

OFFICIAL SUMMARY OF ALLIES' PEACE TERMS

Continued From Page One
sequent payments to be secured by bonds to be issued at the discretion of the reparation commission.

She agrees to return to the 1914 most favored-nation tariffs, without discrimination of any sort; to allow Allied and associated nations freedom of transit through 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.

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

Among the various bodies of different kinds and for different purposes are created, some under the league of nations, some under the treaty of Versailles. Among these 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 plebiscite in Malmedy, Schleswig and East Prussia.

Among these to exist at 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 series of bodies for the control of international rivers.

Certain problems are left for solution by 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 set for early international action.

PRAMBLE
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 Honduras, Liberia, Lithuania, Nicaragua, Panama, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Siam, Czechoslovakia 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 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

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 the 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 foreshadowed.

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 a limited time to be held in October under its direction, and another on the international control of ports, waterways, and railways is foreshadowed.

Validity of Treaties
All treaties or international engagements concluded after the institution of the league will be registered with the secretariat and published. The assembly may from time to time advise members to reconsider treaties which have become inapplicable or involve danger of peace. The covenant abrogates all obligations between members inconsistent with its terms, but nothing in it shall affect the validity of international treaties entered into by members before the institution of the league.

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.

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.

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 with any party to the dispute which complies with it, 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 on matters which do not submit their case to arbitration just 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 armaments and programs, and a permanent

EPOCH-MAKING TREATY TOOK NEARLY 4 MONTHS TO FRAME

Deliberations Began January 13 With Election of Clemenceau as Chairman of Conference—Council of Four Sped Up Work

By The Associated Press
The treaty handed to the Germans today at Versailles is the result of the work of the representatives of the Allied and associated powers, who convened officially on January 18, less than four months ago. The time between the armistice, November 11, and January 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 December 4, 1918, and when the President set foot at Brest on December 13, he was the first American President to visit Europe while in office. The intervening month before the opening of the conference was 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 January 18 was to elect Georges Clemenceau, premier of France, as chairman. On January 21 the conference adopted the proposal that all Russian factions meet on the Princes Islands to discuss the Russian situation. Nothing ever came of the proposal. Three days later the conference ordered fighting over disputed territory to cease.

League Plan Adopted January 24
The plan for a league of nations was conceived in by the conference on January 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 of territory freed from enemy rule. On January 30 the conference accepted the plan of mandatories for colonies and backward nations.

The various commissions of the conference continued their labors unintermittently. On March 20, in order to speed up the work, the Council of Four 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 future in conference circles was created 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 of the international labor legislation committee and on April 14 the reparation demands to be made on Germany were announced. On April 16 the Germans were invited to send delegates to receive the treaty.

Flume Question Crops Up
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 Flume could not belong to Italy. The Italian delegation announced its intention of leaving Paris on April 24. Premier Orlando started for Rome. Scarcely had he departed than the vanguard of the German delegation reached Versailles on April 27, followed on April 30 by the Japanese, who are to turn it over later to the Chinese.

with each of the German states, will be resumed by the Allied and associated powers.
Preventing 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 enquiry 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, concurred in by all its members represented on the council and a simple majority of the rest, less the parties to the dispute, will have the force of a unanimous recommendation by the council. In either case, if the necessary agreement cannot be secured, the members reserve the right to take such action as may be necessary for the maintenance of right and justice. Members resorting to war in disregard of the covenant will be immediately debarred from all intercourse with other members. The council will, in such cases, consider what military or naval action can be taken by the league, collectively, for the protection of the covenants and will afford facilities to members co-operating in this enterprise.

Validity of Treaties
All treaties or international engagements concluded after the institution of the league will be registered with the secretariat and published. The assembly may from time to time advise members to reconsider treaties which have become inapplicable or involve danger of peace. The covenant abrogates all obligations between members inconsistent with its terms, but nothing in it shall affect the validity of international treaties entered into by members before the institution of the league.

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.

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.

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 with any party to the dispute which complies with it, 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 on matters which do not submit their case to arbitration just 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 armaments and programs, and a permanent

with each of the German states, will be resumed by the Allied and associated powers.
Preventing 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 enquiry 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, concurred in by all its members represented on the council and a simple majority of the rest, less the parties to the dispute, will have the force of a unanimous recommendation by the council. In either case, if the necessary agreement cannot be secured, the members reserve the right to take such action as may be necessary for the maintenance of right and justice. Members resorting to war in disregard of the covenant will be immediately debarred from all intercourse with other members. The council will, in such cases, consider what military or naval action can be taken by the league, collectively, for the protection of the covenants and will afford facilities to members co-operating in this enterprise.

with each of the German states, will be resumed by the Allied and associated powers.
Preventing 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 enquiry 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, concurred in by all its members represented on the council and a simple majority of the rest, less the parties to the dispute, will have the force of a unanimous recommendation by the council. In either case, if the necessary agreement cannot be secured, the members reserve the right to take such action as may be necessary for the maintenance of right and justice. Members resorting to war in disregard of the covenant will be immediately debarred from all intercourse with other members. The council will, in such cases, consider what military or naval action can be taken by the league, collectively, for the protection of the covenants and will afford facilities to members co-operating in this enterprise.

with each of the German states, will be resumed by the Allied and associated powers.
Preventing 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 enquiry 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, concurred in by all its members represented on the council and a simple majority of the rest, less the parties to the dispute, will have the force of a unanimous recommendation by the council. In either case, if the necessary agreement cannot be secured, the members reserve the right to take such action as may be necessary for the maintenance of right and justice. Members resorting to war in disregard of the covenant will be immediately debarred from all intercourse with other members. The council will, in such cases, consider what military or naval action can be taken by the league, collectively, for the protection of the covenants and will afford facilities to members co-operating in this enterprise.

with each of the German states, will be resumed by the Allied and associated powers.
Preventing 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 enquiry 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, concurred in by all its members represented on the council and a simple majority of the rest, less the parties to the dispute, will have the force of a unanimous recommendation by the council. In either case, if the necessary agreement cannot be secured, the members reserve the right to take such action as may be necessary for the maintenance of right and justice. Members resorting to war in disregard of the covenant will be immediately debarred from all intercourse with other members. The council will, in such cases, consider what military or naval action can be taken by the league, collectively, for the protection of the covenants and will afford facilities to members co-operating in this enterprise.

with each of the German states, will be resumed by the Allied and associated powers.
Preventing 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 enquiry 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, concurred in by all its members represented on the council and a simple majority of the rest, less the parties to the dispute, will have the force of a unanimous recommendation by the council. In either case, if the necessary agreement cannot be secured, the members reserve the right to take such action as may be necessary for the maintenance of right and justice. Members resorting to war in disregard of the covenant will be immediately debarred from all intercourse with other members. The council will, in such cases, consider what military or naval action can be taken by the league, collectively, for the protection of the covenants and will afford facilities to members co-operating in this enterprise.

Left Bank of the Rhine
As provided in the military clause, Germany will not maintain any fortifications or armed forces less than fifty kilometers to the east of the Rhine, hold any munitions, nor maintain any works to facilitate mobilization. In case of violation, she shall be regarded as committing a hostile act against the powers who sign the present treaty and as intending to disturb the peace of the world.

Alsace-Lorraine
After recognition of the moral obligation to repair the wrong done in 1871 by Germany to France, and the people of Alsace-Lorraine, the territories ceded to Germany by the treaty of Frankfurt are restored to France with their frontiers as before 1871, to date from the signing of the armistice, and to be free of all public debts.

Citizenship is regulated by detailed provisions distinguishing those who are immediately restored to full French citizenship, those who have to make formal application, and those who have to make formal application in three years. The last named class includes German residents in Alsace-Lorraine, as distinguished from those who acquire the position of Alsace-Lorraine as defined in the treaty. All public property and all private property of German origin in Alsace-Lorraine, without payment of credit, France is substituted for Germany as regards ownership of the railroads and rights over concessions of tramways. The Rhine bridges pass to France, with the obligation for their upkeep.

For five years manufactured products of Alsace-Lorraine will be admitted to Germany free of duty to a total amount not exceeding in any year the average of the three years preceding the war and textile materials may be imported from Germany to Alsace-Lorraine and re-exported free of duty. Contracts for electric power from the right bank must be continued for ten years. For seven years, with possible extension to ten, the ports of Kiel and Strassburg shall be administered as a single unit by a French administrator, appointed and supervised by the Central Rhine Commission. Property rights will be safeguarded in both parts and equality of treatment as respects traffic assured the nationals, vessels and goods of every country. Contracts between Alsace-Lorraine and the rest of France are maintained, save for France's right to annul on grounds of public interests judgments of courts held in certain classes of cases, while in others a judicial exequatur 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.

The Saar
In compensation for the destruction of coal mines in 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 subsidiaries, accessories and facilities. Their value will be estimated by the reparation commission and credited against that account. The French rights will be governed by German law in force at the armistice excepting war legislation, France replacing the present owners who Germany undertakes to indemnify. France will continue to furnish the present population of coal for local needs and contribute in just proportion to local taxes. The French extends from the frontier of Lorraine, as to the north and north-west as far as St. Wendel, including, on the west, the valley of the Saar as far as Saarholzbach, and on the east the town of Honnberg.

Amendments to the Covenant
The various commissions of the conference continued their labors unintermittently. On March 20, in order to speed up the work, the Council of Four 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 future in conference circles was created 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 of the international labor legislation committee and on April 14 the reparation demands to be made on Germany were announced. On April 16 the Germans were invited to send delegates to receive the treaty.

Flume Question Crops Up
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 Flume could not belong to Italy. The Italian delegation announced its intention of leaving Paris on April 24. Premier Orlando started for Rome. Scarcely had he departed than the vanguard of the German delegation reached Versailles on April 27, followed on April 30 by the Japanese, who are to turn it over later to the Chinese.

with each of the German states, will be resumed by the Allied and associated powers.
Preventing 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 enquiry 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, concurred in by all its members represented on the council and a simple majority of the rest, less the parties to the dispute, will have the force of a unanimous recommendation by the council. In either case, if the necessary agreement cannot be secured, the members reserve the right to take such action as may be necessary for the maintenance of right and justice. Members resorting to war in disregard of the covenant will be immediately debarred from all intercourse with other members. The council will, in such cases, consider what military or naval action can be taken by the league, collectively, for the protection of the covenants and will afford facilities to members co-operating in this enterprise.

with each of the German states, will be resumed by the Allied and associated powers.
Preventing 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 enquiry 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, concurred in by all its members represented on the council and a simple majority of the rest, less the parties to the dispute, will have the force of a unanimous recommendation by the council. In either case, if the necessary agreement cannot be secured, the members reserve the right to take such action as may be necessary for the maintenance of right and justice. Members resorting to war in disregard of the covenant will be immediately debarred from all intercourse with other members. The council will, in such cases, consider what military or naval action can be taken by the league, collectively, for the protection of the covenants and will afford facilities to members co-operating in this enterprise.

The people will preserve their local assemblies, religious liberties, schools and language, but may vote only for local assemblies. They will keep their present nationality, except so far as individuals may change it. Those wishing to leave will have every facility with respect to their property. The territory will form part of the French customs system, with an export tax on coal and metallurgical products going to Germany, nor on German products entering the basin, and for five years no import duties on products of the basin going to Germany or German products coming into the basin for local consumption. French money may circulate without restriction.

After fifteen years, a plebiscite will be held by communes to ascertain the desires of the population as to continuance of the existing regime under the league of nations, union with France or union with Germany. The right to vote will belong to all inhabitants over twenty years of age, resident therein at the signature. Taking into account the opinions thus expressed, the league will decide the ultimate sovereignty.

In any portion ceded to Germany the German government must buy and the French mines at an appraised value. If the price is not paid within six months thereafter this portion passes finally to France. If Germany buys back the mines, the league will determine how much of the coal shall be annually sold to France.

SECTION FOUR
German-Austria
Germany recognizes the total independence of German Austria in the boundaries thereof.

Czechoslovakia
Germany recognizes the entire independence of the Czechoslovak state, including the autonomous territory of the Ruthenians, south of the Carpathians, and accepts the frontiers of the Czechoslovak state as determined, which, in the case of the German frontier, shall follow the frontier of Bohemia in 1914. These usual stipulations as to acquisition and change of nationality follow.

Poland
Germany cedes to Poland the greater part of Upper Silesia, Posen and the province of West Prussia, on the left bank of the Vistula. A field boundary commission of seven—five representing the allied and associated powers and one each representing Poland and Germany—shall be constituted within fifteen days of the peace to delimit this boundary. Such special provisions as may be necessary to protect racial, linguistic or religious minorities and to insure freedom of transit and equitable treatment of commerce of other nations shall be laid down in a subsequent treaty between the five allied and associated powers and Poland.

East Prussia
The southern and the eastern frontier of East Prussia as during the war of 1914 is to be fixed by plebiscites, the first in the region of Allenstein, between the southern frontier of East Prussia and the northern frontier of Regierungsbezirk Allenstein, where it needs the boundary between East and West Prussia, in its junction with the boundary between the circles of Olschko and Angersberg, the northern boundary of Olschko, to its junction with the present frontier, and the second in the area comprising the circles of Stulm and Rosenburg and the parts of the circles of Marienburg and Mauerwerk, east of the Vistula.

In each case German troops and authorities will move out within fifteen days of the peace and the territories be placed under an international commission of five members, appointed by the five Allied and associated powers, with the particular duty of arranging for a free, fair and secret vote. The commission will report the results of the plebiscites to the five powers, with a recommendation for the boundary, and will terminate its work as soon as the boundary has been laid down and the new authorities set up.

The five Allied and associated powers will accept negotiations, assisting East Prussia full and equitable access to and use of the Vistula. A subsequent convention, of which the terms will be fixed by the five Allied and associated powers, will be entered into between Poland, Germany and Danzig, to assure suitable railroad communication across German territory on the right bank of the Vistula between Poland and Danzig, while Poland shall grant free passage from East Prussia to Germany. The northeastern corner of East Prussia, about Memel, is to be ceded by Germany to the associated powers, the former agreeing to accept the settlement made, especially as regards the nationality of the inhabitants.

Treaty Digest Places Saar Valley Under Rule of League

Continued From Page One
those on the island of Heligoland, at present established within fifty kilometers of the coast of Germany, or on German islands off that coast, may remain in their existing conditions so far as they are not defensive in character. No new fortifications shall be constructed within those limits and the existing armaments shall constitute a maximum.

Most Reduce Munitions
Ammunition for guns in position must be reduced within two months of the signature of the treaty to 1500 rounds per piece for guns of three-inch caliber and under and to 500 rounds for guns of larger caliber.

The rate of the German cables was also considered in drawing up the naval terms and the naval experts were in favor of depriving Germany of her cable system. The British compared the issue of the seizure of enemy cables to that of the capture of enemy shipping at sea. This point of view was contested by the American delegates. There were also complications arising from the fact that during the war the British Government had in more than one case not only cut German cables, but diverted them.

It was finally decided that fifteen German cables should be placed at the disposal of the Allied and associated governments.
In the settlement of the fate of Germany's colonies the league of nations has played a very useful part, and most of Germany's overseas possessions will, under the terms of the peace treaty, be administered under a mandate from the league by one or another of the great colonizing powers. In the first article, dealing with the 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 overseas possessions." This clause covers every contingency, even forgiveness by the conference that Germany had, by exploration, established certain claims in the Antarctic over Kaiser Wilhelm II land. All movable and immovable property in such territories belonging to the enemy will pass to the government exercising authority over those territories and the decision of a local court in any case of dispute will be final.

Enemy Property Liable
Enemy property, whether belonging to the state, corporations or individuals, will be liable to seizure in payment of reparations. The German Government being left with the duty of compensating private owners. The government which requires control over any former German colony will be free to take what action it likes with regard to the repatriation of German citizens and as to conditions upon which German citizens of European origin may be allowed to live in the colonies taken over.

Germany will be called upon to make reparation for damage inflicted upon French citizens in Kamerun, on the frontier zone, between January 1, 1900, and August 1, 1914. This clause calls for some explanation. Its insertion and that of one other in the peace treaty is due to the desire of the French to make it definite that the series of agreements they made with Germany in connection with African affairs was executed by blackmail or threat of war, and that they are, therefore, in the financial aspect a debt against the enemy.

Morocco is covered by eleven clauses which give economic commercial and industrial equality there for all Allied nations.
Schedule of Reparations
Concerning reparation, the London Times-Public Ledger correspondents say: "The Allied and associated governments, however, require, and the German government undertakes that she (Germany) will make compensation for all damages done to the civilian population of the Allied or associated powers and to their property by her aggression by land, by sea, and from air, as defined in the annexed schedule. The amount of such damage for which compensation is to be made by enemy states shall be determined by an interallied commission, to be constituted in such form as the Allied and associated governments shall forthwith determine. This commission should examine each claim and

give to enemy states a just opportunity to be heard. The findings of the commission as to the amount of damage suffered as above shall be concluded and notified to enemy states on or before May 1, 1921, as representing the extent of their obligations. The commission shall concurrently draw up a schedule of payments prescribing the time and the manner for securing and discharging the entire obligation within a period of thirty years from May 1, 1921. In the event, however, that within the period mentioned Germany or the enemy states shall have failed to discharge her (their) obligations, then any balance remaining unpaid may, within the discretion of the commission, be postponed for settlement in subsequent years or it may be liquidated otherwise in such manner as the associated and Allied governments, acting through the commission, shall determine. The inter-Allied commission shall thereafter from time to time consider the resources and capacity of Germany and, after giving her representatives just opportunity to be heard, shall have discretion to extend and to modify the form of payment, but not to cancel any amount, except with the specific authority of the several governments represented upon the commission.

Pay Five Billion at Once
In order to enable the Allied and associated powers to proceed at once to the restoration of industrial and economic life, pending full determination of their claims, Germany shall pay in such installments and in such manner, whether in gold, commodities, ships, securities or otherwise, as the interallied commission may fix, in 1919 and 1920, the equivalent of 5,000,000,000 gold marks (21,000,000,000) toward the liquidation of the above claims, one of which the excess of the army of occupation subsequent to the armistice shall first be met, provided such supplies of food and raw material as may be judged by the Allied and associated governments to be essential to enable Germany to meet her obligations for reparation may, with the approval of the Allied and associated powers, be paid for out of the above sum. Successive installments paid over by the enemy shall be divided by the Allied and associated governments in a proportion which has been determined by them in advance on the basis of general equity and of the extent of each nation's payments mentioned above do not include restitution, in kind, of cash taken away, seized or sequestered, nor restitution in kind of animals of every nature, and securities taken away, seized or sequestered in cash, in cases in which it proves impossible to identify them in enemy territory.

Schleswig Plebiscite
Concerning new frontiers, inhabitants of Schleswig are to be consulted as to whether or not to return to Denmark. Poland will have a corridor running down the Vistula to Danzig, which will be turned into a free city.

Alsace-Lorraine will naturally return to France.
The Saar Valley coal mines become the property of the French government, but the government of the district will be carried on by a committee of five appointed by the league of nations, one a Frenchman, one a native inhabitant and the remaining three selected from countries other than France and Germany. After fifteen years the inhabitants shall decide their future by a plebiscite.

One or two of the Wallonian-speaking regions in Germany on the Belgian frontier pass to Belgium.
The Brest-Litovsk treaty made by Germany and Russia and others with Rumania are considered abrogated. Other treaties or agreements which had for an object an offensive against international morality and the sanctity of treaties.

The tribunal to try him is to be composed of five judges, one each from the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan.
Holland is to be asked to surrender the kaiser. Also the Germans are to hand over "all persons accused of having committed any act in violation of the laws and customs of war who are specified either by name or by rank in the laws or regulations which they held under German authorities."

STEARNS
LEXINGTON MOTOR CO. OF PENNA.
851 NORTH BRIDG STREET PHILADELPHIA



Spoiling the Ship for a Penny's Worth of Tar
You know the old saying—Don't let this happen to our American Ship of State.

Our country has never stood higher in the eyes of the world than it does today. A place second to none among the Nations has come to us—a place in the sun calling upon us Americans to be teachers and exponents instead of followers.

We fought to make the World a decent place to live in, now we must say to keep the World a decent place to live in—the eyes of all people are upon us, we must put this Victory Loan over in double-quick time.

Remember, 4 1/2%—a quarter more this time, and with America's whole resources behind it. Do it now. Do your bit toward steering our American Ship of State to ward the greatest smooth-sailing prosperity the world has known—and finish this war in a business like way.

BUY YOUR VICTORY BOND TODAY
GOODRICH TIRES
'BEST IN THE LONG RUN'



MUNSING WEAR UNION SUITS
A Distinguished Service Label
Munsingwear is Quality-wear. You can always depend upon its perfection of fit, finish and fabric.
Form-fitting light weight knitted garments for men, women and children. Loose-fitting sheer woven athletic garments for men.
The Satisfaction Lasts

Greatest, Grandest and Finest
Each year advertising becomes more believable as advertisers get a little older.
Most lies are told by children, not with the intent to deceive, but inspired by the seeming necessity for securing emphasis.
The new advertiser wants to attract attention in a babel of voices, all demanding a hearing.
So he shouts and screams and bellows with best of intention and with little result.
He means no harm, but just wants to be heard and doesn't realize that his voice is cracking.
As he grows older, he learns that red, after all, has only 60% of the strength of black, and that to be believed is more than just to be heard.
Don't you agree that as advertising grows older—it grows milder and stronger?
Advertising space in the Butterick publications is for sale by accredited advertising agencies.
Butterick—Publisher
The Delinator
Everybody's Magazine
Two dollars the year, each