

# AUSTRIANS STUDY FINISHED TREATY

### Handed Missing Sections by Allies Requiring Answer Within 15 Days

### ARMY IS CUT TO 30,000

By the Associated Press  
 Paris, July 21.—Austria's delegates to the Peace Conference today had in their hands for study the complete peace conditions of the Allies. The sections of the treaty which were incomplete when the terms were originally presented on June 2 had been handed to the Austrian plenipotentiaries yesterday without ceremony. Austria is given fifteen days in which to make replies.

The new clauses were those dealing with reparation, finances, military provisions and a few minor items. The chief provision of the military terms is that Austria must not have a larger army than 30,000 men, voluntarily enlisted, conscription being abolished.

**Compensation for Damage**  
 As to reparation, the treaty provides that Austria shall assume responsibility together with her allies, for the losses which the allied powers and their nationals suffered through the war. However, she is asked to undertake only to make compensation for damage done to civilians and their property. The requirements being similar to those of the German treaty.

No specific amount of damage is named. This will be determined by the reparation commission set up by the German treaty. A special section of which will take the Austrian situation in hand. Notification of the amount is to be given Austria before May 1, 1921, and a period of thirty years is allowed for payments in installments. Although "as reasonable sum" must be paid next year and the first four months of 1921. The remaining payments are to be taken care of by a bond issue.

**Provision for Restoration**  
 Provision is made for restoration by Austria of the areas she occupied and replacement in kind of materials taken or destroyed.

The provisions regarding the reparation debt of Austria are rather complex. Each of the states formed of the former dual monarchy, however, must assume part of this debt; the reparation commission to fix the amounts. It is stipulated that the republic of Austria is alone responsible for the war debt held outside the former empire.

Paragraph 5 provides that within three months the Austrian forces shall be reduced to maximum strength, universal military service abolished and voluntary enlistment substituted, as part of the plan "to render possible the initiation of a general limitation of armaments of all nations."

The army shall be used exclusively for the maintenance of internal order and control of frontiers. All officers must be regulars, those of the present army to be retained being under the

obligation to serve until forty years old, those newly appointed agreeing to at least twenty consecutive years of active service. Noncommissioned officers and privates must enlist for not less than twelve consecutive years, including at least six years with the colors.

**Armament Reduced**  
 Within three months the armament of the Austrian army must be reduced, according to detailed schedules, and all surplus surrendered. The manufacture of all war material shall be confined to one single factory under the control of this state, and other such establishments shall be closed down or converted. Importation and exportation of arms, munitions and war materials of all kinds is forbidden.

The amount of damage is to be determined by the reparation commission provided for in the treaty with Germany, which is to have a special section to handle the Austrian situation. The commission will notify Austria before May 1, 1921, of the extent of her liabilities and of the schedule of payments for the discharge thereof during a period of thirty years. It also will determine the limitation of Austria's resources and the amount of payment resulting from the treaty.

**Substitute Reparation**  
 Austria shall, during 1919, 1920 and the first four months of 1921, in such amount as provided by the reparation commission, pay a reasonable sum which shall be determined by the commission.

The Austrian section of the reparation commission shall include representatives of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, Greece, Poland, Rumania, the Serbo-Slovene states and Czechoslovakia. The first from each country shall be a delegate with two votes and the other five shall choose one delegate each year to represent them all. Arrangements for the commission are provided for in twelve months.

Austria, recognizing the right of the Allies to make for the replacement of all ships lost or damaged in the war, cedes all merchant ships and fishing boats belonging to nationals of the former empire, including her five steamships, to a commission for the purpose of selling them for the benefit of the Allies. Austria agrees to restore all records, documents, abstracts of accounts and all other records and public graphical material taken away from the invaded or ceded territories. She also will and over without delay, all other records, documents and accounts.

**To Restore Invaded Areas**  
 The Austrian plenipotentiaries, during the next six months, shall submit to the reparation commission a list of the property of the former empire which the governments have employed in kind amounts of materials which they are empowered by Austria to supply. Investments made and which shall be returned in the form of Austria's ability to meet them.

Austria also agrees to give an option for five years to the Allies, from and inclusive in amount as nearly equal to the war reparations as Austria's resources make possible. Austria consents to the transfer of Italy all public buildings, fortifications, and all other material possessed by public institutions and having a direct bearing on the defense of the ceded territories, which have been removed during the last ten years, except that for Italy the period shall be from 1861.

As for special objects carried off by the forces of Hapsburg and Austria from Italy, Belgium, Poland

and Czechoslovakia, a committee of three jurists appointed by the reparation commission is to examine within a year the conditions under which the objects were removed and to order restoration, if the removal were illegal. The list of articles includes, among others, the crown jewels and part of the mediaeval heritages.

For Modena, a "Virgin," by Andrea del Sarto, and three manuscripts.

For Palermo, twelfth century objects made for the Norman kings.

For Naples, ninety-eight manuscripts carried off in 1718.

For Belgium, various objects and documents removed in 1794.

For Poland, a gold cup of King Ladislaus IV, removed in 1772, and for Czechoslovakia, various documents and historical manuscripts removed from the Royal Chateau of Prague.

**Financial Conditions**  
 Paragraph 9, Financial.  
 The first charge upon all the assets and revenues of Austria shall be the costs arising under the present treaty, including in order of priority, the costs of the armies of occupation, reparations and other charges specifically agreed to and, with certain exceptions, as granted by the reparation commission for payments for interest. Austria must pay the total cost of the army of occupation from the date of November 3, 1918, so long as maintained, and may export no gold before May 1, 1921, without consent of the reparation commission.

Each of the states to which Austrian territory is transferred and each of the states arising out of the dismemberment of Austria, including the republic of Austria, shall assume part of the Austrian war debt specifically assumed on January 31, 1919, and, in proportion to the amount to be fixed

by the reparation commission on the basis of the value of the property so transferred. Similarly, the unsecured bonded pre-war debt of the former empire shall be distributed by the reparation commission in the proportion that the revenues for the three years before the war of the separated territory bore to those of the empire, excluding Bosnia and Herzegovina.

**Austria Bears Hapsburg Debts**  
 No territory formerly part of the empire, except the republic of Austria, shall carry with it any obligation in respect to the war debt of the former Austrian government, but neither the governments of those territories nor their nationals shall have recourse against any other state, including Austria, in respect of war-debt bonds held within their respective territories by themselves or their nationals.

The war debt held outside the former empire shall be a charge on the republic of Austria alone. All war securities shall be stamped within two months with the stamp of the state taking them up, replaced by certificates and settlement by the reparation commission.

States to which Austrian territory was transferred and states arising from the dismemberment of Austria shall assume all property within their territories of the old or new Austrian governments, including that of the former royal family. The value is to be as assessed by the reparation commission and credited to Austria on the reparation account.

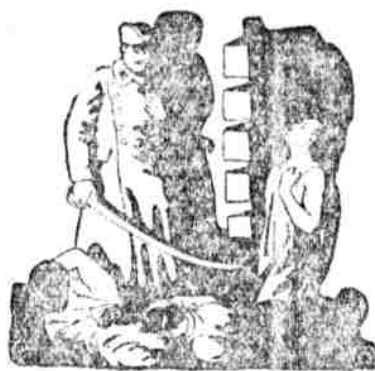
Property of predominant historic interest to the former Kingdoms of Poland, Bohemia, Croatia, Slavonia, Dalmatia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, the republic of Ragusa, the Venetian republic or the Episcopal principality of Trent and Triest may be transferred without consent.

# Hearst's Magazine—a Liberal Education



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 THIS LIGHT MUST LIVE,  
 by ARTHUR STRINGER  
 Page 38, August Hearst's

**WHAT** do you want in a magazine? *Articles?* G. K. Chesterton is the opening feature of Hearst's for August. Then comes Senator J. I. France. Charles Edward Russell follows on his friend, André Tardieu. Elsie Janis tells of meeting General Pershing in France. K. C. B. inquires "How Shall I Entertain My Chauffeur?" Senator King presents an authoritative opinion on Mexico. Arthur Goodrich tells about "Your Regular Army Officer" and Maurice Maeterlinck, the great Belgian, writes of "Wasted Beauties."



The author of "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse" writes a thrilling short story for Hearst's. Don't miss it!  
 A SERBIAN NIGHT,  
 by VICENTE BLASCO IBANEZ  
 Page 44, August Hearst's

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 RESURRECTION ROCK, by EDWIN BALMER  
 Begins on page 8, August Hearst's

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"Elsie", said General Pershing. "If you can give our men this sort of happiness, you are worth an Army Corps."  
 I MEET GENERAL PERSHING, by ELSIE JANIS  
 Page 28, August Hearst's

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