

# TREATY OF PEACE CHANGES MAP OF EUROPE

## MANY NATIONS WITNESS HUNS' HUMILIATION

### Delegates From Twenty-Seven Countries at Historic Peace Event.

## TERMS HANDED TO GERMANY'S ENVOYS

### Peace Treaty Delivered on Anniversary of Sinking of Lusitania—Orlando Returns to Paris in Time to Participate in Important Formality—Non-Combatant Nations Permitted to Have Delegates Present.

[By the Associated Press.]  
Germany today received the terms of peace from the nations arrayed against her in the world war. This event, falling on the 4th anniversary of the sinking of the Lusitania, marks one of the historic dates in the world's conflict. It came 117 days after the last shot of the war was fired on Nov. 11, 1918.

The German delegates, when they entered the dining room of the Hotel Trienen at Versailles this afternoon, found present the representatives of twenty-seven nations.

When plans for the presentation of the treaty were decided upon some time ago, it was determined that only thirteen nations would have delegates present, it being held that only those nations which had taken an active part in the fighting should witness the ceremony. It was decided yesterday, however, that envoys of China, Siam, Cuba, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Haiti, Panama, Siberia and Honduras should also be admitted.

The complete representation of the allied powers was assured this morning by the arrival in Paris from Rome of Premier Orlando and Foreign Minister Sonnino, of Italy.

At a secret plenary session held at the French foreign office yesterday afternoon a summary of the treaty was read. There were a few objections, Portugal taking exception to some features of the treaty, and with China, Italy and France making reservations when the reading of the summary had been completed.

It is not believed, however, that the objections to certain phases of the treaty will result in the refusal of these nations to sign the document, nor will their reservations affect the procedure decided upon in laying the treaty before the German plenipotentiaries.

One of the most interesting features of the conversation was added to it yesterday when a clause arraigning former Emperor William for "a supreme offense against international morality and the sanctity of treaties" was attached to the treaty, together with a provision for his trial by a tribunal composed of representatives of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan.

Steps have been taken to meet any refusal on the part of Germany to sign the treaty. Complete economic isolation is one of the principal weapons to be used by the allies and associated governments.

[By the Associated Press.]  
Versailles, May 7.—Germany today was told the terms upon which the allied and associated powers will make peace with her.

These terms were contained in a treaty some 80,000 words in length, which was handed to the German plenipotentiaries at a memorable assemblage here, attended by the delegates of the twenty-seven nations which are parties to the peace pact.

This notable document, on which the leading statesmen of the various nations, together with a swarm of experts from the principal countries involved have been working since the convening of the peace conference on Jan. 18, is introduced by an extensive preamble, embodying the assertion of authority upon which the treaty is based.

Map of Europe Changed.  
Immediately following is the first chapter, the covenant of the league of nations, the text of which already has been printed. The fourteen principal sections, one contains stipulations with regard to frontiers which materially change the map of Europe. Military, naval and air terms are dealt with in another section, while still another is devoted to the subject of reparations.

Political stipulations for Europe, on the one hand, and outside of it on the other, are dealt with in separate divisions of the document.

The treaty, it is noted, has to do with Germany alone, except insofar as it is required that she accept agreements made by the allies with the other central powers.

The document, long as it is, is shorter than was indicated by some of the

## Events Leading Up to Presentation of Peace Treaty

New York, May 7.—The treaty handed to the Germans today at Versailles is the result of the work of the representatives arrayed against Germany who convened officially on Jan. 18, less than four months ago. The time between the armistice, Nov. 11, and Jan. 18 was occupied in preparing claims and reports, in the selection of delegates, and in their travel to Paris.

President Wilson and the American delegates sailed from New York on Dec. 4, 1918, and when the president set foot at Brest on Dec. 18 he was the first American president to visit Europe while in office. The intervening months before the opening of the conference were spent by the president in becoming acquainted with allied statesmen and in visiting England, Italy and parts of France.

The first act of the peace conference at its meeting on Jan. 18 was to elect Georges Clemenceau, premier of France, as chairman. On Jan. 21 the conference adopted the proposal that all Russian factions meet on the Princess islands to discuss the Russian situation. Nothing ever came of the proposal. Three days later the conference ordered fighting over disputed territory to cease.

The plan for a league of nations was concurred in by the conference on Jan. 24 and a committee was appointed to draw up a covenant. Discussion in the supreme council or council of ten, which included two representatives from Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan and the United States, then turned to the form of the future government territory freed from enemy rule and on Jan. 30 the conference accepted the plan of mandates for colonies and backward nations.

On Feb. 14 the league of nations commission reported the covenant it had prepared. President Wilson left Brest on Feb. 15, on his return to the United States. He arrived at Boston on Feb. 24 and after explaining the league covenant and making several speeches, started on his return to France on March 6 and reached Brest on March 13. Meanwhile the work of the council of ten had continued except for the interruption incident to the attempt to assassinate Premier Clemenceau on Feb. 19.

The various commissions of the conference continued their labors uninterruptedly. On March 28 in order to speed up the work, the council of ten was broken up in two bodies, a council of four and a council of foreign ministers. The council of four was composed of Premiers Orlando, Clemenceau, Lloyd-George and President Wilson.

A furor in conference circles was created on April 7 when President Wilson summoned the transport George Washington to come to Brest at once and it was reported the president intended to return home.

A statement on reparations and frontier questions, it was reported at the time, was believed to have prompted his action.

On April 11 at a plenary session the conference adopted the report on the international labor legislation committee and on April 14 the reparations demands to be made on Germany were announced. On April 16 the Germans were invited to send delegates to receive the treaty.

With the German treaty near completion the question of Italy's claims in the Adriatic came to the front. On April 23 President Wilson issued a statement that Fiume could not belong to Italy. The Italian delegation announced its intention of leaving Paris and on April 24 Premier Orlando started for Rome. Scarcely had he departed than the vanguard of the German delegation reached Versailles on April 25, to be followed on April 30 by the principal delegates. Previously the Germans had expressed the intention of sending "messengers" to receive the treaty, but finally were compelled to send delegates with full powers.

In the absence of the Italian delegates the conference on April 28 adopted the revised covenant of the league of nations.

Geneva was selected as the seat of the league and Sir Eric Drummond, of Great Britain was made first secretary general.

On April 30 the council of three reached an agreement on the question of Shantung which gave the territory to the Japanese, who are to turn it over later to the Chinese.

The first meeting with the Germans took place on May 1, when credentials were exchanged at Versailles.

On Monday it was announced that Premier Orlando and the other Italian delegates were returning to Paris in time for the handing of the peace treaty to the Germans.

forecasts, which estimated its length at 100,000 words.

The treaty is not printed in German. The text is in French and English on opposite pages.

Month of Delay Predicted.  
Paris, May 7.—The Petit Parisien says there will be a maximum delay of one month before the signing of the peace treaty.

China to Refuse to Sign.  
[By the Associated Press.]  
Peking, May 6.—The Chinese cabinet at a meeting today decided to instruct the Chinese delegates in Paris not to sign a peace treaty assigning the German provinces of Shantung to the Japanese.

## PEACE PRICE ALLIES EXACT FROM TEUTONS

### Germany Loses Much and Gains Nothing in Treaty Presented.

## ARMY AND NAVY MADE IMPOTENT

### Must Surrender All Colonies, Give Up Alsace-Lorraine, the Saar Valley and Danzig, and Pay Damages For Ruthlessness—Germany Must Recognize League of Nations But is Barred From Membership Therein.

Paris, May 7.—The treaty of peace between the twenty-seven allied and associated powers on the one hand and Germany on the other was handed to the German plenipotentiaries at Versailles today.

It is the longest treaty ever drawn. It totals about 80,000 words, divided into fifteen main sections, and represents the combined product of over a thousand experts working continuously for a series of commissions for the three and a half months since Jan. 18.

The treaty is printed on 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 an agreement reached with those former allies.

League Covenant First Section.  
Following the preamble and disposition 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 and 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 aeronautics section, ports, waterways and railways section, the labor covenant, the section on guarantees, and the final clauses.

Germany Loses Colonies.  
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 territories, and especially to Morocco, Egypt, Siam, Liberia and Shantung. She also recognizes the total independence of the German Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland.

Army Made Impotent.  
Her army is reduced to 100,000 men, including officers; conscription within her territories is abolished; all fortifications fifty kilometers east of the Rhine 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 three five-year period if Germany is fulfilling her obligations. Any violation by Germany of the conditions as to the zone fifty kilometers east of the Rhine will be regarded as an act of war.

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

Germany is forbidden to build forts controlling the Baltic, must demolish Heigoland, open the Kiel canal to all nations, and surrender her fourteen submarine cables. She may have no military or naval air forces except 100 unarmed seaplanes until Oct 1 to detect mines and may manufacture aviation material for six months.

Must Pay Full Damages.  
Germany accepts full responsibility for all damages caused to allied and associated governments and nationals, agrees specifically to reimburse all civilian damages beginning with an initial payment of 200,000,000 marks, subsequent payments to be secured by bonds to be issued at the direction of the reparation committee.

Germany is to pay shipping damage on a ton-for-ton basis by cessation of a large part of her merchant, coasting and river fleets and by new construction; and to devote her economic resources to the building of the devastated regions.

Must Surrender Kaiser.  
She agrees to return to the 1914 most favored nation tariff, without discrimination of any sort; to allow allied and associated nationals freedom of transit thru her territories, and to accept highly detailed provisions as to pre-war debts, unfair competition, internationalization of roads and rivers, and other economic and financial clauses.

She also agrees to the trial of the

## Germany Will Sign But Will Refuse to Pay Indemnity

Paris, May 7.—The German delegates to the peace congress declare 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.

It is stated to pay any "indemnity" would mean in effect that she would decline to pay what she regarded as such damages.

ex-kaiser by an international high court for a supreme offense against international morality, and of other nations for violation of laws and customs of war, Holland to be asked to extradite the former emperor, and Germany being responsible for delivering the latter.

Barred From Nations League.  
The league of nations is accepted by the allied and associated powers as the former is the commission, in principle, but without membership. Similarly, an international labor body is brought into being with a permanent office and an annual convention.

A great number of international bodies of different kinds and 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 fifteen years hence; the high commissioner of Danzig, which is created into a free city under the league, and various commissions for plebiscites in Malmody, Schleswig and East Prussia; among those to carry out the peace treaty are the reparations, military, naval, air, financial and economic commissions; the international high court and military tribunals to fix responsibilities, and a score of bodies for the control of international rivers.

Problems Unsolved.  
Certain problems are left for solution between the allied and associated powers, notably details of the disposition of the German fleet and cables, the former German colonies, and the values paid in reparation. Certain other problems such as the laws of the air, and the opium, arms and liquor traffic, are either agreed to in detail or left for study international action.

The Preamble.  
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, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Serbia, Siam, Czechoslovakia, Slovakia, 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 Nov. 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 Aug. 1, 1914, and against France on Aug. 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 allied and associated powers."

League of Nations.  
The members of the league of nations shall be the United States, the British Empire and other states invited to accede 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 by two-thirds of the assembly. A state may withdraw upon giving two years notice, if it has fulfilled all its international obligations.

Control of Rhine.  
For five years manufactured products of Alsace-Lorraine will be admitted free to Germany without exceeding any year the average of the three years preceding the war, and textile materials may be exported to Alsace-Lorraine and re-exported free of duty. Contracts for electric power from the right bank of the Rhine must be continued for ten years.

For seven years, with possible extension of time, the ports of Kehas and Strassburg shall be administered as a single unit by a French administrator, appointed and supervised by a central Rhine commission. Property rights will be safeguarded in both ports and equality of treatment as respects traffic assured national vessels and goods of every country. Contracts between Alsace-Lorraine and Germany are maintained save for France's right

## ITALY TO GET FIUME TITLE IN TWO YEARS

### Allies Offer Compromise Terms Which Are Acceptable to Rome.

## PROMISE BRINGS ORLANDO TO PARIS

### Italian Premier and War Minister Return to Paris and Resume Sitings With Supreme Council—Supplementary Guarantees Added to Treaty at Last Moment Which Further Safeguard France From German Attack.

[By the Associated Press.]  
Paris, May 7, 9:15 a. m.—Vittorio Orlando, the Italian premier, and Baron Sonnino, the foreign minister, arrived in Paris from Rome this morning.

The Italian premier arrived at the Paris "White House" just as the council of four reassembled and resumed his seat in the council.

As a basis of resuming participation in the peace negotiations Premier Orlando accepted a proposal that Italy administer Fiume as a mandatory of the league of nations until 1923, after which Fiume will revert to Italian sovereignty.

Safeguarding France.  
The United States and Great Britain have concluded an agreement giving supplementary guarantees for France and security for peace treaty, the Echo de Paris today says it has learned. It adds that Premiers Clemenceau and Lloyd-George and President Wilson will, at a meeting this morning, draft in final form this additional pact, which will not be secret.

President Wilson has an appointment with General Pershing, American commander in chief, at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The conference probably is in relation to the three-power pact or agreement under discussion or safeguarding France against repeated German aggression.

Poles Assassinate Joffe.  
Copenhagen, May 7.—When Polish forces captured Vilna recently they seized and shot Adolph Joffe, the former Russian bolshevik ambassador at Berlin, according to Polish newspapers here.

Adolph Joffe was chairman of the Russian peace delegation at Brest-Litovsk and after the signing of the treaty was appointed soviet minister to Germany. He was received in Berlin by the German imperial government last May and was in Berlin when the revolution occurred. The new German government expelled Joffe late in November. He returned to Berlin in December and was said to have brought money to aid the Spartacists in their activities against the government. Joffe was finally expelled from

to annul on grounds of public interests. Judges of courts hold in certain cases of cases, while in others judicial authority is first required. Political condemnations during the war are null and void and the obligation to repay war fines is established as in other parts of allied territory.

France Gets Coal Mines.  
In compensation for the destruction of coal mines for northern France and as payment on account of reparation, Germany cedes to France full ownership of the coal mines of the Saar basin, with their accessories and facilities. Their value will be estimated by the reparation commission and credited against that account.

The French rights will be governed by the German law in force at the armistice except that war legislation of France replace the present owners, whom Germany undertakes to indemnify. France will furnish coal for local needs and contribute in just proportion local taxes.

Germany Loses Territory.  
Germany cedes to France, Alsace-Lorraine, 5,600 square miles, and to Belgium two small districts between Luxembourg and Holland, totaling 859 square miles. She also cedes to Poland the southeastern tip of Silesia beyond and including Oppin, most of Posen and West Prussia, 27,580 square miles, East Prussia being isolated from the main body by a part of Poland.

She loses sovereignty over the northeasternmost tip of East Prussia, forty square miles north of the river Memel, and the internationalized areas about Danzig, 725 square miles, and the basin of the Saar, 738 square miles between the western border of the Rhenish Palatinate of Bavaria and the southeastern corner of Luxembourg. The Danzig area consists of the "W" between the Nogat and Vistula rivers made a "W" by the addition of a similar "V" on the west, including the city of Danzig.

The southeastern third of East Prussia and the area between East Prussia and the Vistula north of latitude 53 degrees, 3 minutes, is to have its nationality determined by popular vote, 5,795 square miles, as is to be the case in part of Schleswig, 2,787 square miles.

## Big Three Forms Alliance Within Nations League

New York, May 7.—An official summary of the peace treaty delivered to the German delegates at Versailles by the representatives of the associated powers, made public here today by the committee on public information included this paragraph:

"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 an engagement, subject to the approval of the council of the league of nations, to cooperate immediately to the assistance of France in case of unprovoked attack by Germany."

the German capital in January and since then had been in Russia.

MRS. J. B. WEAVER DIES.  
Washington, May 7.—Mrs. Pay Weaver, wife of Representative J. B. Weaver, president of the local chamber of commerce, died at her home, 331 Twenty-eighth street yesterday afternoon following a short illness which developed into acute bowel trouble.

Mrs. Weaver was born at Glenwood, Iowa, Sept. 8, 1849, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Atkins. She married Mr. Weaver Nov. 7, 1859, at Des Moines.

She was prominent in local church and social circles, where her kindness and character won for her innumerable friends. She always was a liberal contributor to any good cause.

Her illness was of only a week's duration. Her condition until Tuesday morning was very favorable, and a prompt recovery was predicted. A sudden turn for the worse occurred Tuesday morning.

BOYS ALL TO BE HOME BY AUGUST  
Secretary of War Baker Announces That Last Man of American Expeditionary Force Will Be Withdrawn From France This Summer—None in Army of Occupation Now.

Washington, May 7.—Secretary Baker announced today that by August the last man of the American expeditionary forces will have been withdrawn from France. He said that this was estimated on the basis of the movement of 300,000 men a month to the United States.

Already, Mr. Baker said, the American forces in France have been divorced from the army of occupation. Plans have been completed to supply the force in Germany thru the ports of Antwerp and Rotterdam, removing the necessity of maintaining the 700-mile line of communication from Brest.

The French ports will be maintained, however, for the withdrawal of the American expeditionary forces. More than half of the expeditionary force has now left France, Mr. Baker said, and as the withdrawal progresses the facilities which were used for those forces are being turned back to their private owners or the municipalities to which they belong.

Dr. Reddish Has Alibi.  
Jesseville, Ill., May 7.—Dr. Horace A. Reddish, under arrest charged with the murder of his wealthy father, Stephen M. Reddish was brought here from Alton today and probably will be given a preliminary hearing this afternoon or tomorrow.

Dr. Reddish denies knowledge of the tragedy and asserts he can establish an alibi that he slept with an uncle in St. Louis every night for three weeks prior to the finding of the body April 30.

## EXPLODED BOOSTER FIRES SHELL DUMP

### Depot of German Ammunition Near Brussels Containing Many Shell and Bombs Exploding Since Monday Morning—Many Fatalities Among Belgian Soldiers.

Brussels, May 6.—A depot of German ammunition containing shells and bombs of every caliber and many gas shells have been exploding since yesterday morning at the railway station at Groendael, six miles south of Brussels, where Canadian troops were inspected by King Albert eight days ago.

The depot has been under guard of 150 Belgian soldiers and 600 German prisoners have been at work near it. It is believed there are many killed and wounded but the number of victims will not be known for several days.

Many houses in the neighborhood have completely collapsed and windows and roofs for two miles around the scene of the explosion have been shattered.

It is reported that while workmen were unloading a wagon filled with shells a detonator exploded in the hands of a German prisoner setting fire to the ammunition boxes.

## CONGRESS IS SUMMONED TO MEET MAY 19

### President Issues Call by Cable For Immediate Special Session.

## URGENT NEED FOR SUPPLY BUDGETS

### No Information Available in Washington as to Date of President's Return But General Opinion is Expressed That Pushing Date Ahead Will Clear Decks For Thorough Consideration of Peace Treaty.

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 date fixed for the special session is 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.

Return of Wilson Indefinite.  
There was no information at the White House as to the probable time of the return of the president from France or the submission of the peace treaty to the senate, but some administration leaders believed the president had called the extra session earlier than had been anticipated in order that congress might perfect its organization and dispose of the more important appropriation measures before the treaty was ready for consideration.

Supply Bills Reinforced.  
Republicans of the house virtually have completed their organization, but the senate has seen no organization work and this probably will divert attention for the first week of the special session. The house, however, can be considering the appropriation measures in the meantime. The supply bills that failed in the last congress will be introduced anew, but the secretary of the treasury has decided it will not be necessary for the government departments to submit new estimates.

Republicans Meet May 14.  
Soon after the president's proclamation was made public Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, the republican leader, issued a call for a republican conference to be held May 14 for the purpose of perfecting an organization in the senate and Representative Hordell, who will be republican floor leader at the coming session, announced that a conference of republican house members would be held on May 17.

Text of Call.  
President Wilson's proclamation calling the extra session follows: "Whereas, public interests require that the congress of the United States should be convened into extra session at 12 o'clock noon on the 19th day of May, 1919, to receive such communication as may be made by the executive; "Now, therefore, 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 be held in extra session at the capitol in the District of Columbia on the 19th day of May, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon, at which all persons who shall at that time be entitled to act as members thereof are hereby required to take notice.

"Given under my hand etc.  
"Woodrow Wilson."

RECALL PETITION COMPLETE.  
City Clerk Certifies Document to Sioux City Council.  
Special to Times-Republican.  
Sioux City, May 7.—Paul J. Wells, city clerk, today certified to the city council that the petition for the recall of Mayor Wallace M. Short contains a sufficient number of qualified signers. The council must call a special election within thirty days. This recall is demanded at this time because the mayor recently delivered an address of welcome to an I. W. W. convention.

PASSES TWO BILLION MARK.  
Victory Liberty Loan Grows \$90,000,000 Over Night.  
Washington, May 7.—Total subscriptions to the victory liberty loan had reached approximately \$2,150,000,000 today. This was an over-night increase of about \$90,000,000.

The Weather.  
Iowa—Fair tonight; somewhat warmer in extreme west portion; Thursday increasing cloudiness, probably followed by showers in west portion, warmer in northeast portion.

Range of temperature at Marshalltown: Tuesday, 61 and 42; Monday, 59 and 40; May 6, 1918, 72 and 51. At 7 this morning, 48; yesterday, 44. Rain-fall Tuesday, .04 of an inch.