

AUSTRIA STRIPPED BY PEACE TERMS

Huge Territory Is Cut From Former Monarchy.

FOLLOWS THE GERMAN PACT

44,000,000 Nationals Taken Away—Head of Enemy Delegation Says He Will Work for Peace on Allies' Basis.

St. Germain, France, June 4.—Fifteen days was given to Austria on Monday to reply to the terms of peace presented by the allied nations in the Stone Age room in the old palace at St. Germain.

M. Clemenceau, president of the peace conference, was the first prominent figure to arrive at the meeting at which the terms of peace were presented.

Secretary Lansing and Henry White were the first American representatives to arrive, Premier Orlando of Italy and Premier Paderewski of Poland and Arthur J. Balfour following. Col. E. M. House was the only member of the American delegation not present.

In addition to the conference representatives of the allied and associated powers there were present many distinguished persons, including Marshal Foch, General Bliss, Admiral Benson and American Ambassador Wallace.

Wilson Delays Proceedings. President Wilson delayed the ceremony of presentation. He reached St. Germain at 12:14. A puncture of the tire of his automobile held him up on the way.

The Austrian representatives arrived at 12:22 o'clock, entering the chamber by a rear entrance. The delegates were attired in conventional morning dress.

The Austrians were escorted in by an Italian officer.

Immediately upon their arrival at 12:22 p. m. the session was opened formally by announcement of the head table. Premier Clemenceau, president of the peace conference, at once began his address.

Clemenceau spoke in French. His remarks were translated into English, then into Italian and then into German. He spoke only three minutes.

Paul Dutasta, general secretary of the peace conference, presented the terms to the Austrians at 12:37.

Dr. Karl Renner, the Austrian chancellor and head of the delegation, then began an address in French.

Doctor Renner promised loyalty to do his best to work out a peace on the basis presented. "Our state rests in your hands," said Doctor Renner following the presentation of the allies' terms, "and we hope before the conscience of the world that the allies will not abuse this power."

The entire peace treaty was not presented to the Austrians, and the 15-day stipulation with regard to their reply, therefore, refers only to the portion of the terms handed them.

Doctor Renner opened with a complaint at the delay in the presentation of the peace terms. The chancellor declared the Austrian republic was entirely free from the Hapsburg dynasty. It would never have declared war itself, he asserted. The chancellor concluded his address at 12:50. The address was translated into English and Italian.

Doctor Renner stood while reading his speech, and his attitude, like that of the entire Austrian delegation, was extremely courteous, contrasting sharply with that of Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau and the Germans at Versailles. The conciliatory tones of Doctor Renner apparently created a good impression on the allied delegation. The general atmosphere seemed quite friendly.

After Doctor Renner's address, in which the chancellor expressed gratitude for the food relief that had come from the Hoover commission, Premier Clemenceau asked if anyone else desired to speak. There was no response and he declared the ceremony ended.

The translation of Premier Clemenceau's and Chancellor Renner's speeches into three languages occupied the larger part of the session. It adjourned at 1:14 o'clock after having taken up 52 minutes.

Doctor Renner probably will go to Switzerland.

Follows German Treaty.

The Austrian treaty follows exactly the same outline as the German, and in many places is identical with it, except for the change in name. Certain specific clauses which applied only to Germany are, of course, omitted, and certain new clauses included, especially as regards the new states created out of the former Austro-Hungarian empire and the protection of the rights of the racial, religious and linguistic minorities in Austria, Czechoslovakia, Roumania and Serb-Croat-Slovene state.

Austria is left by the treaty a state of from 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 people, inhabiting a territory of between 5,000 and 6,000 square miles. She is required to recognize the complete independence of Hungary, Czechoslovakia and the Serb-Croat-Slovene state, and to cede other territory which previously in union with her composed the empire of Austria-Hungary, with its population of over 50,000,000 people.

SUMMARY OF TERMS

The Austrian peace treaty provides: Austria must accept the covenant of the league of nations and the labor charter.

She must renounce all her extra-European rights.

Austria must recognize the complete independence of Hungary.

Austrian nationals guilty of violating international laws of war to be tried by allies.

Austria must accept economic conditions and freedom of transit similar to those in German treaty.

Guarantees of execution of treaty correspond to those in German pact.

Western and northwestern frontiers (facing Bavaria and Switzerland) unchanged.

Austria must recognize independence of Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia.

Austria is recognized as an independent republic under the name "Republic of Austria."

Austria must recognize frontiers of Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, Poland, Roumania, Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia as at present or ultimately determined.

Boundaries of Austria, Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia to be finally fixed by mixed commission.

Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia must agree to protect racial, religious and linguistic minorities.

Both new Slav nations and Roumania must assure freedom of transit and equitable treatment of foreign commerce.

Brest-Litovsk treaty is annulled.

Allies reserve right of restitution for Russia and Austria.

Austria must abandon all financial claims against signatories.

Entire Austro-Hungarian navy to be surrendered to allies.

Future use of submarines prohibited.

Austria may have no military or naval air force.

Economic clauses in general similar to those in German treaty. Austria given access to Adriatic.

Penalties section identical with German treaty excepting reference to German kaiser.

of nations covenant and the labor charter, to renounce all her extra-European rights, to demobilize her whole naval and aerial forces, to admit the right of trial by the allied and associated powers of her nationals guilty of violating the law and customs of force, and to accept detailed provisions similar to those of the German treaty as to economic relations and freedom of transit.

Of the following summary part one of the treaty containing the covenant of the league of nations and part twelve, containing the labor convention, are omitted as being identical with corresponding sections of the German treaty. Part six, dealing with prisoners of war and graves, and part eleven, with aerial navigation, are also identical except for the substitution of names, and are likewise omitted. Part thirteen of the German treaty containing guarantees of execution is not paralleled in the Austrian treaty.

Preamble.

The preamble is longer and more detailed than in the German summary and is as follows:

"Whereas, on the request of the former imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government, an armistice was granted to Austria-Hungary on November 3, 1918, by the principal allied and associated powers in order that a treaty of peace might be concluded, and,

"Whereas, the allied and associated powers are equally desirous that the war in which certain among them were successively involved, directly or indirectly, against Austria, and which originated in the declaration of war against Serbia on July 28, 1914, by the former imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government, and in the hostilities conducted by Germany in alliance with Austria-Hungary should be replaced by a firm, just and durable peace; and

"Whereas, the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy has now ceased to exist, and has been replaced in Austria by a republican government; and

"Whereas, the principal allied and associated powers have already recognized that the Czechoslovak state, in which are incorporated certain portions of the said monarchy, is a free, independent and allied state; and

"Whereas, the said powers have recognized the union of certain portions of the said monarchy with the territory of the kingdom of Serbia as a free, independent and allied state, under the name of Serb-Croat-Slovene state; and

"Whereas, it is necessary while restoring peace to regulate the situation which has arisen from the dissolution of the said monarchy and the formation of the said states, and to establish the government of these countries on a firm foundation of justice and equity.

Recognized as Republic.

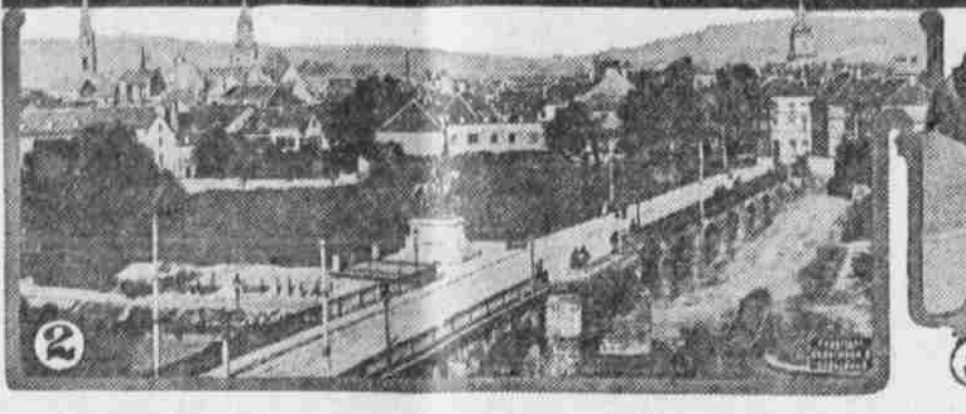
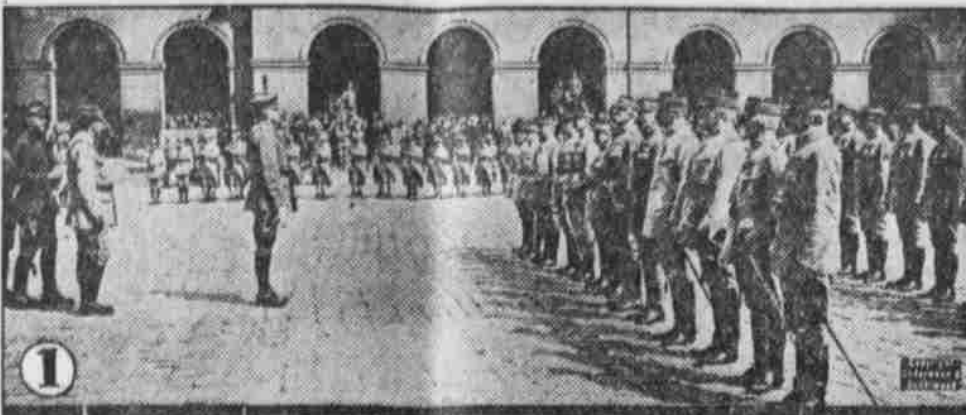
"For this purpose the high contracting parties, duly named,

"Who, 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.

"Austria is recognized as a new and independent state under the name of the Republic of Austria.

"From that moment, and subject to the provisions of this treaty, official relations will exist between the allied and associated powers and the Republic of Austria."



1—General Pershing decorating French heroes with the Distinguished Service Cross in the Court of Honor of the Invalides, Paris. 2—View of Saarbrücken, center of the Saar coal region, which both France and Germany claim. 3—The grand mufti of Palestine, head of all Moslems in that country and descendant of Mohammed, who is opposing the establishment of a Zionist commonwealth in the Holy Land.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Supreme Allied Council Tries to Reach Agreement on the Reply to Germany.

BRITISH FOR CONCESSIONS

Huns Preparing for Refusal to Sign—Independent Republic Proclaimed in Rhineland—Austria Gets Terms of Peace and Says They Mean Her Death Warrant.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Germany's counter-proposals were successful at least so far as causing a temporary division in the big four, but at this writing it seemed likely an agreement on the disputed points would be reached within a few days and a unanimous reply made to the Germans. That some alterations, not fundamental, would be made in the treaty was predicted, since it only remained to gain the consent of Clemenceau to changes favored by the British and presumably by the Americans. These included the readjusting of the Silesia clauses so that the population may obtain self-determination, probably through a plebiscite; reduction of the period of occupation along the Rhine from fifteen to ten years; and the addition of some plan by which the Germans shall have the use of a certain amount of merchant shipping with which to resume trade and help pay the reparations.

The endeavor among the allied delegates to assure the world that such changes as might be made in the terms were contemplated not in the way of leniency to Germany, but to make the conditions "workable" and bring about a speedy peace and resumption of normal business everywhere. Clemenceau and the rest of the French were said to be strongly opposed to any changes. Lloyd George was reported as favoring concessions. President Wilson, after first standing aloof, taking the position that the British and French should come to an agreement among themselves, undertook to reconcile them, and as some of the alterations had been favored by American delegates his task was mainly to persuade the French. Orlando's attitude was not made clear. He was more interested, anyhow, in the settlement of the Adriatic question.

In view of his pre-election pledges, the position taken by Premier Lloyd George is surprising until one considers the fact that he is the head of a very shaky and unwieldy coalition ministry, which even now is threatening to go to pieces. The liberal and labor elements in England have been urging greater leniency toward the Germans in order that the treaty may be signed and calmness be restored to the industrial world, and it is fair to suppose that the premier has been trying to placate those elements. Vehement denials by the British press and attacks by British correspondents on American correspondents who have made public the state of affairs will be taken for what they are worth.

While the allied armies of occupation are ready to move forward at a moment's notice if the Germans refuse to sign the treaty, the Germans themselves are not idle in the same line. Noske, minister of defense, has made a tour of the coast defenses and directed all forces to be ready for emergencies in case of the resumption of naval operations, and the fortifications near the borders have not yet been dismantled as the treaty requires. The German volunteer army, much of which is in the eastern part of the country, is so large and so well equipped that it must be taken into serious consideration. Only recently the supreme army command sent out a circular asking the people of Germany whether they favored the resumption of the war, and when the government called Von Hindenburg to account for this he had a ready excuse which was far from an apology.

One insistent demand of Germany, that she be admitted at once to membership in the league of nations, it was said would not be granted, for the French were unalterably opposed to this, and Mr. Wilson, according to reports, had gradually come around to their view of keeping Germany out of the league until she has become regenerated and proved her sincerity. There are not wanting influential persons and journals that argue for the immediate admission of Germany, basing the plea mainly on the allegation that the good will and early restoration to prosperity of that country are necessary to the safety and economic progress of the rest of the world. They call attention, with shivers of apprehension, to the imminent danger of Germany's forming an alliance with Japan and Russia, and this was backed up last week by more or less precise statements that the Japanese and German emissaries already had been holding conferences in various neutral places. A good deal of this sort of stuff may be put down to pro-German propaganda, more active just now than for some time past, as witness the recent doings of the "German-American Citizens' league," with headquarters in Chicago. Much of it, too, is said and printed in behalf of the selfish and self-centered business man who demands uninterrupted and greater returns from his investments, regardless of justice to the vanquished and the victors in the war, the victors who might suffer, in this case, being the French.

The setting up of an independent republic in the Rhine provinces, with Dr. Hans A. Dorten as president, has still further increased the bitterness between France and Germany. The Berlin government, of course, refused to recognize the new state and ordered the prosecution of Dorten for high treason. Then the Germans claimed to have discovered that the scheme was fostered and aided by the French and that Marshal Foch and Premier Clemenceau had told the Rhinelanders that "the German government would never again have anything to do with the left bank of the Rhine, and hence the propagandists could not be punished." The Berlin press said the French had a propaganda fund of \$2,000,000 and were using it to bribe the people of Rhineland and the Palatinate to favor the independent republic. It is true that the French look with favor on the new state and apparently they will, so far as possible, protect it from the Ebert government. General Mangin, commanding the French army of occupation at Mayence, has forbidden strikes and other disturbances directed against the Rhinish republic. The German government formally protested to the armistice commission against the course pursued by the French. The British and Americans in the occupied territory, it was said, were taking no part in the affair and would take none.

The reply of the Austrians to the terms of the peace treaty handed to them was a dignified, rather pathetic and almost hopeless plea by Chancellor Karl Renner for conditions that would permit the German-Austrian republic to live and to organize for the existence of an independent commonwealth. He outlined the history of its establishment and argued that it has no relation with the former empire of the Hapsburgs. His country, he urged, should be treated as considerably as the other nations that have sprung from the Danube monarchy. Like the Germans, he made frequent reference to the fourteen points, and so did the Vienna papers when the terms were given to the public. The press declared the terms were cruelly harsh, and much anger was shown against the Italians, Czechs and Jugoslavs. The people generally were bitterly disappointed to find that they were not being treated much better than the Germans, and a big meeting of protest was held. The public view was expressed by Doctor Treichl, a banker, who said: "The only thing for the Austrian people is to say: 'We might as well join with Germany, as we are companions in misfortune. We have nothing to lose by doing so.'"

The grand council of German Austria adopted the report of Dr. Otto Bauer, which was to the effect that the peace terms meant the death sentence of the Austrian republic.

From Vienna comes the news that the bolshevist regime in Hungary is nearing its end. The communist cabinet has been replaced by one headed by Herr German, one of Count Karolyi's followers, and it was said he had been invited to Versailles to confer with the entente representatives. In the Ukraine the troops of General Petlura captured several railway centers from the bolsheviks. A premature report from Vardoe said the Estonians and Finns had captured Petrograd. Later the bolsheviks claimed to have driven the Estonians back west of Gatchina. The American troops in the Archangel region began embarking for home. An interesting but unlikely story coming by bolshevist wire from Moscow said General Semenov had called a congress in eastern Siberia, which had declared the autonomy of Mongolia and named Semenov as grand duke of that country.

Two events have stirred the Spartans of Germany to renewed activity that leads to the prediction that they will soon make another organized attempt to overthrow the government. One was the finding in the Landwehr canal of a body declared to be that of "Red Rosa" Luxemburg, their murdered woman leader. The other was the discovery that Capt. von Pflug-Harung and Lieutenant Liebman, who were convicted of the murder of Liebknecht, had been allowed to escape from prison on false release orders and get to Holland on false passports. It had been known that Lieut. Kurt Vogel, convicted of the same crime, had escaped in the same way. All this has aroused great bitterness against the government in the minds of many people.

Another "leak" sensation enlivened the proceedings of the United States senate last week when Senators Lodge and Borah declared that to their certain knowledge copies of the peace treaty, denied to the senate, had been in the hands of New York financiers for some days. Their statement was not doubted and Senator Hitchcock, after conferences at the White House and the state department, asserted that the copies in question had been stolen. He introduced a resolution calling for an investigation by the committee on foreign relations.

The senate on Wednesday adopted the resolution for submitting to the states the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the Constitution granting the franchise to women. The vote was 56 to 25. The house already had adopted the resolution and as the women of 28 states now exercise presidential suffrage there is little doubt that the amendment will be ratified by a sufficient number of states.

The springing of another big bomb plot by terrorists early in the week has aroused the national government to the necessity of rounding up and disposing of the anarchists who are running amuck in this country. William J. Flynn, new chief of the bureau of investigation of the department of justice, has been given a free hand, with orders to end anarchy in the United States, and his record warrants the prediction that he will go far toward doing that very thing. This time the "Reds" sought to kill Attorney General Palmer and other law-enforcement officials in eight cities of the East. Cordite bombs were exploded at their residences, but they all escaped death. One of the conspirators was blown to pieces by his own bomb in Washington and a watchman was killed in New York. The attorney general says extra legislation is not needed to take care of these bomb throwers and he wishes the authorities to treat them like other criminals and not to give the radicals the chance to say the government is persecuting them.

The strike situation in Canada improved considerably. In Winnipeg most of the returned soldiers threatened action against the strikers and the leaders of the latter appealed for "protection." It was believed the strike might soon be called off. This action already had been taken by the workers of Toronto. In Toledo, where automobile plant workers are on strike, there were riots in which two men were killed by guards.

TREATY MEANS DOOM

AUSTRIA, LIKE GERMANY, HOWLS OVER SEVERE TERMS.

SEITZ SAYS CANNOT ACCEPT

Minister Bauer, Regarded As a "Red," Asserts Pact Imposes Peace of Hate—German Union Urged.

Vienna, June 10.—The peace terms presented to Austria are impossible and mean the death of the country by starvation, President Seitz declared in his address opening the extraordinary session of the national assembly Saturday.

Foreign Minister Bauer reported on his conference at Feldkirch with Dr. Renner, head of the Austrian peace delegation. Bauer, who is not popular in Vienna, or in the country, and who is generally referred to as a bolshevik, was listened to quietly while he read six pages of manuscript.

After declaring that the treaty was a peace of hate, Bauer released his personal vials of wrath against the Czechs, who, he said, had taken all of Austria's sugar and other industries. The loss of German-Bohemia to Austria, he added, meant not merely subjection of 3,500,000 Germans to foreign rule, but the loss of the most valuable parts of German-Austria, industrially and culturally.

Dr. Bauer declared the Tyrol would never submit to the peace terms and that it, as well as the Germans of Bohemia, had the sympathy of all Germans.

Regarding western Hungary and the frontiers of Carinthia and Styria, the foreign minister added, the Austrian peace delegation would propose plebiscites under neutral control.

Since the submission of the treaty to the Austrian delegation, on numerous occasions great crowds have gathered in the streets of Vienna and outside the quarters of the entente mission.

Shouts of protest are heard on all sides, and a union with Germany is demanded. The public is calling on the Austrian delegates to refuse to sign the peace treaty in its present form.

Union Wire Men Discharged.

Chicago, June 10.—Reports of discharge of union operators by the Western Union Telegraph company, following the call issued Saturday for a nation-wide strike of telegraph and telephone employees had been received from all parts of the country. S. J. Koenekamp, international president of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, said upon his arrival here from the east Sunday.

"I have received reports that the Western Union has discharged 150 of our men in New York, a number in Chicago, Galveston, Denver and other cities," he said.

Carnage in Hungary.

Vienna, June 10.—Three thousand peasants, including women and children, have been shot or hanged by the red army as a consequence of revolts in western Hungary and around Odenburg, according to news considered trustworthy, which has been received here. The entire village of Kolhof was burned. The massacre took place after thirty-two villages surrounding Odenburg had refused to go over to bolshevism. They desired to join Austria.

Wilson to Return Soon.

Washington, D. C., June 10.—The statement in a Paris dispatch that President Wilson might leave France for the U. S. within ten days or two weeks was said to be "quite probable" at the White House.

It has been understood generally that the president would stay in Paris until after the signing of the peace treaty with Germany, which is expected about June 15.

In Fear of Mexicans.

Washington, June 10.—Declaring that the Mexican situation is so critical that a large force of troops on the border is necessary to protect lives and property of citizens, Governor Hobby of Texas has requested Secretary Baker to call into the federal service the First and Second brigades of Texas cavalry and to mobilize them at a convenient point.

Sioux City Bank Robbed.

Sioux City, Iowa, June 10.—Bank robbers secured \$26,000 in cash and Liberty bonds in a raid on the Leeds bank, in Leeds, a suburb of Sioux City, Saturday. The robbers overtook \$12,000 in Liberty bonds. The men made their escape in an automobile.

Asks Uncle for Help.

Washington, June 10.—Nicaragua has asked the United States to lend forces there to cope with a threatened invasion from Costa Rica. The state department is investigating the situation.

Shp Deliveries Increase.

Washington, June 10.—Ship deliveries by American yards continued to increase in May, the total being 136, of which 87 were steel, 47 wood and 2 concrete.

Walsh Demands Investigation.

Paris, June 10.—Frank P. Walsh, one of the delegates of the Irish societies in the United States who visited Ireland recently, has presented a demand to President Wilson that the peace conference investigate the Irish question.