

GERMANY FACED WITH PEACE PACT DICTATED BY VICTOR NATIONS

Once Greatest Military Empire of World Brought to Account on Spot of Birth and First Crime of Half Century Ago

EX-KAISER'S TRIAL PROMINENT IN DEMANDS

Anniversary of Lusitania's Sinking Sees Haughty Power at Mercy of Free Peoples Leagued to End All War

At 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, four years to a day from the tragic climax of Prussianism that sent the Lusitania to the bottom with her human cargo of non-combatants, a little khaki-bound booklet was handed to Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, chief of the German plenipotentiaries, at Versailles where Wilhelm I and Bismarck almost half a century ago forced France to sign away Alsace-Lorraine while Prussian cannon threatened Paris.

In this document that the humiliated enemy is now studying in the confines of a Versailles hotel are contained the promise of release of 1,000,000 Americans in khaki and the solemn hope, framed in the terms of the League of Nations, that neither these men nor their children will be forced to another recourse to arms such as they, with their Allies, have borne courageously and successfully since America declared war on April 6, two years ago.

ALLIES UNITED IN PEACE

They have been the busiest of the Conference, these last days preceding the historic event, and the last shadow of disagreement between the Allies, Italy's disaffection, Belgium's hesitancy, Japan's claims, have passed away, to leave a solid front, the same unity that met the Kaiser's armies from the Pieve to Flanders.

The League of Nations is a reality, and whatever battles remain to be fought for democracy, there stands for humanity the most powerful bulwark of justice that the world has ever known.

In the great dining hall of the Trianon Palace Hotel the tables were set in a parallelogram. At the head was Premier Clemenceau, on his right President Wilson and the American envoys, on his left Lloyd George and the British delegation. About the table were seated representatives of all the powers that had made war or broken relations with the late Central Empires.

GERMANS AT FOOT OF TABLE

When the guards of honor at the door had withdrawn, the German delegation filed into the room and took places at the foot of the table.

When they were seated, President Clemenceau rose and inaugurated the Conference of Versailles. He handed the khaki-covered volume to M. Dastous, the Secretary General of the Conference, who in turn placed it in the hands of Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, who rose and addressed the Conference. When he had concluded the Germans withdrew, and the historic ceremony was over.

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 1,000 experts working continually through a series of commissions for the three and a half months, since January 18. 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 those former allies.

The members of the Peace Conference were already familiar with the terms of the treaty, which had been summarized for them in a secret plenary session the day before, but they are now at liberty to study it in detail. Below, however, are the salient points of the official summary.

Terms of Treaty Follow Out Early Outlines Given Public

Following the preamble and deposition of powers comes the covenant of the League of Nations, which is the first section of the treaty. It is in the same form as made public several weeks ago. The frontiers of Germany in Europe are defined in the second section; European political clauses given in the third; and extra-European political clauses in the fourth.

Next comes the military, naval and air arms in 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 Dantzig permanently, agrees to territorial changes towards Belgium and Denmark and in East Prussia, cedes most of Upper Silesia to Poland, and must demolish Heligoland, and other islands outside Europe, as to her own or her Allies' territories, and especially as to Morocco, Egypt, Siam, Liberia and Shanghai. She recognizes the total independence of German Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland. Her army is reduced to 100,000 men, including officers; conscription is abolished; all forts 50 kilometers east of the Rhine razed, and all importation, exportation and nearly all production of war material stopped. All offensive armaments of Germany will continue till reparations is made, but will be reduced at the end of each three five-year periods if Germany violates by the terms of the Rhine will be regarded as an act of war.

U-Boats Denied German Fleet The German navy is reduced to six battleships, six light cruisers and 12 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 Heligoland, open the Kiel canal to all nations, and surrender her 14 submarine cables. She may have no military or naval air force except to detect mines, and may manufacture no aviation material for six months.

Germany accepts responsibility for all damages caused to Allied and Associated Governments and nationals, and agrees specifically to reimburse all civilian damages, beginning with air force except to detect mines, and may manufacture no aviation material for six months.

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VICTORY LOAN IN GERMANY



It is rather rubbing it in—displaying Victory Loan posters on the billboards in Coblenz. Anyhow, there they are, for all the Third Army can see. Here is a specimen of the way and places in which they are posted. On the promenade along the Rhine, close to the ponton bridge, there is one poster showing a doughboy, his face bandaged in bandages plus smiles, carrying three Boche helmets in his hands, and saying triumphantly, 'And they thought we couldn't fight!' Across the street is another depicting a U-boat in dire distress, while a transport and cruiser steam majestically by. The Germans gaze on these billboards in loud silence.

OVER TWO MILLION FRANCS RAISED BY A.E.F. FOR ORPHANS

Fund For War Waifs of France Grew Hugely in 14 Months

RED CROSS KEEPS UP WORK

Provision for Future of Most Deserving Wards Among 3,567 Adopted Already Made

Table titled 'HOW ORPHANS' FUND STOOD APRIL 30' showing financial details: Cash on hand, Checks on deposit for collection, Guarantee Trust Co. deposit, Equitable Trust Co. deposit, Cash items, Balance with Red Cross, Total balance, Paid to Orphans, Total amount raised.

Two checks, one for 564,944.40 francs and the other for 551,450.55 francs—a total of 1,059,394.95 francs—were turned over to the American Red Cross this week by THE STARS AND STRIPES for the benefit of the 3,567 French war orphans comprising THE STARS AND STRIPES family. In addition to the 1,059,394.95 francs represented by the two checks, there is a balance in the Red Cross treasury as of March 31 of 476,422.53 francs, and several smaller accounts which bring the total to 1,568,426.12 francs on hand for orphans of the French polis now being fathered by the A.E.F. and its friends in the United States.

When the active campaign for adoptions closed last Christmas there had been paid into THE STARS AND STRIPES sufficient money for the adoption of 3,444 orphans. Subsequently the Advance Section, S.O.S., turned in funds for an additional 123, bringing the total number of adoptions to 3,567 children.

Beaucoup Francais Raised

The financial statement of THE STARS AND STRIPES as of April 30, 1919, shows the assets of the orphan fund to be 1,568,426.12 francs, of which 1,059,394.95 francs, or 67.6 per cent, have been turned over to the American Red Cross the sum of 1,055,359.23 francs, bringing the total raised in behalf of the orphans from their organizations, according to G.O., A.E.F., and their friends back home to 2,177,362.32 francs, or \$362,895.80, figuring the exchange at the present high rate of six francs to the dollar.

In addition to the two checks, there were turned over to the Red Cross the sum of 1,500 francs in cash; checks on deposit for collection totaling 7,928.25 francs; and checks calling for 2,050.35 francs, under the heading of cash items. This latter sum represents money made payable to the orphan fund but withdrawn from banks before the checks were presented. It is believed most of this will eventually be paid into THE STARS AND STRIPES Bureau.

Every Centime for Orphans

When THE STARS AND STRIPES launched its campaign 14 months ago, the Red Cross agreed to bear the expense of a bureau empowered to select the children and administer them.

MASCOT (HUMAN) MUST GO

All mascots—human—attached to units in the A.E.F. will be given immediate discharge, and commanding officers of organizations will take the necessary steps to see that such children are at once separated from their organizations, according to G.O., C.H.Q. Mascots will not accompany organizations on any troop movements, and the C.O.'s will be held responsible if they do, the order says. The new G.O. extends to all mascots, regardless of nationality—American, English, French or German.

HOME JOBS FOR ALL WHO FOLLOW RULES

Application Cards to Be Distributed in Every Unit Before Sailing

NO EXCEPTIONS GRANTED TO GENERALS OR COOKS—EVERYBODY'S IN

TO RUSH LETTERS HOME

TO RUSH LETTERS HOME

Speedy Delivery Promised for Precious Mail in States—C-in-C. Urges All to Take Pen in Hand

27th Division Arrived in France on May 10, 1918, and went at once to a training camp at Mont Kemmel. The division was composed of National Guard troops from New York, the division then was and continued to be commanded by Maj. Gen. John F. O'Donoghue. It consisted of the 104th Infantry Brigade, the former containing the 150th and 160th Infantry Regiments and the 104th Machine Gun Battalion, and the 104th Engineer Regiment, the latter containing the 104th Engineer Regiment, the 104th Machine Gun Battalion, the 104th Field Artillery Brigade, which was the artillery brigade of the division, was never with the latter, being in service elsewhere, and the division was supported in action by British artillery.

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No Exceptions Granted to Generals or Cooks—Everybody's In

TO RUSH LETTERS HOME

Speedy Delivery Promised for Precious Mail in States—C-in-C. Urges All to Take Pen in Hand

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HOW 27TH AND 30TH HELPED TO PIERCE HINDENBURG LINE

Second U.S. Corps Had Hard Nut to Crack in Sector of St. Quentin Canal

AUSSIES' PART IN DRIVE

Former National Guard Outfits Proved Worth in Somme Country Under British Command

It is an interesting fact, and one not without international significance, that although the American Expeditionary Forces were aggressively engaged in the war only from about June 1 until November 11, 1918, a period of less than five and one-half months, there was hardly a portion of the whole western front on which some part of these forces did not see active and very important service. Thus, though the greater part of the work of the American armies was done in the region between the Moselle and the Argonne, which had from the beginning been destined as the principal zone for American operations, the extremely perilous conditions confronting the Allied armies from March 21 onward to the middle of July made it necessary to employ American divisions wherever they were most needed at any given moment.

Even after the initiative passed to the Allies it seemed wise to use a certain number of American divisions directly with the armies of the other Allies rather than in the zone of exclusively American operations. The result was that, from first to last, American troops had experience all along the front line; in the mountainous districts of the Vosges, the plateaus of the Champagne, the rolling hills between the Marne and the Vesle and those between St. Quentin and Cambrai, and on the flat plains of the low countries in French and Belgian Flanders, fighting in these several districts side by side with the troops of France, England and Belgium.

It was the fortune of the 27th and 30th United States Divisions, permanently linked together under the Second United States Army Corps, to spend their entire period of active service on the British front and under British army command. During this service, in number of great battles fought and vital successes thereby gained, in casualties suffered and losses inflicted upon the enemy, the 27th and 30th Divisions made a record for themselves worthy to stand beside that of the best American fighting units wherever engaged. It was their share in the common struggle to experience common struggles and triumphs of the same sort that other American divisions experienced with French comrades, and to establish in their zone of activity that mutual respect and confidence which was, during the war as it must continue to be in the future, the best safeguard of civilization.

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