

HIGH SPOTS IN PEACE TREATY.

Alsace-Lorraine goes to France. The Saar valley will be temporarily internationalized. Danzig will be permanently internationalized. Germany renounces all territorial rights outside of Europe. Germany recognizes the independence of Poland and Czechoslovakia. The German army is reduced to 100,000 officers and men, and conscription within Germany is abolished. The German navy is reduced to 24 warships and no submarines. Germany may have only 100 unarmed seaplanes, to search for mines off her coast. Germany will pay an indemnity, the amount of which is not yet fixed, the initial payment to be 25,000,000,000 marks, about \$6,000,000,000. Germany cedes a large part of her merchant fleet to the allies. Germany agrees to the trial of the ex-kaiser. The disposition of the surrendered German fleet, the German colonies and the German cables is left to future action. The league of nations becomes a living organization.

German authorities in 1919, belonging then to M. Reuber, and to restore the French flags taken during the war of 1870 and 1871. FINANCES.—Powers to which German territory is ceded will assume a certain portion of the German prewar debt, the amount to be fixed by the reparations commission on the basis of the ratio between the revenue and of the ceded territory and Germany's total revenues for the three years preceding the war. In view, however, of the special circumstances under which Alsace-Lorraine was separated from France in 1871, when Germany refused to accept any part of the French public debt, France will not assume any part of Germany's prewar debt there, nor will Poland share in certain German debts incurred for the oppression of Poland. If the value of the German public property and territory exceeds the amount of debt assumed by the states to which property ceded will give credit on reparation for the excess, with the exception of Alsace-Lorraine. Mandatory powers will not assume any German debts or property. Germany renounces all rights of representation on, or control of, state banks, commission or other similar international financial and economic organizations. Germany is required to pay the total cost of the armies of occupation from the date of the armistice as long as they are maintained in German territory, this cost to be a first charge on her resources. The cost of reparation is the next charge, after making such provisions for payments for imports as the allies may deem necessary. Germany is to deliver to the allied and associated powers all sums deposited in Germany by Turkey and Austria-Hungary in connection with the financial support extended by her to them during the war and to transfer to the allies all claims against Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria or Turkey in connection with agreements made during the war. Germany will not request the ratification of the treaties of Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk. On the request of the reparations commission Germany will expropriate any rights or interests of her nationals in public utilities in ceded territories or those administered by mandatories, and in Turkey, China, Russia, Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria, and transfer them to the reparations commission, which will credit her with their value. Germany guarantees to repay to Brazil the fund arising from the sale of Sao Paulo coffee which she refused to allow Brazil to withdraw from Germany. Section Eight—Economic Clauses. CUSTOMS.—For a period of six months Germany shall impose no tariff duties higher than the lowest in force in 1914, and for agricultural products, wines, vegetable oils, artificial silk and washed or scoured wool this restriction obtains for two and a half years or for five years unless further extended by the league of nations. Germany must give most favored nation treatment to the allied and associated powers. She shall impose no customs tariff for five years on goods originating in Alsace-Lorraine and for three years on goods originating in former German territory ceded to Poland, and the right of observation of a similar exception for Luxembourg. SHIPPING.—Ships of the allied and associated powers shall for five years and thereafter under condition of reciprocity, unless the league of nations otherwise decides, enjoy the same rights in German ports as German vessels and have most favored nation treatment in fishing, coasting trade and tonnage, even in territorial waters. Ships of a country having no seacoast may be registered at some one place within its territory. UNFAIR COMPETITION.—Germany undertakes to give the trade of the allied and associated powers adequate safeguards against unfair competition and in particular to suppress the use of labels, wrappings and markings and on condition of reciprocity to respect the laws and judicial decisions of allied and associated states in respect of regional appellations of wines and spirits. TREATMENT OF NATIONALS.—Germany shall impose no exceptional taxes or restrictions upon the nationals of the allied and associated states for a period of five years, and unless the league of nations acts, for an additional five years. German nationality shall not continue to attach to a person who has become a national of an allied or associated state. MULTILATERAL CONVENTIONS.—Some forty multilateral conventions are renewed between Germany and the allied and associated powers, but special conditions are attached to Germany's ratification to several. DEWARS.—A system of clearing houses is to be created within three months, one in Germany and one in each allied and associated state which shall adapt to the payment of prewar debts, including those arising from contracts suspended by the war for the adjustment of the proceeds of the liquidation of enemy property and the settlement of other obligations. ENEMY PROPERTY.—Germany shall restore or pay for all private enemy property seized or damaged by her, the amount of damages to be fixed by mixed arbitral tribunals. The allied and associated states may liquidate German private property within their territories as compensation for property of their nationals not restored or paid for by Germany for debts owed to their nationals by German nationals and for other claims against Germany, Germany is to compensate the allied and associated states for such losses and to deliver within six months all documents relating to property held by its nationals in allied and associated states. All war legislation as to enemy property, rights and interests is confirmed and all claims by Germany against the allied or associated governments for acts under exceptional war measures abandoned. CONTRACTS.—Prewar contracts between allied and associated nations, excepting the United States, Japan and Brazil, and German nationals, are canceled except for debts for accounts already performed, and for the transfer of property where the property had already passed, leases of land and houses, contracts of mortgage, pledge or lien, mining concessions, contracts with governments and insurance contracts. Mixed arbitral tribunals shall be established of three members, one chosen by Germany, one by the associated states and the third by agreement, for settling the claims of Switzerland. They shall have jurisdiction over all disputes as to contracts concluded before the present peace treaty. INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY RIGHTS.—Industrial, literary and artistic property are re-established, the special war measures of the allied and associated powers are ratified and the right reserved to the allied and associated powers to demand the return of patents and copyrights when in the public interest. Except as between the United States and Germany prewar licenses and rights to sue for infringements are canceled. Section Nine. OPIUM.—The contracting powers agree, whether or not they have signed and ratified the opium convention of January 23, 1912, or signed the special protocol of the same date in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the third opium conference in 1914, to bring the said convention into force by enacting within 12 months of the date of the necessary legislation. RELIGIOUS MISSIONS.—The allied and associated powers agree that the properties of religious missions in territories being or ceded to them shall continue in their work under control of the powers. Germany renouncing all claims in their behalf. Section Ten. AERIAL NAVIGATION.—Aircraft of the allied and associated powers have the right of passage, place landing over and in German territory, equal treatment with German planes as to use of German airports, and with most favored nation treatment as to international commercial traffic in Germany. Germany agrees to accept allied certificates of nationality, airworthiness or competency or licenses and to apply the convention relative to the liability of aircraft which has since been admitted to the league of nations or to the above convention. Section Eleven. FREEDOM OF TRANSIT.—Germany must grant freedom of transit through her territories by mail or water to persons, goods, ships, carriages and means of transport of the allied or associated powers, without customs or transit duties, undue delays, restrictions or discriminations based on nationality, means of transport, or place of entry or departure. Goods in transit shall be assured all possible speed of journey, especially

perishable goods. Germany may not divert traffic from its normal course in favor of her own transport routes or maintain "control stations" in connection with transshipment traffic. She may not establish any tax discrimination against the ports of allied or associated powers; must grant the latter's seaports all factors, and reduced tariffs granted her own or other nationals, and afford the allied and associated powers equal rights with those of her own nationals in her ports and waterways. She shall endeavor to open or close her maritime coasting trade. FREE ZONES IN PORTS.—Free zones existing in German ports on August 1, 1914, must be maintained in due facilities as to warehouse and packing, without discrimination, and without charges except for expenses of administration and use. Goods leaving the free zones for consumption in Germany and goods brought into free zones from Germany shall be subject to the ordinary import and export taxes. INTERNATIONAL RIVERS.—The Elbe from the junction of the Vltava, the Vltava from Prague, the Oder from Oppa, the Niemen from Grodno and the Danube from Utm are declared international, together with their connections. The riparian states must ensure good conditions of navigation within their territories unless a special organization exists therefor. Otherwise appeal may be had to a special tribunal of the league of nations, which also may arrange for a general international waterways convention. The Elbe and Oder are to be placed under international commissions to meet within three months. THE DANUBE.—The European Danube commission resumed its prewar powers, but for the time being with representatives of only Great Britain, France, Italy and Roumania. The upper Danube is to be administered by a new international commission until a definite statute be drawn up at a conference of the powers nominated by the allied and associated governments within one year after the peace. THE RHINE AND THE MOSELLE.—The Rhine is placed under the central commission to meet at Strassbourg within six months after the peace and to be composed of four representatives of France, which in addition select the president, four of Germany, and two each of Great Britain, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, and the Netherlands. Section Twelve. RAILWAYS.—Germany in addition to most favored nation treatment on her railways, agrees to co-operate in the establishment of through ticket services for passenger traffic between the allied, associated and other states; to allow construction or improvement within twenty-five years of such lines as necessary to enable its incorporation in trains of the allied or associated powers. She also agrees to accept the denunciation of the Gotthard convention if Switzerland and Italy request, and temporarily to execute instructions as to the transport of troops and supplies and the establishment of postal and telegraphic service, as provided. CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.—To assure Czecho-Slovakia access to the sea, special rights are given her both north and south. Poland the Adriatic she is permitted to run her own through trains to Flume and Trieste. To the north Germany is to lease her for 99 years spaces in Hamburg and Stettin, the details to be worked out by a commission of three representing Czecho-Slovakia, Germany and Great Britain. THE KIEL CANAL.—The Kiel canal is to remain open to all nations at peace with Germany, subject, goods and ships of all states are to be treated on terms of absolute equality, and no taxes to be imposed beyond those necessary for upkeep and improvement, for which Germany is to be responsible. In case of violation of or disagreement as to those provisions, any state may appeal to the league of nations, and may demand the appointment of an international commission. For preliminary hearing of complaints Germany shall establish a local authority at Kiel. Section Thirteen. INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION.—Members of the league of nations agree to establish a permanent organization to promote international adjustment of labor conditions, to consist of an annual international labor conference and an international labor office. The former is composed of four representatives of each state, two from the government and one each from the employers and the employed; each of them may vote individually. It will be a deliberative legislative body. Its mission is to make recommendations for legislation, which if passed by two-thirds vote must be submitted to the law-making authority in every state participating. Each government may enact the terms into law; approve the principle, but modify them to local needs; leave the actual legislation in case of a federal state to local legislatures, or refer the matter altogether without further obligation. The international labor office is established at the seat of the league of nations and part of its organization is to collect and distribute information on labor throughout the world and prepare agenda for the conference. It will publish a periodical in French and English and possess other languages. The representatives of state states to make to it for presentation to the conference an annual report of measures taken to execute accepted conventions. The first meeting of the conference will take place in October, 1919, at Washington, to discuss the eight-hour day or 48-hour week; prevention of unemployment; extension and application of the international conventions adopted at Berne in 1906 prohibiting night work for women and the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches; and the employment of women and children at night or in unhealthy work of women before and after childbirth, including maternity benefit, and of children as regards minimum age. Section Fourteen. GUARANTEES.—As a guarantee for the execution of the peace treaty in German territory to the west of the Rhine, together with the bridgeheads, will be occupied by allied and associated troops for 15 years' period if the conditions are faithfully carried out by Germany, certain districts, including the bridgehead of Cologne, will be evacuated at the expiration of five years; certain other districts, including the bridgehead of Coblenz, and the territory nearest the Belgian frontier, will be evacuated after ten years, and the remainder, including the bridgehead of Mainz, will be evacuated after 15 years. In case the interrelated reparations commission finds that Germany has failed to observe the whole or part of her obligations, either during the occupation or after the 15 years have expired, the whole or part of the areas specified will be reoccupied immediately. If before the expiration of the 15 years Germany complies with all the treaty undertakings, the occupying forces will be withdrawn immediately. EASTERN EUROPE.—All German troops at present in territories to the east of the new frontier shall return as soon as the allied and associated governments deem wise. They are to abstain from all requisitions and are in no way to interfere with measures for national defense taken by the government concerned. All questions regarding occupation not provided for by the treaty will be regulated by a subsequent convention or conventions which will have similar force and effect. Section Fifteen. MISCELLANEOUS.—Germany agrees to recognize the full validity of the treaties of peace and additional conventions to be concluded by the allied and associated powers with the powers allied with Germany, to agree to the decisions to be taken as to the territories of Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Rumania, and to recognize the new states in the frontiers to be fixed for them. Germany agrees not to put forward any pecuniary claims against an allied or associated power signing the present treaty based on events previous to the coming into force of the treaty. Germany accepts all decisions as to German ships and goods made by any allied or associated prize court. The allies reserve the right to examine all decisions of German prize courts. The present treaty and the French and British texts are both authentic, shall be ratified and the depositions of ratifications made in Paris as soon as possible. The ratification of the treaty shall be effective in all respects for each power on the date of deposit of its ratification.

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