THE WEATHER
Washington, May 7.—Showers this afternoon; Thursday fair.

TEMPERATURE AT EACH HOUR

8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5
50	51	51	53	54	56	56			

Evening Public Ledger

NIGHT EXTRA FINANCIAL

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PEACE TERMS, REVEALED IN PRESENTATION TO FOE, STRIP GERMANY OF MILITARY AND NAVAL POWERS; PRESIDENT SUMMONS CONGRESS TO MEET MAY 19

SENATE PASSES CHARTER BILLS AFTER HOT TILT

Personalities Exchanged Between E. H. Vare and Doctor Woodward

FINAL BALLOT SHOWS 38 FOR, 2 AGAINST

Chestnut Hill Reform Member's Irony Arouses South Philadelphian's Ire

By a Staff Correspondent

Harrisburg, May 7.—The two Philadelphia charter bills passed the Senate today by a vote of thirty-eight for and two against.

Senators Patton and Gray, Philadelphia, voted against the bills. Senator Vare did not vote.

Final passage of the bills was not accomplished without a warm verbal battle between rival champions, in which personalities were exchanged and the "shorter and uglier word" averted only by metaphorical camouflage.

The "verbal fireworks" were injected unexpectedly into fight over the charter bills on the floor of the Senate when Senator George Woodward, independent member from Germantown, urged final action on the two charter bills on the third reading calendar.

Senator Edwin H. Vare, who announced that he had not intended to speak, took exception to Senator Woodward's remarks and branded references to himself as "incorrect" and the rest of the conversation as on a par.

Senator Edward W. Patton sprang to the defense of Vare and defended the financial system of Philadelphia which had been attacked by Woodward.

Debate Not Anticipated

No debate on the measures had been expected. The two bills before the Senate were the measure which is proposed to supplant the present Bullitt charter and the bill to abolish the office of Director of Supplies and create a purchasing agent for the city and county.

These measures were reported out of the Senate municipal affairs committee yesterday by Senator Vare without opposition.

There were few spectators in the Senate chamber when the debate began. Word of the exchange of verbal compliments quickly spread through the Capitol.

In a short time the aisles and galleries were crowded. Independents, Penrose followers and Vare men crowded into the chamber to take in the fireworks.

Woodward Dissects Bill

Senator Woodward took the floor when the charter bill was called up. He touched on all the points in the bill.

"The fictitious differences between the county and city" was his first slap at the present form of city government in Philadelphia.

"When the Governor advised the charter committee," said Senator Woodward, "he used an expression: 'Let the mice go through and stop the elephants.' In other words, he told us not to try and reform everything in sight.

"We have tried to profit by the Governor's advice."

Then Doctor Woodward took up Councils, and said that through the present system four or five men in the finance committee of Councils could control the whole body.

"We never have tried to create a council so small as five," he declared in referring to the proposed single-chamber council. He cited examples to show the irresponsibility of councils. "A large body is irresponsible," he said.

Discussing dual officeholding, the Germantown senator said there were seventeen dual officeholders in Select and nine in Common.

"Our peerless Mayor," he said, "was

Continued on Page Eight, Column Four

Charged With Snare Drum Theft

Benjamin Savadore, of Woodbine, N. J., was arrested yesterday while trying to pawn a snare drum at Ninth and Locust streets. According to the police, Frank Salvey, who plays in a Jazz band which was giving a series of benefit performances in the Bellevue-Stratford for the Misericordia Hospital, missed his snare drum Monday night. Savadore was held under $600 bail for a further hearing by Magistrate Pennock in the Central Station today.

The Weather Vane

Showers will fall this afternoon. Buy Bonds!
Warmer weather's coming soon. Buy Bonds!
Clouds tonight, but Thursday fair.
For rainy days we must prepare.
Patriots who would glory share,
Buy Bonds!

U. S. and England Agree to Aid France if Attacked

New York, May 7.—Official announcement of the agreement of the United States and England to come to the aid of France in the event of an attack by Germany was made through the committee on public information here today 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 in 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."

RECTOR DENOUNCES PROHIBITION LAW

Dr. Upjohn Demands P. E. Convention Withdraw Indorsement of Amendment

HELD CONTRARY TO BIBLE

Prohibition was denounced as "contrary to the universal judgment and sanction of the church of God," and "in its very nature invalid," in a resolution prepared by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Upjohn, rector of St. Luke's, Germantown, for introduction today at the annual convention of the Protestan Episcopal Church for the diocese of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Upjohn demanded in his resolution that the convention withdraw its indorsement of the national prohibition amendment, given at the session of the same body a year ago. At that time Doctor Upjohn made a strong fight against approval of prohibition by the convention, but was defeated.

Several other important matters were up for consideration at today's session of the convention, including a readjustment of the financial system, and the taking over of the Protestant Episcopal City Mission.

Suggestion on Finances

Leslie W. Miller, one of the lay delegates, proposed that in the event the convention decides to create a diocesan executive committee, the finances of the diocese be entrusted to this body. This would eliminate the present finance committee. Mr. Miller's suggestion will be acted on later.

In connection with the finances of the church, another suggestion was that parish contributions to missions be exempted when making up the parish tax budgets for diocesan maintenance. It was decided to let the matter go over until next year.

The Rev. Louis C. Washburn, of Old Christ Church, presented the report on the Protestant Episcopal City Mission with the suggestion that the diocesan convention elect a committee of nine to supervise the mission's affairs. The Rev. Henry M. G. Huff argued that this was impossible because the mission was a separate corporation, and legally the convention could not elect or even propose its officers. The Rev. Mr. Goff moved therefore that action on the sug-

Continued on Page Eight, Column Seven

A MURDERER AT NINETY

Farmer Confesses Killing Blind Son Because He Was Poor

Hull, Quebec, May 7.—(By A. P.)—Louis Forget, a ninety-year-old farmer of Namur, Labelle county, Quebec, was brought here yesterday to stand trial on a charge of having murdered his son, Ambrose Forget, aged thirty-five, by pushing him into the Little Range river. The son had been blind from infancy. He was drowned last October, but it was May 1 before the body was recovered by river drivers.

Forget is alleged to have confessed at the preliminary hearing before Justice of the Peace Gachet that owing to his straitened circumstances and the helplessness of his son he had decided to do away with him.

ARTHUR V. EMMETT DIES

Instructor at Narberth High School Succumbs to Illness

Arthur V. Emmett, director of athletics and physical training instructor at the Narberth High School, died last night at his home in Narberth after a brief illness. Death was due to complications following amputation of a leg.

Mr. Emmett was born in Duluth twenty-seven years ago. He graduated from the Chicago University and after a year in Chicago came to Philadelphia as instructor in physical training at the West Branch Y. M. C. A. Four years ago he was named director of athletics and physical training instructor at the Narberth High School.

He is survived by his widow and one child. Funeral services will be held Friday afternoon from the home of William T. Melchior, 112 Grayling street, Narberth, and interment will be in Harrisburg.

LIBERATOR FEELS ITS WAY TO PORT

Troopship Bringing 2507 Iron Division Men Passes Reedy Island

DUE AT DOCK LATE TODAY

The transport Liberator, bringing home twenty-nine officers and 2478 enlisted men of the Twenty-eighth Division, is on its way up the river from the Delaware Breakwater, having passed Reedy Island at 1.30 o'clock.

It is due to dock late this afternoon; at just what time it is impossible to predict, because of the rain and the fog. The run from Reedy Island to port usually takes about three hours.

The troopship arrived off the Breakwater at 5 o'clock this morning. Because of dense fog it was necessary for it to anchor. At 9 o'clock the fog was reported as lifting and at 9:50 o'clock the big trooper got under way again.

The transport will be greeted, despite inclement weather, by three welcoming boats, the steamship Springfield and the police tugs Stokley and Ashbridge. Relatives of the men aboard the Liberator will go down the river on the Springfield; city officials, the police band and members of the welcome home committee on the two police boats.

Three welcome home boats sailed this afternoon.

Transport Ahead of Schedule

The Liberator is arriving several days ahead of her schedule. She was not expected until Friday. Then came word that the transport would reach Breakwater late today. News that she had appeared there at 5 o'clock this morning came as a surprise to every one.

Had not the fog delayed the transport in the last lap of her trip, she would have been well up the river at the hour she left the Breakwater, and probably would have docked by noon.

The early arrival of the Liberator took the welcome home committee by surprise, and it was necessary to make hurried arrangements for a boat to carry the relatives of the returning soldiers down the river. The Springfield was engaged.

When the news came late yesterday that the transport might be expected some time today tickets to go on the Springfield were sent out hurriedly by mail to those who had applied for them.

In many cases the tickets were not received in the first mail this morning, and anxious families of the soldiers besieged the office of the welcome home committee. In most cases new tickets were issued.

Units in Transport

The units on board the Liberator are the 103d Field Signal Battalion (the old First Signal Battalion, N. G. P.), field and staff, Company A (radio), Company B (wire) and Company C (outpost), all of Pittsburgh; 103d Supply train (old N. G. P. Supply Train) headquarters, Pittsburgh; Companies A and B, Harrisburg; Companies C and D, Philadelphia, and E and F Pittsburgh; 103d Engineers, Company F, Scranton (other units already here); 103d Ammunition Train, headquarters, Harrisburg; Companies A and B, Harrisburg; Company C, Allentown; Companies D and E, Philadelphia and suburbs; Company F, Harrisburg, and Company G, Philadelphia, and the Twenty-eighth Division Theatrical Unit, scattered.

Delay is Irritating

The progress of the race across the Atlantic was eagerly followed by the men on board, many of whom sent enthusiastic radiograms telling of the expected early arrival. The holdup at Delaware Breakwater came as an unpleasant surprise, and the men chafed during the delay, almost within "feel" of their native land, but still shut off from a sight of it by the dense fog.

Relatives Notified

In the event of the transport arriving here late this afternoon the veterans

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A'S AND PHILS IDLE

Rain Prevents Games at Shibe Park and Brooklyn

The games between the Athletics and New York and the Phils and Brooklyn were postponed today because of rain.

EXTRA SESSION CALL IS CABLED TO WASHINGTON

Necessity of Passing Appropriation Bills Causes Mr. Wilson's Summons to Congress

EARLY DATE IS SURPRISE TO DEMOCRATIC LEADERS

President Will Be Unable to Be Present on the Opening Day

ACTION IS A PRECEDENT

For First Time National Legislature Gets Notice From Executive in Foreign Country

By the Associated Press

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 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.

Call Forms Precedent

The call to Congress forms a precedent, this being the first time the national legislature has been summoned by a President while he was in a foreign country.

The text of the proclamation follows:

Whereas, public interests require that the Congress of the United States should be convened in extra session at 12 o'clock noon on the 19th day of May, 1919, to receive such communications 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 convene in extra session at the Capitol in the District of Columbia on the 19th day of May, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon, of 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 and the seal of the United States of America the 7th day of May in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-third.

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:
ROBERT LANSING, Secretary of State.

May Clear Desks for Treaty

There was no information at the White House either 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 expected in order that Congress might perfect its organization and dispose of the more important appropriation measures before the treaty was ready for consideration.

Republicans of the House virtually have completed their organization, but the Senate has done no organization work and this probably will occupy its attention for the first week of the special session. The House, however, can be considering the appropriation measures in the mean time. The supply bills that failed in the last Congress will be introduced anew, but the secretary of the trasury has decided it will not be necessary for the government departments to submit new estimates.

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 Mondell, who will be Republican floor leader at the coming session, announced

Continued on Page Eight, Column Three

RECOGNIZES FINLAND

British Government Gives "O. K." to the De Facto Government

London, May 7.—The British Government has recognized the independence of Finland and the de facto Finnish government, according to an announcement by Cecil Harmsworth, parliamentary secretary for foreign affairs. In the House of Commons yesterday the announcement was greeted with cheers.

When you think of writing, think of WRITING.—Adv.

TEUTON ENVOYS RECEIVE TREATY AT VERSAILLES

Willing to Sign Pact, but Will Refuse to Pay Indemnity, Germans Aver

CREATE WORLD COURT FOR TRIAL OF KAISER

Clause for Punishment of War Guilty Is Adopted at Last Moment

ALLIES MAKE RESERVATIONS

President Confers With Pershing, Probably on Future Security of France

Versailles, May 7.—Germany today was told the terms upon which the Allied and associated powers will make peace with her.

These terms are 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.

The ceremonial of handing the treaty to the Germans took place in the hall of the Trianon Palace Hotel. It was presided over by Georges Clemenceau, the French premier, president of the peace congress, who sat at the center of the head table, with President Wilson and the other American representatives on his right, and David Lloyd George, the British premier, and his colleagues on the left. Mrs. Wilson was an interested spectator of the function.

Germans to Reject "Indemnity"

The German delegates to the Peace Conference declare that they will sign the peace treaty, but that Germany will not pay an indemnity.

[In the discussion of peace terms by Germany through 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 seems probable, therefore, that the refusal to pay an "indemnity" would mean, in effect, that she would decline to pay what she regarded as such damages.]

President Wilson had an appointment with General Pershing, the American commander-in-chief, at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The conference probably was in relation to the three-power pact, or agreement, under discussion for safeguarding

Continued on Page Eight, Column Two

ITALY TO GET FIUME AFTER GOVERNING IT 4 YEARS FOR LEAGUE

Orlando Accepts Compromise as Basis for Resuming Peace Negotiations

By the Associated Press

Paris, May 7.—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.

During the four years of Italian administration a harbor for the Jugo-Slavs will be built at a port a few miles lower down the Adriatic coast. The harbor will have railroad communication with Agram and other cities.

Italy, it is understood, also is prepared to make sacrifices of some of her other claims on the Dalmatian coast.

Premier Orlando and Baron Sonnino, foreign minister of Italy, 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.

The proposal which induced the Italians to return to Paris was made to them by Camille Farrere, the French ambassador at Rome.

Peace Digest Shows Saar Valley Under League Rule

The major portion of the following cable dispatch appeared exclusively in this morning's Public Ledger. The latter part arrived too late for publication in that paper.

London Times-Public Ledger Service
Special Cable Dispatch

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London, May 7.—The terms of the peace treaty as it will be delivered to the German plenipotentiaries this afternoon at Versailles have been outlined for the London Times-Public Ledger Service as follows:

War Crimes

The Allies publicly arraign the ex-kaiser not for an offense against criminal law, but for a supreme offense against international morality and the sanctity of treaties. A special tribunal will be constituted to try him.

Persons accused of violations of the laws and customs of war will be brought before Allied military tribunals.

Reparation

Pending full determination of the Allied claims, Germany is to pay £1,000,000,000 ($5,000,000,000).

Germany is to make compensation for all damage done to Allied civilians and their property.

Territorial Adjustments

Alsace and Lorraine are to be returned to France, who is also given the coal field of the Saar Valley. **The government of the Saar district will be carried on by a commission of five appointed by the league of nations. At the end of fifteen years the people will decide whether they wish to be governed by the league, France or Germany.** If Germany is chosen she will have to buy the coal fields from France at a price to be arranged.

Poland will have a corridor running down to Danzig, which will be turned into a free city. A plebiscite will be taken in Schleswig.

German Colonies

Germany will be called upon to renounce "in favor of the five Allied and associated powers all rights and titles appertaining to her in regard to her oversea possessions." Most of these possessions will be administered under a mandate from the league of nations by one of the great colonizing powers.

In Morocco Germany abandons all rights and privileges derived from the act of Algeciras of 1906 and the Franco-German agreements of 1909 and 1911. All treaties and agreements between Germany and the Sherefian empire are abrogated.

Within two months of the signature of the treaty, German military forces shall be reduced to not more than 70,000 infantry and 30,000 cavalry. The total strength of officers must not exceed 4000. Voluntary recruiting alone will be permitted. German armaments also will be strictly limited.

All fortified works fifty kilometers east of the Rhine will be disarmed and dismantled.

Naval Terms

At the end of two months after the signing of the peace treaty the German naval forces must not include any submarines, and must not exceed six battleships, six light cruisers, twelve destroyers, twelve torpedo boats. All other warships must be placed in reserve or converted into merchantmen.

The ratings must not exceed 15,000, of whom 1500 may be officers and warrant officers.

All military and naval works on Heligoland are to be destroyed.

The Kiel Canal shall be kept free and open to the merchant shipping of all nations at peace with Germany on terms of complete equality.

Air Terms

Until October 1 next Germany will be allowed to keep a maximum number of 100 seaplanes for use in searching for mines. After that date she will not be allowed to have any military or naval air forces.

No airdromes will be permitted within 150 kilometers (ninety-three miles) of her frontiers. Existing aviation grounds within this zone must be dismantled and the earth plowed up.

German Cables

Fifteen German cables are to be put at the disposal of the Allied and associated governments.

Details of Treaty

The Allied and associated governments reserve the right to limit the number of factories in which war material shall be produced and the sites of such factories shall be specified. Within three months of the signature of the treaty all other establishments for the manufacture, storage or design of war material shall be shut up and within the same period the personnel of all German arsenals, except those authorized, shall be dismissed.

Germany will be called upon to surrender for destruction by the Allied and associated governments all war material, including antiaircraft material, in excess of the authorized amount. This also applies to special plants for the manufacture of war material. All non-German war material in Germany will also be handed over within the same period.

Importation of arms, munitions and war material of every kind, as well as the manufacture and export of war material to foreign countries will be prohibited. This applies also to gases and similar war devices. All fortified works fifty miles east of the Rhine will be disarmed and dismantled within three months of the signature of peace, and construction of any new works in this area is forbidden. Fortifications on the southern and eastern frontiers of Germany will be maintained in their present condition.

Rules for Kiel Canal

The fate of the Kiel Canal was not determined without a great amount of deliberation. The peace treaty will apply to it a regime very similar to that in force in the Panama Canal. Provision is made for insuring free passage into the Baltic by all routes. The German Government will be called upon to give the Allies all hydrographical information it may have with regard to the channels and the adjoining waters between the Baltic and the North seas.

This means that the Kiel canal and its approaches shall be kept free and open to the merchant shipping of all nations at peace with Germany on terms of complete equality and that they shall enjoy in every respect the treatment the most favored nations enjoy.

There shall be no impediment placed upon the movement of persons or of vessels other than those arising out of internal police or sanitary regulations.

Those regulations must be reasonable and must not unnecessarily impede traffic.

The proposed peace terms enter in some detail into the question of the charges which may be asked for as canal dues and lay down the stipulation that they shall not be in excess of sums required to cover the cost of maintaining or improving the canal and its approaches as well as the interest on the capital cost of the canal. They also lay down broad principles intended to prevent any discrimination against Allied cargoes by means of customs examination or other dilatory devices.

All fortifications, with the exception of those covering communications between the North sea and the Baltic and

Continued on Page Nine, Column Six

When you think of writing, think of WRITING.—Adv.

Terms of Peace Treaty Strip Germans of Power

According to the London Times-Public Ledger cable service, the Allies' terms of peace presented to the German delegates at Versailles today include the following leading points:

The German army must be reduced to not more than 100,000 men, with not more than 4000 officers. German heavy artillery is limited to 184 guns of 4.2-inch caliber, with 67,000 shells, and 756 heavy machine guns, with 204,000 rounds of ammunition.

After October 1 Germany can have no aircraft of any type. All forts within fifty miles of the Rhine must be razed.

The German navy is limited to six light cruisers, a dozen destroyers and torpedoboats and no submarines at all.

The foregoing provisions reduce Germany to virtual military and naval impotence.

The treaty provides for the trial of the kaiser before an Allied tribunal.

Germany must pay $5,000,000,000, pending presentation of the full Allied bill. All damage done civilians must be compensated.

France gets Alsace-Lorraine, and, for fifteen years the Saar Valley is placed under control of the World League, after which time a plebiscite will determine its future.

Germany must renounce all her colonies.

Danzig is to be a free city, connected with Poland by a corridor. The future of Schleswig will be determined by a plebiscite.

STERN DEMANDS MADE ON ENEMY BY THE ALLIES

Peace Pact Handed to Teutons Will End Germany's Armed Power

FOE MUST YIELD LAND AND MAKE REPARATION

League of Nations Recognized, but Berlin Is Not Admitted

ALL COLONIES ARE TAKEN

Saar Valley Will Be Ruled by World Alliance for Fifteen Years

By the Associated Press

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 was made public here today by the committee on public information. It follows:

"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 eighty thousand words, divided into fifteen main sections, and represents the combined product of over a thousand experts, working continually through a series of commissions for the three and a half months since January 18th. 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 in so far as binding Germany to accept any agreement reached with these former allies.

Division of the Treaty

Following the preamble and deposition of powers come 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 clauses given in the third; European political clauses 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. Reparations, 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 officers; conscription within her territories is abolished; all forts fifty kilometers east of the Rhine 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 fifty 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 twelve torpedoboats, without submarines, and a personnel of not more than 15,000. All other vessels must be surrendered or destroyed. Germany is forbidden to build forts controlling the Baltic, must demolish Heligoland, open the Kiel canal to all nations and surrender her fourteen submarine cables. She may have no military or naval air force except 100 unarmed seaplanes until October 1 to detect mines, and may manufacture aviation material for six months.

Accepts Full Responsibility

Germany accepts full responsibility for all damages caused to Allied and associated governments and nationals and agrees specifically to reimburse all civilian damages, beginning with an initial payment of twenty billion marks.

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