurisdiction of the assembly. If the council, less the parties to the dispute, is unanimously agreed upon the rights of it, the members agree that they will not go to war with any party to the dispute which complies with its recommendations. In this case a recommendation by the assembly adopted, no member must exceed the armaments fixed without the concurrence of the council. All members will exchange full information as to the armaments and programs, and a permanent commission will advise the council on military and naval questions.

Prevention of War.

Prevention of war: Upon any war, or threat of war, the council will meet to consider what common action shall be taken. Members are pledged to submit matters of dispute to arbitration or inquiry and not to resort to war until three months after the award. Members agree to carry out an arbitral award, and not to go to war unless concurred in by all members represented on the council and

PRESIDENT NOT EXPECTED HOME ON OPENING DAY

Early Date Selected on Advice of Secretary Carter Glass.

Washington, May 7.—President Wilson issued a call by cable, today, for a special session of congress, to meet Monday, May 19.

Secretary Tumulty, in making the announcement, said it would be impossible, of course, for the president to be here on the opening day.

The day fixed for the special session was much earlier than democratic leaders had expected.

White House officials said that in naming an early date for the session, President Wilson was guided largely by the advice of Secretary Glass as to the necessity of passing annual appropriation measures which failed in the closing days of the last session.

President Wilson's proclamation calling the extra session follows:

"Whereas, public interests require that the congress of the United States be convened in extra session at 12 o'clock on the nineteenth day of May, 1919, to receive such communications as may be made by the executive; and, whereas, I, Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and declare that an extraordinary occasion requires the congress of the United States to convene in extra session at the capitol in the District of Columbia on the nineteenth day of May, 1919, at 12 o'clock (Continued on Page Two).

GERMANY TO SIGN BUT WILL REFUSE TO PAY INDEMNITY

Paris, May 7.—The German delegates to the peace congress declare that they will sign the peace treaty, but that Germany will not pay an indemnity.

In the discussion of peace terms by Germany, thru both her official and unofficial spokesmen, she has invariably drawn a distinction between reparation and indemnity, construing the latter in effect as punitive damages.

FRENCH BRIDE OF BELT MAN ON WAY TO JOIN HUSBAND

Madam John Collard Says Yanks Are So Strapping, Wonderful and Brave.

Spokane, May 7.—She didn't look at all like one would imagine a French refugee must look like as she stepped daintily from Northern Pacific train No. 1 and stood gazing up and down the depot platform with inquiring eyes.

But Madam John Collard presented no such picture as she stood on the station platform, her flashing black eyes taking in the strange surroundings. A refugee she is; an orphan, too, and she's just 21 and married to an American soldier, John Collard of Belt, Mont. The petite little bride of less than a month stopped over in Billings Sunday night on her way to Belt, where she will stop with her husband's people until his arrival from Camp Upton, N. Y., where he is awaiting discharge. Young Collard went to France as a member of an engineering corps and it was in a little village not far from Paris that he wooed and won the little French girl who he brot back on the ship with him as his bride.

The Red Cross took Madame Collard in charge on her arrival here and Miss Jeanette Clark, daughter of Dr. Andrew Clark, acted as interpreter. Miss Clark speaks French fluently and to her Madame Collard gave a brief sketch of her experiences during the last four years.

Her father is dead, Madame Collard said, and her mother was killed by a German bomb during an enemy air raid on the little town where they lived. She had one brother who fought thru four years of the war and was killed two days before the armistice was signed.

The death of her mother and brother left her destitute, Madame Collard said, and she was compelled to earn a livelihood. Before the war her family was possessed of a comfortable competence, and madame was not trained in any profession with a view to having to support herself. She was educated in a private school in Paris and is an accomplished musician.

The tragic passing of all her immediate relatives cast a deep shadow over the life of the little French girl, and then she met the Montana lad.

"They are so brave—so—what you call wonderful—your American boys," Madame explained. "How I adore them all! And John, O, he is the most wonderful of all! You must believe me! So big! So—what you call, strapping! And he makes love so beautifully!"

"I know I shall love America. The Red Cross has treated me with such courtesy! I never could have got thru from New York without their help. Everywhere they have been so kind! Everywhere so considerate! Never shall be able to thank them enough!"

Madame Collard expects her husband home from camp within the next few days and then they will make their home at Belt, temporarily.

CHIEF IS KILLED SEEKING ARREST OF BANDIT PAIR

Slayer Confesses He's Robber; \$2500 Recovered for Bank.

The Dalles Ore., May 7.—Chief of Police Ralph Gibbons of The Dalles was shot and died two hours later today, by one of two men he had arrested on an eastbound train here in the belief that they were wanted for the robbery of the Clarke county bank at Washougal, Monday.

The two men escaped after Gibbons was shot, but both were recaptured. The bandit who shot Gibbons has admitted to the police, that he is E. Primrose, one of the bank robbers. The other gave the name of Ralph Johnson. It is believed that Johnson was one of the robbers, whom the police knew as Lewis, and that he aided Primrose, who was under arrest for a time last night near Washougal, to escape, and fled with him. The men crossed the Columbia river in a boat, took a train at Bonneville, Ore., and were captured at The Dalles.

\$2500 RECOVERED IN ARREST. Vancouver, Wash., May 7.—Recovery was made of \$2500 of the \$7,000 stolen from the Clarke County National bank Monday, when one of the robbers, known as Primrose, or Penrose, was taken into custody for a time last night, it was learned today.

Governor General of Canada to Quit; Queen's Brother Next

London, May 7.—It is understood that the Duke of Devonshire will shortly retire as governor general of Canada and the Mail says the office will be offered the Earl of Athlone, brother of Queen Mary.

Poles Shoot Joffe, Former Bolshevik Envoy to Berlin

Copenhagen, May 7.—When Polish forces captured Vienna recently, they seized and shot Joffe, former Russian Bolshevik ambassador at Berlin, according to Polish newspapers received here.

DEPUTY TREASURER RESIGNS.

Helena, May 7.—R. D. Miller, deputy state treasurer, has resigned to become auditor of the corporate income tax. Leslie M. Rogers, a veteran, formerly chief clerk to State Treasurer H. L. Hart, has been named as treasurer.

KNOW OUR POWER BROKEN, RANTZAU DECLARED, BUT GUILTY ALONE IS A LIE

Versailles, May 7.—Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German delegation, speaking in German, said:

"Gentlemen: We are deeply impressed with the sublime task which has brot us hither to give a durable peace to the world. We are under no illusion as to the extent of our defeat and the degree of our want of power. We know that the power of the German arms is broken. We know the power of the hatred which we encounter here, and we have heard the passionate demand that the vanquishers may make us pay as the vanquished, and shall punish those who are worthy of being punished."

Criticizes Germany at Hague.

"It is demanded from us that we shall confess ourselves to be the only ones

guilty of war. Such a confession in my mouth would be a lie. We are far from declining any responsibility that this great war of the world has come to pass and that it was made in the way in which it was made. The attitude of the former German government at The Hague peace conference, its actions and omissions in the tragic 12 days of July have certainly contributed to the disaster. But we energetically deny that Germany and its people, who were convinced that they were making a war of defense, were alone guilty."

Coming for Fifty Years.

"Nobody will want to contend that the disaster took its course only in the disastrous moment when the successor to the throne of Austria-Hungary fell the

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