MUST GIVE FA[illegible] TREATMENT TO ALLIES

FOE FORBIDDEN TO USE TRICKERY IN TRADE MARKS

Must Show Plainly the Origin of All Goods Made.

(Continued from preceding page.)

that goods they produce or manufacture of any one of the allied or associated states imported into German territory, from whatsoever place arriving, shall not be subjected to other or higher duties or charges [including internal charges] than those to which the like goods the produce or manufacture of any other such state or of any other foreign country are subject.

Germany will not maintain or impose any prohibition or restriction on the importation into German territory of any goods the produce or manufacture of the territories of any one of the allied or associated states, from whatsoever place arriving, which shall not equally extend to the importation of the like goods the produce or manufacture of any other such state or of any other foreign country.

Germany further undertakes that, in the matter of the régime applicable on importation, no discrimination against the commerce of any of the allied and associated states as compared with any other of the said states or any other foreign country shall be made, even by indirect means, such as customs regulations or procedure, methods of verification or analysis, conditions of payment of duties, tariff classification or interpretation or the operation of monopolies.

No Unfair Export Tax.

Article 266—In all that concerns exportation Germany undertakes that goods, natural products or manufactured articles, exported from German territory to the territories of any one of the allied or associated states shall not be subjected to other or higher duties or charges [including internal charges] than those paid on the like goods exported to any other such state or any other foreign country.

Germany will not maintain or impose any prohibition or restriction on the exportation of any goods sent from her territory to any one of the allied or associated states which shall not equally extend to the exportation of the like goods, natural products or manufactured articles, sent to any other such state or to any other foreign country.

Article 267—Every favor, immunity or privilege in regard to the importation, exportation or transit of goods granted by Germany to any allied or associated state or to any other foreign country whatever shall, simultaneously and unconditionally, without request and without compensation, be extended to all the allied and associated states.

Some Exemptions Made.

Article 268—The provisions of articles 264 to 267, inclusive, of this chapter and of article 323 of part XII. (ports, waterways and railways) of the present treaty are subject to the following exceptions:

[a] For a period of five years from the coming into force of the present treaty, natural or manufactured products which both originate in and come from the territories of Alsace and Lorraine reunited to France shall, on importation into German customs territory, be exempt from all customs duty. The French government shall fix, each year, by decree communicated to the German government, the nature and amount of the products which shall enjoy this exemption.

The amount of each product which may be thus sent annually into Germany shall not exceed the average of the amounts sent annually in the years 1911-1913.

Further, during the period mentioned the German government shall allow the free export from Germany, and the free reimportation into Germany, exempt from all customs duties and other charges (including internal charges), of yarns, tissues, and other textile materials or textile products of any kind and in any condition sent from Germany into the territories of Alsace or Lorraine, to be subjected there to any finishing process, such as bleaching, dyeing, printing, mercerization, gassing, twisting, or dressing.

Polish Products Tax Exempt.

[b] During a period of three years from the coming into force of the present treaty, natural or manufactured products which both originate in and come from Polish territories which before the war were part of Germany shall, on importations into German customs territory, be exempt from all customs duty. The Polish government shall fix each year, by decree communicated to the German government, the nature and amount of the products which shall enjoy this exemption. The amount of each product which may be thus sent annually into Germany shall not exceed the average of the amounts sent annually in the years 1911-1913.

[c] The allied and associated powers reserve the right to require Germany to accord freedom from customs duty, on importation into German customs territory, to natural products and manufactured articles which both originate in and come from the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, for a period of five years from the coming into force of the present treaty. The nature and amount of the products which shall enjoy the benefits of this régime shall be communicated each year to the German government. The amount of each product which may be thus sent annually into Germany shall not exceed the average of the amounts sent annually in the years 1911-1913.

Duties as of July, 1914.

Article 269—During the first six months after the coming into force of the present treaty, the duties imposed by Germany on imports from allied and associated state shall not be higher than the most favorable duties which were applied to imports into Germany on the 31st of July, 1914.

During a further period of thirty months after the expiration of the first six months this provision shall continue to be applied exclusively with regard to products which, being comprised in section A of the first category of the German customs tariff of Dec. 25, 1902, enjoyed at the above mentioned date [July 31, 1914] rates conventionalized by treaties with the allied and associated powers, with the addition of all kinds of wine and vegetable oils, of artificial silk, and of washed or scoured wool, whether or not they were the subject of special conventions before July 31, 1914.

Article 270—The allied and associated powers reserve the right to apply to German territory occupied by their troops a special customs regime as regards imports and exports, in the event of such a measure being necessary, in their opinion, in order to safeguard the economic interests of the populations of these territories.

Fishing Rights

GERMANS MUST SUBMIT TO ALLIED RULES

Article 271—As regards sea fishing, maritime coasting trade, and maritime towage, vessels of the allied and associated powers shall enjoy, in German territorial waters, the treatment accorded to vessels of the most favored nation.

Article 272—Germany agrees that notwithstanding any stipulation to the contrary contained in the conventions relating to the North sea fisheries and liquor traffic all rights of inspection and police shall in the case of fishing boats of the allied powers, be exercised solely by ships belonging to those powers.

Must Recognize Certificates.

Article 273—In the case of vessels of the allied or associated powers all classes of certificates or documents relating to the vessel, which were recognized as valid by Germany before the war, or which may hereafter be recognized as valid by the principal maritime states, shall be recognized by Germany as valid and as equivalent to the corresponding certificates issued to German vessels.

A similar recognition shall be accorded to the certificates and documents issued to their vessels by the governments of new states, whether they have a sea coast or not, provided that such certificates and documents shall be issued in conformity with the general practice observed in the principal maritime states.

The high contracting parties agree to recognize the flag flown by the vessels of an allied or associated power having no sea coast, which are registered at some one specified place situated in its territory; such place shall serve as the port of registry of such vessels.

No Trickery

MUST NOT TRY TO CONCEAL ORIGIN OF GOODS

Article 274—Germany undertakes to adopt all the necessary legislative and administrative measures to protect goods the produce or manufacture of any one of the allied and associated powers from all forms of unfair competition in commercial transactions.

Germany undertakes to prohibit and repress by seizure and by other appropriate remedies the importation, exportation, manufacture, distribution, sale or offering for sale in its territory of all goods bearing upon themselves or their usual getup or wrappings any marks, names, devices, or descriptions whatsoever which are calculated to convey directly or indirectly a false indication of the origin, type, nature, or special characteristics of such goods.

Article 275—Germany undertakes, on condition that reciprocity is accorded in these matters, to respect any law, or any administrative or judicial decision given in conformity with such law, in force in any allied or associated state and duly communicated to her by the proper authorities, defining or regulating the right to any regional appellation in respect of wine or spirits produced in the state to which the region belongs or the conditions under which the use of any such appellation may be permitted; and the importation, exportation, manufacture, distribution, sale, or offering for sale of products or articles bearing regional appellations inconsistent with such law or order shall be prohibited by the German government and repressed by the measures prescribed in the preceding article.

Justice to All

NATIONALS OF THE ALLIES TO GET SQUARE DEAL

Article 276—Germany undertakes:

[a] Not to subject the nationals of the allied and associated powers to any prohibition in regard to the exercise of occupations, professions, trade and industry, which shall not be equally applicable to all aliens without exception;

[b] Not to subject the nationals of the allied and associated powers in regard to the rights referred to in paragraph [a] to any regulation or restriction which might contravene directly or indirectly the stipulations of the said paragraph, or which shall be other or more disadvantageous than those which are applicable to nationals of the most favored nation.

[c] Not to subject the nationals of the allies and associated powers, their property rights or interests, including companies and associations in which they are interested, to any charge, tax or impost, direct or indirect, other or higher than those which are or may be imposed on her own nationals or their property, rights or interests;

[d] Not to subject the nationals of any one of the allied and associated powers to any restriction which was not applicable on the 1st of July, 1914, to the nationals of such powers unless such restriction is likewise imposed on her own nationals.

Protection for Persons.

Article 277—The nationals of the allied and associated powers shall enjoy in German territory a constant protection for their persons and for their property, rights, and interests, and shall have free access to the courts of law.

Article 278—Germany undertakes to recognize any new nationality which has been or may be acquired by her nationals under the laws of the allied and associated powers, and in accordance with the decisions of the competent authorities of these powers pursuant to nuaturalization laws or under treaty stipulations and to regard such persons as having, in consequence of the acquisition of such new nationality, in all respects severed their allegiance to their country of origin.

May Place Allied Consuls.

Article 279—The allied and associated powers may appoint consuls general, consuls, vice consuls, and consular agents in German towns and ports. Germany undertakes to approve the designation of the consuls general, consuls, vice consuls, and consular agents whose names shall be notified to her, and to admit them to the exercise of their functions in conformity with the usual rules and customs.

Article 280—The obligations imposed on Germany by chapter 1 and by articles 271 and 272 of chapter 2 above shall cease to have effect five years from the date of the coming into force of the present treaty, unless otherwise provided in the text, or unless the council of the league of nations shall, at least twelve months before the expiration of that period, decide that these obligations shall be maintained for a further period with or without amendment.

Article 276 of chapter IV shall remain in operation, with or without amendment, after the period of five years for such further period, if any, not exceeding five years, as may be determined by a majority of the council of the league of nations.

Article 281—If the German government engages in international trade it shall not in respect thereof have or be deemed to have any rights, privileges, or immunities of sovereignty.

Religion

GERMAN MISSIONS TO GAIN RIGHT TO KEEP GOING

The concluding sections of the treaty, including the provision for making the pact effective when ratified by Germany and three of the allies, follow:

Article 437—The high contracting parties agree that, in the absence of a subsequent agreement to the contrary, the chairman of any commission established by the present treaty shall, in the event of an equality of votes, be entitled to a second vote.

Article 438—The allied and associated powers agree that, where Christian religious missions were being maintained by German societies or persons in territory belonging to them, or of which the government is intrusted to them in accordance with the present treaty, the property which these missions or missionary societies possessed, including that of trading societies whose profits were devoted to the support of missions, shall continue to be devoted to missionary purposes.

Keep Watch on Funds.

In order to ensure the due execution of this undertaking, the allied and associated governments will hand over such property to boards of trustees appointed by or approved by the governments and composed of persons holding the Christian faith. It will be the duty of such boards of trustees to see that the property continues to be applied to missionary purposes.

The obligations undertaken by the allied and associated governments in this article will not in any way prejudice their control or authority as to the individuals by whom the missions are conducted.

Germany, taking note of the above undertaking, agrees to accept all arrangements made or to be made by the allied or associated government concerned for carrying on the work of the said missions or trading societies and waives all claims on their behalf.

Germans Forbidden Claims.

Article 439—Without prejudice to the provisions of the present treaty, Germany undertakes not to put forward directly or indirectly against any allied or associated power signatory of the present treaty, including those which, without having declared war, have broken off diplomatic relations with the German empire, any pecuniary claim based on events which occurred at any time before the coming into force of the present treaty.

The present stipulation will bar completely and finally all claims of this nature, which will be thenceforward extinguished, whoever may be the parties in interest.

Article 440—Germany accepts and recognizes as valid and binding all decrees and orders concerning German ships and goods and all orders relating to the payment of costs made by any prize court of any of the allied or associated powers, and undertakes not to put forward any claim arising out of such decrees or orders on behalf of any German national.

Will Supervise Prize Courts.

The allied and associated powers reserve the right to examine in such manner as they may determine all decisions and orders of German prize courts, whether affecting the property rights of nationals of those powers or of neutral powers. Germany agrees to furnish copies of all the documents constituting the record of the cases, including the decisions and orders made, and to accept and give effect to the recommendations made after such examination of the cases.

The present treaty, of which the French and English texts are both authentic, shall be ratified.

The deposit of ratifications shall be made at Paris as soon as possible.

Powers of which the state of the government is outside Europe will be entitled merely to inform the government of the French republic through their diplomatic representative at Paris that their ratification has been given; in that case they must transmit the instrument of ratification as soon as possible.

In Force at Once.

A first proces-verbal of the deposit of ratifications will be drawn up as soon as the treaty has been ratified by Germany on the one hand, and by three of the principal allied and associated powers on the other hand.

From the date of this first proces-verbal the treaty will come into force between the high contracting parties who have ratified it. For the determination of all periods of time provided for in the present treaty this date will be the date of the coming into force of the treaty.

In all other respects the treaty will enter into force for each power at the date of the deposit of its ratification.

The French government will transmit to all the signatory powers a certified copy of the proces-verbal of the deposit of ratifications.

In faith whereof the above named plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty.

Done at Versailles, in a single copy which will remain deposited in the archives of the French republic, and of which authenticated copies will be transmitted to each of the signatory powers.

BLAKELOCK RETURNED TO ASYLUM.

New York, June 8.—[Special.]—Ralph Albert Blakelock, the famous painter, who was released from the state hospital for the insane at Middletown on Sept. 6, 1916, is again in the state hospital at Middletown. The painter, whose genius was not fully recognized until he had long been in the asylum, has a delusion that he possesses great wealth.

RUSSIAN SOVIET BRANCH IN U. S. SPREADS CREED

Called 'Workers' Union,' Seeks Overthrow of All Government.

New York, June 8.—[Special.]—An organization directly connected with Russia is at work in the United States with underground propaganda for the overthrow of the government by force.

This is a copy of the constitution of the Russian Workers' union, obtained from an official source in Washington and now for the first time published:

"Present society is divided into opposite classes, on one side the workers and farmers, submerged in poverty, but who have created by their own labor all the riches of the world; on the other side the rich, who have confiscated all these riches.

"Many times the class of the despoiled has risen against the parasitic rich and their faithful servant and defender—government — in order to arrive at its liberation from the yoke of the capitalists and government, but every time it has suffered defeat because of not having a clear conception of its final object and resources through which it could be accomplished.

By Social Revolution.

"The struggle between these classes is not finished at the present time, and will end only when the laboring masses, organized as a class, will understand their true interests and will come into possession of the riches of the world through forceful social revolution.

"Having accomplished such change and at the same time having destroyed all the institutions of sovereignty and government, the class of the despoiled shall proclaim 'the society of liberal functionaries' endeavoring to satisfy the needs of every separate individual, who in return would give the society his labor, talents, and accomplishments, (or achievements).

Against All Government.

"In order to obtain these conditions we set forth as the first plan the necessity of creating a revolutionary organization of the class of workers which, carrying the immediate struggle against all institutions of capital and government, must educate the working class to take the initiative and exercise the power themselves in all their outbreaks, (strikes, rebellion), developing, therefore, the sense, the necessity, and inevitableness of a general uprising—social revolution."

Traces of the activity of the organization have been found from New York to San Francisco. It is known that agents of the Russian Workers' union have held meetings in the following cities: New York, Cleveland, Akron, Chicago, Seattle, and San Francisco.

Assistant State's Attorney of Lake County Dies

Assistant State's Attorney John W. Welch of Lake county died last night at his home, in Waukegan, of anemia, after an illness of several weeks. He leaves a wife and three children. He was a brother of James G. Welch, state's attorney. The body will be taken to Adrian, Mich., for burial.

Mason & Hamlin Supremacy

is in evidence on every musical occasion.

The Mason & Hamlin is used season after season at the North Shore Music Festival.

The Mason & Hamlin is used exclusively by the Chicago Grand Opera Company, the Ravinia Opera Company, and on all important musical occasions by the Northwestern University School of Music, University of Chicago School of Music, University of Illinois and the Chicago Musical College.

It is the piano of Bauer, of Melba, of Gabrilowitsch, of Claussen, of Muratore, of Casals, of Kubelik, of Oberhoffer, and scores more.

Mason & Hamlin Pianos are on display and for sale only at the music rooms of the

CABLE Piano Company

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HASSEL'S SHOES FIT

The "Gridiron," $10

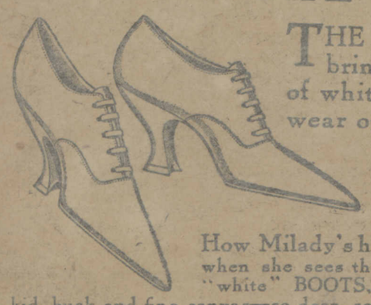
It's satisfaction to us to advise a customer to buy this shoe; if he takes our advice, we've made a friend of him.

It's a style and shape that fits most feet; a good custom last, with "combination" features, snug at the heel and instep, supporting the whole foot. In high shoes or low shoes—black or brown vici; pliable black or cordo mahogany calf at $10, brown shell cordovan at $11.

Many other good shoes here at $5, $6, $7, $8, $9, $10, $12.

HASSEL'S Corner Dearborn and Van Buren Streets Monadnock Block

JUNE, the JOY-MONTH, and—"WHITE SHOES"



THE season of roses and brides brings to all femininity thoughts of white shoes—the ideal footwear of summer. And of course we are ready to meet the great demand for I. MILLER styles and quality.

How Milady's heart will flutter with admiration when she sees the beautiful I. MILLER creations in "white" BOOTS, OXFORDS and PUMPS, in white kid, buck and fine canvas—so dear, so dainty, so different. And right from the manufacturer, too, the creator of smart fashions—only one fair profit.

White Shoes (Illustrating I. MILLER style-leadership) $5.50 and up

Visit our 7th Parlor Floor this week, and profit by the exceptional value-giving. Discontinued lines I. MILLER PUMPS and OXFORDS (incomplete sizes, limited quantities), early selection advised. Sale now in progress at $5.65 (values easily up to $10 a pair).

Have you seen the new addition to our greater store? Now Chicago's largest retailers of Women's FINE Footwear, exclusively.

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(EST. 1891)

Creators of Smart Shoes for Women

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(Factory, Brooklyn, N. Y.)

CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS.

A Complete, Exclusive Specialty Shop for Women

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Suitable for All Occasions of the Summer Day

Models Specially Designed for

RIDING OR MOTORING—NEGLIGEE AND DANCING—GOLF AND TENNIS

Combining comfort, service and smartness as demanded by genuine sport.

Sketched are but three of the models, which represent the newest ideas in sport Corsets.

No. 1—Elastic and broche girdle without laces. For the smart athletic girl, encouraging graceful ease, at the same time supporting without binding the figure. Pink only. Price $3.50.

No. 2—Model designed especially for horseback riding. Very low top, light boning, cleverly cut to allow perfect freedom in the saddle. Pink only—price $3.00.

No. 3—A dainty little Corsalette for negligee and dancing. Price $3.00.

The necessity of having the right Corsets correctly fitted for all occasions is a source of satisfaction, because of their assistance in maintaining a perfectly well groomed appearance at all times.

Efficient and courteous corsetieres always in attendance.

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