

Europe at Peace; Treaty in Force

LIST OF POWERS THAT MAKE PEACE WITH GERMANY

Following are the powers that today made peace with Germany:

Great Britain	Guatemala
France	Panama
Italy	Peru
Japan	Poland
Belgium	Siam
Bolivia	Czecho-Slovakia
Brazil	Uruguay

The following was carried by the Associated Press:

Paris, France, Jan. 10.—The treaty of Versailles, making peace between Germany and the fourteen ratifying allied powers, was put into effect at 4:15 this afternoon, fourteen months after the armistice went into effect, by the exchange of ratifications.

The entire ceremony, which took place in the hall of the clock at the French foreign ministry, was completed by 4:16.

Previously Baron Kurt von Lersner, head of the German mission, signed the protocol of Nov. 1, providing for reparation for the sinking of the German warships at Scapa Flow and to insure the carrying out of the armistice terms. The signing of this document occurred in the office of the minister of foreign affairs. Von Lersner affixed his signature to the protocol at 4:09 in a secret session.

The United States was not a party to the exchange of ratifications of the treaty.

CLEMENCEAU RECEIVES OVATION

Baron von Lersner and Herr von Simson, the other German representative, were among the last to arrive at the foreign ministry for the day's ceremonies. They passed into the foreign office shortly after Premier Clemenceau, who as usual received an ovation as he stepped out of his car.

The delegates assembled in the private office of the minister of foreign affairs.

Led by Premier Clemenceau, the delegates then filed into the famous cloak room, where were held the plenary sessions of the peace conference that fixed the terms of the treaty. Baron von Lersner and Herr von Simson were the last to enter the room and the first to sign the minutes recording the exchange of ratifications.

LLOYD GEORGE FIRST TO SIGN

The proceedings began without any ceremony. Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain followed the German delegates to the signing table. He was followed by Premier Clemenceau of France, who, on returning to his seat after signing, stopped in front of Baron von Lersner and Herr von Simson. The German representatives arose and bowed to M. Clemenceau, who said a few words which were inaudible to the spectators. The premier then passed on to his place.

After the ceremony it was learned that Premier Clemenceau told the German representatives that he would this evening give orders for the repatriation of the German war prisoners.

In the secret session, immediately after the signing of the protocol, M. Clemenceau shook hands with Baron von Lersner and Herr von Simson, it also became known.

Premier Nitti of Italy, Baron Matsui, the Japanese representative, and Paul Hymans, the Belgian foreign minister, followed Premier Clemenceau in the order named.

Then the delegates of the other ratifying nations signed in alphabetical sequence. The entire ceremony was over at 4:16 when M. Clemenceau rose and said:

"The protocol having been signed, as well as the minutes recording the exchange of ratifications, I have the honor to declare that the treaty of Versailles is in full effect and that its terms will be executed generally."

The ceremony was characterized by formal politeness to the exclusion of all cordiality, excepting between the allies' delegates. M. Clemenceau and Mr. Lloyd George, sitting at the head of the table, chatted smilingly with Capt. Andre Tardieu, Louis Klotz and Georges Leygues of the French delegation throughout the proceedings. Baron von Lersner was pale and grave and exchanged remarks in a serious tone with Herr von Simson.

At the end of M. Clemenceau's remarks all the delegates arose and the Germans, after slight hesitation, led the way out without either saluting or exchanging words with any of the other delegates.

The absence of American representatives was particularly remarked. Up to the last hour Hugh C. Wallace, the American ambassador, was in doubt as to whether he would receive instructions to attend the ceremony. Finally hearing nothing from Washington, he returned to the secretary of the peace conference the invitations that had been sent him.

Following the two ceremonies the documents were handed to French officials for deposit in the archives. The records will be printed on large quarto parchment paper and the seals of each plenipotentiary will be affixed with signatures.

Although the exchange of ratifications was the final act that restored before-the-war relations between Germany and France, no arrangements have been made by Germany, so far as can be ascertained here, to resume peace relations with this country.

After the exchange of ratifications of the treaty Premier Clemenceau handed Baron von Lersner the following letter:

"Paris, Jan. 10.—Now that the protocol provided for by the note of Nov. 2 has been signed by qualified representatives of the German government and in consequence the ratifications of the treaty of Versailles have been deposited, the allied and associated powers wish to renew to the German government their assurance that while necessary reparations for the sinking of the German fleet in Scapa Flow will be exacted, they do not intend to injure the vital economic interest of Germany. On this point, by this letter, they confirm the declarations which the general secretary of the peace conference was charged with making orally to the president of the German delegation on Dec. 23."

The letter gives details of the compensation for the vessels sunk in Scapa Flow as modified, which already have been made public.

LEAGUE WILL BE BORN JAN. 16.

Paris, France, Jan. 10.—The putting of the league of nations into being, which will be one of the immediate consequences of the exchange of ratifications of the treaty of Versailles, will occur in Paris at 10:30 on the morning of Friday, Jan. 16, the supreme council decided today.

Ambassador Wallace cabled this decision of the council to President Wilson so that the president might issue the formal notice of the meet-

ing of the council of the league to be held on the date named.

The first meeting of the council will be called to order and presided over by Leon Bourgeois, the representative of France in the council. He will deliver a brief address. Earl Curzon, the British foreign secretary, who will represent Great Britain at the meeting, also will speak. U. S. WON'T BE REPRESENTED
Washington, D. C., Jan. 10.—President Wilson is expected to sign the call for the first meeting of the league of nations council immediately after receiving notice from Ambassador Wallace that the first session has been fixed for next Friday. The United States, however, will not be represented at the meeting as the treaty has not yet been ratified by the senate.

Provision for the president to is-

sue the call for the initial meeting of the council is made in the peace treaty and officials explained that in signing the call Mr. Wilson would not be acting in his capacity as president of the United States.

The coming into force of the treaty through exchange of ratifications today will not affect the United States, officials said. While technically the state of war between this country and Germany still exists, trade between the countries was resumed some months ago and is steadily increasing, particularly the export movement from the United States.

The United States, however, will not be represented on any of the various commissions set up by the treaty for carrying out its terms nor can this country send consular agents into Germany until the state of war is ended.

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