OFFICIAL SUMMARY OF PEACE TREATY HUNS ARE TO SIGN

COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS IS FIRST SECTION OF THE GREAT DOCUMENT.

ALSACE-LORRAINE RESTORED

Saar Valley and Danzig Internationalized — Germany's Military and Naval Power Made Nominal— Total Reparation to Be Determined Later.

The official summary of the peace treaty submitted to the German representatives at Versailles by the allied peace conference delegates is as follows:

The preamble names as parties of the one part the United States, the British empire, France, Italy and Japan, described as the five allied and associated powers, and Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, the Hedjaz, Honduras, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Serbia, Siam, Czecho-Slovakia and Uruguay, who with the five above are described as the allied and associated powers; and on the other part, Germany.

Section One—League of Nations.

The covenant of the league of nations constitutes Section 1 of the peace treaty, which places upon the league many specific in addition to its general duties. It may question Germany at any time for a violation of the neutralized zone east of the Rhine as a threat against the world's peace. It will appoint three of the five members of the Saar commission, oversee its regime and carry out the plebiscite. It will appoint the high commissioner of Danzig guarantee the independence of the free city and arrange for treaties between Danzig and Germany and Poland. It will work out the mandatory system to be applied to the former German colonies, and act as a final court in part of the plebiscites of the Belgian-German frontier, and in disputes as to the Kiel canal, and decide certain of the economic and financial problems. An international conference on labor is to be held in October under its direction, and another on the international control of ports, waterways and railways is foreshadowed.

Section Two—Boundaries of Germany.

Germany cedes to France Alsace-Lorraine, 5,600 square miles of it in the southwest, and to Belgium two small districts between Luxemburg and Holland, totalling 989 square miles. She also cedes to Poland the southeastern tip of Silesia beyond and including Oppeln, most of Posen and West Prussia, 27,686 square miles, East Prussia being isolated from the main body by a part of Poland. Germany loses sovereignty over the northeasternmost tip of East Prussia, 40 square miles north of the river Memel, and the internationalized areas about Danzig, 729 square miles, and the basin of the Saar, 738 square miles, between the western border of the Rhenish palatinate of Bavaria and the southeast corner of Luxemburg. The Danzig area consists of the V between the Nogat and Vistula rivers made into a W by the addition of a similar V on the west including the city of Danzig. The southeastern third of East Prussia and the area between East Prussia and the Vistula north of latitude 53 degrees three minutes is to have its nationality determined by popular vote, 6,785 square miles, as is to be the case in part of Schleswig, 2,787 square miles.

Section Three—European Political Classes.

BELGIUM.—Germany is to consent to the abrogation of the treaties of 1839 by which Belgium was established as a neutral state and to agree in advance to any convention with which the allied and associated powers may determine to replace them. She is to recognize the full sovereignty of Belgium over the contested territory of Moresnet and over part of Prussian Moresnet, and to renounce in favor of Belgium all rights over the cities of Eupen and Malmedy, the inhabitants of which are to be entitled within six months to protest against this change of sovereignty either in whole or in part, the final decision to be reserved to the league of nations. A commission is to settle the details of the frontier, and various regulations for change of nationality are laid down.

LUXEMBOURG.—Germany renounces her various treaties and conventions with the grand duchy of Luxembourg, recognizes that it ceased to be a part of the German zollverein from January 1 last, renounces all right of exploitation of the railroads, adheres to the abrogation of its neutrality, and accepts in advance any international agreement as to it, reached by the allied and associated powers.

LEFT BANK OF THE RHINE.—As provided in the military clauses, Germany will not maintain any fortifications or armed forces less than fifty kilometers to the east of the Rhine, hold any maneuvers, nor maintain any works to facilitate mobilization.

In case of violation, "she shall be regarded as committing a hostile act against the powers who sign the present treaty and as intending to disturb the peace of the world."

"By virtue of the present treaty Germany shall be bound to respond to any request for an explanation which the council of the league of nations may think it necessary to address to her."

ALSACE-LORRAINE.—After recognition of the moral obligation to repair the wrong done in 1871 by Germany to France and the people of Alsace-Lorraine, the territories ceded to Germany by the treaty of Frankfort are restored to France with their frontiers as before 1871, to date from the signing of the armistice, and to be free of all public debts.

Citizenship is regulated by detailed provisions distinguishing those who are immediately restored to full French citizenship, those who have to make formal application therefor, and those for whom naturalization is open after three years. The last-named class includes German residents in Alsace-Lorraine, as distinguished from those who acquire the position of Alsace-Lorraine as defined in the treaty. All public property and all private property of German ex-sovereigns passes to France without payment or credit. France is substituted for Germany as regards ownership of the railroads and rights over concessions of tramways. The Rhine bridges pass to France with the obligation for their upkeep.

THE SAAR.—In compensation for the destruction of coal mines in northern France and as payment on account of reparation, Germany cedes to France full ownership of the coal mines of the Saar basin with their subsidiaries, accessories and facilities. Their value will be estimated by the reparation commission and credited against that account. The French rights will be governed by German law in force at the armistice excepting war legislation. France replacing the present owners whom Germany undertakes to indemnify. France will continue to furnish the present proportion of coal for local needs and contribute in just proportion to local taxes. The basin extends from the frontier of Lorraine as re-annexed to France north as far as St. Wendel, including on the west the valley of the Saar as far as Saarholzbach and on the east the town of Homburg.

In order to secure the rights and welfare of the population and guarantee to France entire freedom in working the mines, the territory will be governed by a commission appointed by the league of nations and consisting of five members, one French, one a native inhabitant of the Saar and three representing three different countries other than France and Germany. The league will appoint a member of the commission as chairman to act as executive of the commission. The commission will have all powers of government formerly belonging to the German empire, Prussia and Bavaria, will administer the railroads and other public services and have full power to interpret the treaty clauses. The local courts will continue but subject to the commission.

After fifteen years a plebiscite will be held by communes to ascertain the desires of the population as to continuance of the existing regime under the league of nations, union with France or union with Germany.

Section Four—European Political Classes.

GERMAN AUSTRIA.—Germany recognizes the total independence of German Austria in the boundaries traced.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA—Germany recognizes the entire independence of the Czecho-Slovak state, including the autonomous territory of the Ruthenians south of the Carpathians, and accepts the frontiers of this state as to be determined, which in the case of the German frontier shall follow the frontier of Bohemia in 1914. The usual stipulations as to acquisition and change of nationality follow.

POLAND—Germany cedes to Poland the greatest part up upper Silesia, Posen and the province of West Prussia, on the left bank of the Vistula. A field boundary commission of seven—five representing the allied and associated powers and one each representing Poland and Germany—shall be constituted within 15 days of the peace to delimit this boundary. Such special provisions as are necessary to protect racial, linguistic or religious minorities and to protect freedom of transit and equitable treatment of commerce of other nations shall be laid down in a subsequent treaty between the five allied and associated powers and Poland.

EAST PRUSSIA—The southern and the eastern frontier of East Prussia is to be fixed by plebiscites, the first in the regency of Allenstein between the southern frontier of East Prussia and the northern frontier of Regierungsbesirk Allenstein, from where it meets the boundary between East and West Prussia to its junction with the boundary between the circles of Oletsko and Augersburg, thence the northern boundary of Oletsko to its junction with the present frontier, and the second in the area comprising the circles of Stuhm and Rosenburg and the parts of the circles of Marienburg and Marienwerder east of the Vistula.

In each case German troops and authorities will move out within 15 days of the peace and the territories be placed under an international commission of five members appointed by the five allied and associated powers, with the particular duty of arranging a free, fair and secret vote. The commission will report the results of the plebiscites to the five powers with a recommendation for the boundary and will terminate its work as soon as the boundary has been laid down and the new authorities set up.

The five allied and associated powers will draw up regulations assuring East Prussia full and equitable access to and use of the Vistula. A supplementary convention, of which the terms will be fixed by the five allied and associated powers, will be entered into between Poland, Germany and Danzig, to provide suitable railroad communication across German territory on the right bank of the Vistula between Poland and Danzig, while Poland shall grant free passage from East Prussia to Germany.

The northeastern corner of East Prussia about Memel is to be ceded by Germany to the associated powers, the former agreeing to accept the settlement made, especially as regards the nationality of the inhabitants.

DANZIG—Danzig and the district immediately about it is to be constituted into the "free city of Danzig" under the guaranty of the league of nations. A high commissioner appointed by the league and resident at Danzig shall draw up a constitution in agreement with the duly appointed representatives of the city and shall deal in the first instance with all differences arising between the city and Poland. The actual boundaries of the city shall be delimited by a commission appointed within six months from the peace and to include three representatives chosen by the allied and associated powers and one each by Germany and Poland.

A convention, the terms of which shall be fixed by the five allied and associated powers, shall be concluded between Poland and Danzig, which shall include Danzig within the Polish customs frontiers, though a free area in the port; insure to Poland the free use of all the city's waterways, docks and other port facilities, the control and administration of the Vistula and the whole through railway systems within the city, and the postal, telegraph and telephonic communication between Poland and Danzig; provide against discrimination against Poles within the city and place its foreign relations and the diplomatic protection of its citizens abroad in charge of Poland.

DENMARK—The frontier between Germany and Denmark will be fixed by the self-determination of the population. Ten days from the peace German troops and authorities shall evacuate the region north of the line running from the mouth of the Schlei, south of Kappeln, Schleswig and Friedrichstadt, along the Eider to the North sea, south of Tonning; the workmen's and soldiers' council shall be dissolved, and the territory administered by an international commission of five, of whom Norway and Sweden shall be invited to name two.

HELGOLAND.—The fortifications, military establishments and harbors of the islands of Helgoland and Dune are to be destroyed under the supervision of the allies by German labor and at Germany's expense. They may not be reconstructed for any similar fortification built in the future.

RUSSIA.—Germany agrees to respect as permanent and inalienable the independency of all territories which were part of the former Russian empire, to accept the abrogation of the treaties Litovsk and other treaties entered into with the Maximalist government of Russia, to recognize the full force of all treaties entered into by the allied and associated powers with states which were a part of the former Russian empire and to recognize the frontiers as determined thereby. The allied and associated powers formally reserve the right of Russia to obtain restitution and reparation of the principles of the present treaty.

Section Five—German Rights Outside Europe

Outside Europe Germany renounces all rights, titles and privileges as to her own or her allies' territories to all the allied and associated powers, and undertakes to accept whatever measures are taken by the five allied powers in relation thereto.

COLONIES AND OVERSEAS POSSESSIONS—Germany renounces in favor of the allied and associated powers her overseas possessions with all rights and titles therein. All movable and immovable property belonging to the German empire or to any German state shall pass to the government exercising authority therein.

These governments may make whatever provisions seem suitable for the repatriation of German nationals and as to the conditions on which German subjects of European origin shall reside, hold property or carry on business. Germany undertakes to pay reparation for damage suffered by French nationals in the Kamerons or its frontier zone through the acts of German civil and military authorities and of individual Germans from January 1, 1900, to August 1, 1914.

Germany renounces all rights under the conventions of November 4, 1911, and September 29, 1912, and undertakes to pay to France in accordance with an estimate presented by the repatriation commission all deposits, credits, advances, etc., thereby secured. Germany undertakes to accept and observe any provisions by the allied and associated powers as to the trade in arms and spirits in Africa as well as to the general act of Berlin of 1885 and the general act of Brussels of 1890. Diplomatic protection to inhabitants of former German colonies is to be given by the governments exercising authority.

CHINA.—Germany renounces in favor of China all privileges and indemnities resulting from the Boxer protocol of 1901, and all buildings, wharves, barracks, forts, munitions of warships, wireless plants and other public property except diplomatic or consular establishments in the German concessions of Tientsin and Hankow and in other Chinese territory except Kiaochow and agrees to return to China at her own expense all the astronomical instruments seized in 1901. China will, however, take no measures for disposal of German property in the legation quarter at Pekin without the consent of the powers signatory to the Boxer protocol. Germany accepts the abrogation of the concessions at Hankow and Tientsin, China agreeing to open them to international use.

MOROCCO.—Germany renounces all her rights, titles and privileges under the act of Algeciras and the Franco-German agreements of 1909 and 1911 and under all treaties and arrangements with the sherifian empire. She undertakes not to intervene in any negotiations as to Morocco between France and other powers, accepts all the consequences of the French protectorate and renounces the capitulations.

EGYPT.—Germany recognizes the British protectorate over Egypt declared on December 18, 1914, and renounces as from August 4, 1914, the capitulation and all the treaties, agreements, etc., concluded by her with Egypt. She undertakes not to interfere in any negotiations about Egypt between Great Britain and other powers.

There are provisions for jurisdiction over German nationals and property and for German consent to any changes which may be made in relation to the commission of the public debt, Germany undertakes to the transfer to Great Britain of the powers given to the late sultan of Turkey for securing the free navigation of the Suez canal. Arrangements for property belonging to German nationals in Egypt are made similar to those in the case of Morocco and other countries. Anglo-Egyptian goods entering Germany shall enjoy the same treatment as British goods.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.—Germany accepts all arrangements which the allied and associated powers make with Turkey and Bulgaria with reference to any right, privileges or interests claimed in those countries by Germany or her nationals and not dealt with elsewhere.

SHANTUNG.—Germany cedes to Japan all rights, titles and privileges, notably as to Kiaochow, and the railroads, mines and cables acquired by her treaty with China of March 6, 1898, and other agreements as to Shantung.

All German rights to the railroad from Tsingtau to Tsinaufu, including all facilities and mining rights and rights of exploitation, pass equally to Japan and the cables from Tsingtau to Shanghai and Chefoo, the cables free of all charges. All German state property, movable and immovable, in Kiaochow is acquired by Japan free of all charges.

Section Six.

In order to render possible the initiation of a general limitation of the armaments of all nations, Germany undertakes directly to observe the military, naval and air clauses which follow:

MILITARY FORCES.—The demobilization of the Germany army must take place within two months of the peace. Its strength may not exceed 100,000, including 4,000 officers, with not over seven divisions of infantry and three of cavalry, and to be devoted exclusively to maintenance of internal order and control of frontiers.

Divisions may not be grouped under more than two army corps headquarters staffs. The great German general staff is abolished. The army administrative service, consisting of civilian personnel, not included in the number of effectives, is reduced to one-tenth the total in the 1913 budget. Employees of the German states, such as customs officers, first guards and coast guards, may not exceed the number in 1913. Gendarmes and local police may be increased only in proportion to the growth of population. None of these may be assembled for military training.

ARMAMENTS—All establishments for the manufacturing, preparation or storage of arms and munitions of war, except those specifically excepted, must be closed within three months of the peace and their personnel dismissed. The exact amount of armament and munitions allowed Germany is laid down in detail tables, all in excess to be surrendered or rendered useless. The manufacture or importation of asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases and all analogous liquids is forbidden as well as the importation of munitions of war of all kinds. Germany may not manufacture such material for foreign governments.

CONSCRIPTION — Conscription is abolished in Germany. The enlisted personnel must be maintained by voluntary enlistment for terms of twelve consecutive years, the number of discharges before the expiration of that term not in any year to exceed 5 per cent of the total of the allies to the amount of not exceeding 200,000 tons gross annually during the next five years. All ships used for inland navigation taken by Germany from the allies are to be restored within two months, the amount of loss not covered by such restitution to be made up by the cession of the German river fleet up to 20 per cent thereof.

In order to effect payment by deliveries in kind, Germany is required, for a limited number of years, varying in the case of each, to deliver coal, coal tar products, dyestuffs and chemical drugs in specific amounts to the reparations commission. The commission may so modify the conditions of delivery as not to interfere unduly with Germany's industrial requirements. The deliveries of coal are based largely upon the principle of making good diminutions in the production of the allied countries resulting from the war.

DEVASTATED AREAS.—Germany undertakes to devote her economic resources directly to the physical restoration of the invaded areas. The reparation commission is authorized to require Germany to replace the destroyed articles by the delivery of animals, machinery, etc., existing in Germany, and to manufacture materials required for reconstruction purposes, all with due consideration for Germany's essential domestic requirements.

Germany is to restore within six months the Koran of the Caliph Othman, formerly at Medina, to the king of Hedjaz, and the skull of the Sultan Okwawa, formerly in German East Africa, to his Britannic majesty's government. The German government is also to restore to the French government certain papers taken by the German authorities in 1870, belonging then to M. Thiers and to restore the French flags taken during the war of 1870 and 1871.

FINANCES.—Powers to which German territory is ceded will assume a certain portion of the German prewar debt, the amount to be fixed by the reparations commission on the basis of the ratio between the revenue and of the ceded territory and Germany's total revenues for the three years preceding the war. In view, however, of the special circumstances under which Alsace-Lorraine was separated from France in 1871, when Germany refused to accept any part of the French public debt, France will not assume any part of Germany's prewar debt there, nor will Poland share in certain German debts incurred for the oppression of Poland. If the value of the German public property in ceded territory exceeds the amount of debt assumed, the states to which property ceded will give credit on reparation for the excess, with the exception of Alsace-Lorraine. Mandatory powers will not assume any German debts or give any credit for German government property. Germany renounces all rights of representation on, or control of, state banks, commission or other similar international financial and economic organizations.

Germany is required to pay the total cost of the armies of occupation from the date of the armistice as long as they are maintained in German territory, this cost to be a first charge on her resources. The cost of reparation is the next charge, after making such provisions for payment for imports as the allies may deem necessary.

Germany is to deliver to the allied and associated powers all sums deposited in Germany by Turkey and Austria-Hungary in connection with the financial support extended by her to them during the war and to transfer to the allies all claims against Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria or Turkey in connection with agreements made during the war. Germany confirms the renunciation of the treaties of Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk.

On the request of the reparations commission Germany will expropriate any rights or interests of her nationals in public utilities in ceded territories or those administered by mandatories, and in Turkey, China, Russia, Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria, and transfer them to the reparations commission, which will credit her with their value.

Germany guarantees to repay to Brazil the fund arising from the sale of Sao Paulo coffee which she refused to allow Brazil to withdraw from Germany.

Section Eight—Economic Clauses.

CUSTOMS.—For a period of six months Germany shall impose no tariff duties higher than the lowest in force in 1914, and for certain agricultural products, wines, vegetable oils, articles of silk and washed or scoured wool this restriction obtains for two and a half years or for five years unless further extended by the league of nations, Germany meanwhile accords most favored nation treatment to the allied and associated powers. She shall impose no customs tariff for five years on goods originating in Alsace-Lorraine and for three years on goods originating in former Russian territory, Austria, Poland, with the right of observation of a similar exception for Luxemburg.

SHIPPING.—Ships of the allied and associated powers for five years and thereafter, under condition of reciprocity, unless the league of nations otherwise decides, enjoy the same rights in German ports as German vessels and have most favored nation treatment in fishing, coasting trade and towage, even in territorial waters. Germany undertakes that no seacoast may be registered at some one place within its territory.

UNFAIR COMPETITION.—Germany undertakes to suppress the trade—if the allied and associated powers adequate safeguards against unfair competition and in particular to suppress the use of false mappings and markings and on condition of reciprocity to respect the laws and judicial decisions of allied and associated states and recognize regional appellations of wines and spirits.

TREATMENT OF NATIONALS.—Germany shall impose no exceptional taxes, restrictions or conditions upon the allied and adssociated states for a period of five years and, unless the league of nations acts, for an additional five years. German nationals shall not confiscate to attach to a person who has become a national of an allied or associated state.

MULTILATERAL CONVENTIONS.—Some forty multilateral conventions are renewed between Germany and the allied and associated powers, but special conditions are attached to Germany's readmission to several.

PREWAR DEBTS. — A system of clearing houses is to be created within three months of the peace in Germany and one in each allied and associated state which adopts the plan for the payment of prewar debts, including those arising from contracts made during the war for the adjustment of the proceeds of the liquidation of enemy property and the settlement of other obligations.

ENEMY PROPERTY.—Germany shall restore or pay for all private enemy property seized or damaged by her, the amount of damages to be fixed by the mixed arbitral tribunal. The allied and associated states may liquidate German private property within their territories as compensation for property of their nationals not paid or paid for by Germany for debts owed to their nationals by German nationals and for other claims against Germany. Germany is to compensate its nationals for such losses and to deliver within six months all documents relating to property held by its nationals in the allied and associated states. All war legislation as to enemy property rights and interests is confirmed and all claims by Germany against the allied or associated powers arising under exceptional war measures abandoned.

CONTRACTS — Prewar contracts between allied and associated nations, excepting the United States, Japan and Brazil, and German nationals, are canceled except for debts for accounts already performed, agreements for the transfer of property where the property had already passed, leases of land and houses, contracts of mortgage, pledge or lien, mining concessions, contracts with governments and insurance contracts.

Mixed tribunals shall be established of three members, one chosen by Germany, one by the associated states and the third by agreement, or failing which by the president of Switzerland. They shall have jurisdiction over all disputes as to contracts concluded before the present peace treaty.

INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY RIGHTS—Industrial, literary and artistic property are re-established, the special war measures of the allied and associated powers are ratified and the right reserved to impose conditions on the use of patents and copyrights when in the public interest. Except as between the United States and Germany prewar licenses and rights to sue for infringements are canceled.

Section Nine.

OPIUM.—The contracting powers agree, whether or not they have signed and ratified the opium convention of January 23, 1912, or have signed the special protocol opened at The Hague in accordance with resolutions adopted by the third opium conference in 1914, to bring the said convention into force by enacting within 12 months of the peace the necessary legislation.

RELIGIOUS MISSIONS.—The allied and associated powers agree that the properties of religious missions in territories belonging or ceded to them shall continue in their work under control of the powers, Germany renouncing all claims in their behalf.

Section Ten.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.—Aircraft of the allied and associated powers have full liberty of passage and landing over and in German territory, equal treatment with German planes as to use of German airdromes, and with most favored nation planes as to internal commercial traffic in Germany. Germany agrees to accept allied certificates of nationality, airworthiness or competency or licenses and to apply the convention relative to aerial navigation concluded between the allied and associated powers to her own aircraft over her own territory. These rules apply until 1923 unless Germany has since been admitted to the league of nations or to the above convention.

Section Eleven.

FREEDOM OF TRANSIT.—Germany must grant freedom of transit through her territories by mail or water to persons, goods, ships, carriages, and mails from or to any of the allied or associated powers, without customs or transit duties, undue delays, restrictions or discriminations based on nationality, means of transport, or place of entry or departure. Goods in transit shall be assured all possible speed of journey, especially perishable goods. Germany may not divert traffic from its normal course in favor of her own transport routes or maintain "control stations" in connection with transmigration traffic. She may not establish any tax discrimination against the ports of allied or associated powers; must grant the latter's seaports all factors, and reduced tariffs granted her own or other nationals, and afford the allied and associated powers equal rights with those of her own nationals in her ports and waterways, save that she is free to open or close her maritime coasting trade.

FREE ZONES IN PORTS—Free zones existing in German ports on August 1, 1914, must be maintained with due facilities as to warehouse and packing, without discrimination, and without charges except for expenses of administration and use. Goods leaving the free zones for consumption in Germany and goods brought into the free zones from Germany shall be subject to the ordinary import and export taxes.

INTERNATIONAL RIVERS—The Elbe from the junction of the Vltava, the Vltava from Prague, the Oder from Papa, the Niemen from Grodno and the Danube from Ulm are declared international, together with their connections. The riparian states must ensure good conditions of navigation within their territories unless a special organization exists therefor. Otherwise appeal may be had to a special tribunal of the league of nations, which also may arrange for a general international waterways convention.

The Elbe and Oder are to be placed under international commissions to meet within three months.

THE DANUBE—The European Danube commission reassumed its prewar powers, but for the time being with representatives of only Great Britain, France, Italy and Roumania. The upper Danube is to be administered by a new international commission until a definite statute be drawn up at a conference of the powers nominated by the allied and associated governments within one year after the peace.

THE RHINE AND THE MOSELLE.—The Rhine is placed under the central commission to meet at Strassbourg within six months after the peace and to be composed of four representatives of France which shall in addition select the president, four of Germany, and two each of Great Britain, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, and the Netherlands.

Section Twelve.

RAILWAYS.—Germany in addition to most favored nation treatment on her railways, agrees to co-operate in the establishment of through ticket services for passengers and baggage; to insure communication by rail between the allied, associated and other states; to accept the construction or improvement within twenty-five years of such lines as necessary and to conform her rolling stock to enable its international trains to use the lines of the associated powers. She also agrees to accept the denunciation of the Gothard convention if Switzerland and Italy request, and temporarily to execute instructions as to the transport of troops and supplies and the establishment of postal and telegraphic service as provided.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA. — To assure Czecho-Slovakia access to the sea, special provisions give her the Elbe and Oder and south. Toward the Adriatic she is permitted to run her own through trains to Fiume and Trieste. To the north Germany is to lease her for 99 years spaces in Hamburg and Stettin, the details to be worked out by a commission of three representing Czecho-Slovakia, Germany and Great Britain.

THE KIEL CANAL—The Kiel canal is to remain free and open to war and merchant ships of all nations at peace with Germany on terms of absolute equality of all states are to be treated on terms of absolute equality and no taxes to be imposed beyond those necessary for upkeep and management, except which Germany is to be responsible. In case of violation of or disagreement as to those provisions, any state may appeal to the council of the league of nations, demand the appointment of an international commission. For preliminary hearing of complaints Germany shall establish a local authority at Kiel.

Section Thirteen.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION—Members of the league of nations agree to establish a permanent organization to promote international adjustment of labor conditions, to consist of an annual international labor conference and an international labor office.

The former is composed of four representatives of each state, two from the government of each state and one from the employers and the employed; each of them may vote individually. It will be a deliberative legislation body, its measures taking the form of draft conventions or recommendations for legislation, which if passed by two-thirds vote must be submitted to the law-making authority in every state participating. Each government may elect terms which will approve the principle, but modify them to local needs; leave the actual legislation in case of a federal state to local legislatures, or reject the convention altogether without further obligation.

The international labor office is established at the seat of the league of nations as part of its organization. It is to collect and distribute information on labor throughout the world and prepare agenda for the conference.

It will publish a periodical in French and English, and possibly other languages. Each state agrees to make to it for presentation to the conference an annual report of measures taken to execute accepted conventions.

The first meeting of the conference will take place in October, 1919, at Washington, to discuss the eight-hour day or 48-hour week; prevention of unemployment; extension and application of the international conventions adopted at Berne in 1906 prohibiting night work for women and the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches; and the employment of women and children at night or in unhealthy occupations for women and after childbirth, including maternity benefit, and of children as regards minimum age.

Section Fourteen.

GUARANTEES.—As a guarantee for the execution of the treaty German territory to the west of the Rhine, together with the bridgeheads, will be occupied by allied and associated troops for 15 years' period if the reparation for Germany's default by Germany, certain districts, including the bridgehead of Cologne, will be evacuated at the expiration of five years, certain other districts, including the bridgehead of Coblenz, and the territory nearest the Belgian frontier, will be evacuated after ten years, and the remainder, including the bridgehead of Mainz, will be evacuated after 15 years. In case the interallied reparation commission finds that Germany has failed to observe the whole or part of her obligation during the occupation or after the 15 years have expired, the whole or part of the areas specified will be reoccupied immediately. If before the expiration of the 15 years Germany complies with all the treaty undertakings, the occupying forces will be withdrawn immediately.

EASTERN EUROPE. — All German troops at present in territories to the east of the new frontier shall return as soon as the allied and associated governments deem wise. They are to abstain from all requisitions and are in no way to interfere with measures for national defense taken by the government concerned.

All questions regarding occupation not provided for by the treaty will be regulated by a subsequent convention or conventions which will have similar force and effect.

Section Fifteen.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Germany agrees to recognize the full validity of the treaties of peace and additional conventions to be concluded by the allied and associated powers with the powers allied with Germany, to agree to the decisions to be taken as to the territories of Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey and to recognize the new states in the frontiers to be fixed for them.

Germany agrees not to put forward any pecuniary claims against any allied or associated power signing the present treaty based on events previous to the coming into force of the treaty.

Germany accepts all decrees as to German ships and goods made by any allied or associated prize court. The allies reserve the right to examine all decisions of German prize courts. The present treaty, of which the French and British texts are both authentic, shall be ratified and the depositions of ratifications made in Paris as soon as possible.

The treaty is to become effective in all respects for each power on the date of deposition of its ratification.

HIGH SPOTS IN PEACE TREATY.

Alsace-Lorraine goes to France.

The Saar valley will be temporarily internationalized.

Danzig will be permanently internationalized.

Germany renounces all territorial rights outside of Europe.

Germany recognizes the independence of Poland and Czecho-Slovakia.

The German army is reduced to 100,000 officers and men, and conscription within Germany is abolished.

The German navy is reduced to 24 warships and no submarines.

Germany may have only 100 unarmed seaplanes, to search for mines off her coast.

Germany will pay an indemnity, the amount of which is not yet fixed, the initial payment to be 25,000,000,000 marks, about $6,000,000,000.

Germany cedes a large part of her merchant fleet to the allies.

Germany agrees to the trial of the ex-kaiser.

The disposition of the surrendered German fleet, the German colonies and the German cables is left to future action.

The league of nations becomes a living organization.

military or commercial, with a personnel of 15,000 men, including officers, and no reserve force of any character.

Conscription is abolished, only voluntary service being permitted, with a minimum period of 25 years' service for officers and 12 for men. No member of the German mercantile marine will be permitted any naval training.

All German vessels of war in foreign ports, and the German high sea fleet interned at Scapa Flow will be surrendered, the final disposition of these ships to be decided upon by the allied and associated powers.

AIR.—The armed forces of Germany must not include any military or naval air forces except for not over one hundred unarmed seaplanes to be retained till October 1 to search for submarine mines. No dirigible shall be kept.

PRISONERS OF WAR—The repatriation of German prisoners and interned civilians is to be carried out without delay and at Germany's expense by a commission composed of representatives of the allies and Germany. Those under sentence for offenses against discipline are to be repatriated without regard to the completion of their sentence. Until Germany has surrendered persons guilty of offenses against the laws and customs of war, the allies have the right to retain selected German officers.

GRAVES.—Both parties will respect and maintain the graves of soldiers and sailors buried on their territories, agree to recognize and assist any commission charged by any allied or associate government with identifying, registering, maintaining or erecting suitable monuments over the graves, and to afford to each other all facilities for the repatriation of the remains of their soldiers.

RESPONSIBILITIES.—The allied and associated powers publicly arraign William II. of Hohenzollern, formerly German emperor, not for an offense against criminal law, but for a supreme offense against international morality and the sanctity of treaties.

The ex-emperor's surrender is to be requested of Holland, and a special tribunal set up, composed of one judge from each of the five great powers, with full guaranties of the right of defense. It is to be guided "by the highest motives of international policy with a view of vindicating the solemn obligations of international undertakings and the validity of international morality" and will fix the punishment it feels should be imposed.

Persons accused of having committed acts in violation of the laws and customs of war are to be tried and punished by military tribunals under military law. If the charges affect nationals of only one state they will be tried before a tribunal of that state; if they affect nationals of several states they will be tried before joint tribunals of the states concerned. Germany shall hand over to the allied and associated governments either jointly or severally all persons so accused and all documents and information necessary to insure full knowledge of the incriminating acts, the discovery of the offenders and the just appreciation of the responsibility.

Section Seven—Reparation.

The allied and associated governments affirm and Germany accepts on behalf of herself and her allies, the responsibility for causing all the loss and damage to which the allied and associated governments and their nationals have been subjected as a consequence of the war imposed upon them by the aggression of the enemy states.

The total obligation of Germany to pay, as defined in the category of damages, is to be determined and notified to her after hearing and not later than May 1, 1921, by an interallied reparation commission. At the same time a schedule of payments to discharge the obligation within thirty years shall be presented. These payments are subject to postponement in certain contingencies. Germany irrevocably recognizes the full authority of this commission, agrees to supply it with all the necessary information and to pass legislation to effectuate its findings. Further Germany agrees that the allies cash and certain articles which can be identified.

As an immediate step toward restoration Germany shall pay within two years 20,000,000,000 marks in either gold, goods, ships, or other specific forms of payment, with the understanding that certain expenses, such as those of the armies of occupation and payments for food and raw materials, may be deducted at the discretion of the allies.

While the grand total of damages assessed against Germany may exceed her ability to pay, she undertakes to make compensation for all damages caused to civilians under seven main categories: (a) Damages by personal injury to civilians caused by acts of war, direct effects thereof and those caused to civilians by acts of cruelty ordered by the enemy and to civilians in the occupied territory; (c) damages caused by maintenance of prisoners; (d) damages to the allied peoples presented by pensions and separation allowances capitalized at the signature of this treaty; (e) damages to all property other than naval or military materials; (f) damages to civilians by being forced to labor; (g) damages in the form of levies or fines imposed by the enemy.

In periodically estimating Germany's capacity to pay the reparation commission shall examine the German system of taxation, first to the end that the sums for reparation which Germany is required to pay shall become a charge upon all her revenues, prior to that for the service or discharge of any domestic loan, and, secondly, so as to satisfy itself that the German taxation scheme of taxation is fully as heavy proportionately as that of any of the powers represented on the commission.

The commission may require Germany to give from time to time, by way of guaranty, issues of bonds or other obligations to cover such claims as are not otherwise satisfied. In this connection and on account of the total amount of claims, bond issues are presently to be required of Germany in acknowledgment of her debt as follows:

Twenty billion marks, gold, payable not later than May 1, 1921, without interest; forty billion marks, gold, bearing 2½ per cent interest between 1921 and 1926 and thereafter 5 per cent, with a 1 per cent sinking fund payment beginning in 1926; and an undertaking to deliver forty billion marks gold bonds bearing interest at 5 per cent, under terms to be fixed by the commission.

SHIPPING.—The German government recognizes the right of the allies to the replacement, ton for ton and class for class, of all merchant ships and fishing boats lost or damaged owing to the war, and agrees to cede to the allies all German merchant ships of 1,600 tons gross and upward; one-half of her ships between 1,600 and 1,000 tons gross and one-quarter of her steam trawlers and other fishing boats. These ships are to be delivered within two months to the reparation committee, together with documents of title evidencing the transfer of the ships free from encumbrance.

As an additional part of reparation, the German government further agrees to build merchant ships for the account of the allies to the amount of not exceeding 200,000 tons gross annually during the next five years. All ships used for inland navigation taken by Germany from the allies are to be restored within two months, the amount of loss not covered by such restitution to be made up by the cession of the German river fleet up to 20 per cent thereof.

In order to effect payment by deliveries in kind, Germany is required, for a limited number of years, varying in the case of each, to deliver coal, coal tar products, dyestuffs and chemical drugs in specific amounts to the reparations commission. The commission may so modify the conditions of delivery as not to interfere unduly with Germany's industrial requirements. The deliveries of coal are based largely upon the principle of making good diminutions in the production of the allied countries resulting from the war.

DEVASTATED AREAS.—Germany undertakes to devote her economic resources directly to the physical restoration of the invaded areas. The reparation commission is authorized to require Germany to replace the destroyed articles by the delivery of animals, machinery, etc., existing in Germany, and to manufacture materials required for reconstruction purposes, all with due consideration for Germany's essential domestic requirements.

Germany is to restore within six months the Koran of the Caliph Othman, formerly at Medina, to the king of Hedjaz, and the skull of the Sultan Okwawa, formerly in German East Africa, to his Britannic majesty's government. The German government is also to restore to the French government certain papers taken by the

AS WAR MEMENTO

Public Square of Arras Is to Be Preserved.

Just as War Left It, It Will Serve to Remind the World That Here the Marauding Huns Were Checked.

In the Little Place of Arras, where once stood the Hotel de Ville, with its belfry and its peal of bells, led by La Joyeuse, is today a notice board in English. It says that this place is to be preserved in its ruin as war has left it.

Other places will be rebuilt again, and will forget, but this Little Place will remain empty, and one day Arras will be more proud of that emptiness and of those few broken stones than are other towns of the most beautiful things that they possess.

For so Arras will remain always, as it is today one of the rocks visible on which the great waters of invasion broke and surged and broke again, but could flow no farther. There they were held. There in the center of Arras you come suddenly today on the dark line of their highest tide.

Elsewhere, across the open country, you come more gradually in the land of war, by roads where troops move, by fields where are lines and lines of brown and white trenches, ready but never used; by empty villages, with here and there a house broken; and so at last into the great No Man's land of France, uninhabited, uninhabitable, where armies fought and fought again, until all is destroyed and men live a gypsy life by the roadside. But in Arras you turn a corner of one of the little streets and it is as if a window had opened suddenly and you looked out on war.

For three years one could only enter Arras from the west, by the road from Doullens through the Amiens gate or by the road from St. Pol past Dead Man's corner, where nightly the reliefs, coming up, were shelled. Beside both these roads the trees stand, and the fields are tilled and there are woods across the hills. You enter Arras today through a country unchanged by war. The change is not yet.

It is a silent town. Its houses stand, though scarcely one is quite whole. Their shutters are closed—their broken faces boarded up. The town is like a man that sleeps after long suffering.

So you pass through cobbled streets, very gray, clean, silent streets, between those exhausted houses, going down the Rue St. Aubert and by the white hospital with its green vine leaves. Then you turn up other little streets, with their narrow sky above them and come, very suddenly, on an open lane with banks on either side, where nettles and coltsfoot and loosestrife grow. But this that looks like a country lane is cobbled, and its banks are heaps of brick.

It is as you enter this lane that you are conscious of something more unexpected and more awful than any ruined and broken things—of an enormous emptiness in the middle of that town of tall houses and narrow streets.

When the years have passed and all the country to the east of Arras has long been made whole; when the trees grow again beside the Cambrai and the Bapaume roads and there are cottages once more in Beaurains and Remy and Vis-en-Artois, there will still be that sudden emptiness beneath the sky among the narrow streets of Arras.

Standing