DAKOTA COUNTY HERALD, DAKOTA CITY, NEBRASKA

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 repre-sentatives at Versailles by the allied peace conference delegates is as fol-lows:

lows: The preamble nr mes as parties of the one part the United States, the British empire, France, Italy and Ja-pan, described as the five allied and associated powers, and Beigium, Ro-Hvia, Brazil, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, the Hedjaz, Honduras, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Ser-bia, Siam, Czecho-Slovakia and Uru-guay, who with the five above are de-scribed as the allied and associated powers; and on the other part, Ger-many.

Section One-League of Nations.

Section One-League of Nations. The covenant of the league of na-tions 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 neutral-ized zone east of the Rhine as a threat against the world's peace. It will ap-point three of the five members of the saar commission, oversee its regime. and carry out the plebiscite. It will appoint the high commissioner of Dan-ig, guarantee the independence of the free city and arrange for treaties be-tween Danzig and Germany and Po-land. It will work out the mandatory system to be applied to the former fourt in part of the plebiscites of the Belgian-German frontier, and in dis-putes as to the Kiel canal, and decide certain of the economic and financial problems. An international conferences on labor is to be held in October under its direction, and another on the inter-national control of ports, waterways and railways is forestmedowed. Section Two-Boundaries of Germany.

Section Two-Boundaries of Germany. Germany cedes to France Aleace-Lor-nine, 5,990 square miles, of it in the bouthwest, and to Beigium two small dis-tricts between Luxemburg and Holland, to boland the southeastern tip of Silesia by order of the southeastern tip of the Saar, the main body by a part of Poland. Ger-many losses sovereight, over the north-ories of the Saar Prussia, 40 square bies north of the river Memel, and the basin of the Saar of the Saar, the southeastern three of Luxemburg, the bangig area consists of the V be-base of the Saar of the Saar, the bangig area consists of the V be-base of the Saar of Luxemburg, the bangig area consists of the Saar, the bangig area consists of the Y be-base of the southeastern three of Luxemburg, the bangig area consists of the Y be-base of the southeastern three of Luxemburg, the bangig area consists of the Y be-base of the southeastern three of Luxemburg, the bangig area consists of the Y be-base of the southeastern three of Luxemburg, the bangig area between East Prussia and the same between East Prussia and the southeastern three of the southeaster becomburg to be base its nationality of the W by popular vote, 5,755 square belowing 2,787 square miles.

senting 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 be-ionging 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.

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

Section Four-European Political Classes.

Classes. GERMAN AUSTRIA.—Germany rec-ogaizes the total independence of Ger-man Austria is the boundaries traced. CZECHO-BLOVAKIA.—Germany rec-ognizes the entire independence of the Czecho-Slovak state, including the au-tonomous territory of the Ruthenians south of the Carpathians, and accepts the frontiers of this state as to be de-termined, which in the case of the Ger-man frontier shall follow the frontier of Bohemia in 1914. The usual stipu-lations as to acquisition and change of mationality follow. POLAND—Germany cedes to Poland the greatest part up upper Silesia, Posen and

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 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 mi-norities and to protect freedom of tran-sit 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 pieblacites, the first in the re-gency of Allenstein between the south-ern frontier of East Prussia and the northern frontier of Regierungsbesirk Allenstein, from where it meets the boundary between East and West Prus-sia to its junction with the boundary be-

boundary between East and West Prus-sia to its junction with the boundary be-tween the circles of Oletsko and Augers-burg, thence the northern boundary of Oletsko to its junction with the present frontier, and the second in the area com-prising the circles of Stuhm and Rosen-burg and the parts of the circles of Ma-rienburg and Marienwerder east of the Vistula.

In each case German troops and au-In each case German troops and au-thorities 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 re-sults of the plebiscites to the five powers with a recommendation for the boundary and will terminate its work as some as 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

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 subsequent con-vention, of which the terms will be fixed by the five allied and associated powers, will be entered into between Poland, Converse and Density to assure suitable Germany and Danzig, to assure suitable railroad communication across German territory on the right bank of the Vistula between Foland and Danzig, while Poland shall grant free passage from East Prus-

sia to Germany. The northeastern corner of East Prus-sia about Memel is to be ceded by Ger-many to the associated powers, the for-

many to the associated powers, the for-mer agreeing to accept the settlement made, especially as regards the nation-ality of the inhabitants. DANZIG-Danzig and the district im-mediately 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 is agreement with up a constitution in agreement with the duly appointed representatives of the city and shall deal in the first instance with all differences arising be-tween the city and Poland. The actual boundaries of the city shall be delimited by a commission dimention within six by a commission appointed within six months from the peace and to include three representatives chosen by the alled and associated powers and one each by Germany and Poland.

HIGH	SPOTS	IN	PE/	ACE
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pendence 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

Germany may have only 100 unarmed seaplanes, to search for mines off her coast. Germany will pay an indem-nity, the amount of which is not yet fixed, the initial payment to be 25,000,000,000 marks, about \$6,000,000,000 marks, about \$6,000,000,000,000 marks, about \$6,000,000,000,000 marks, about \$6,000,000,000,000 marks, about \$6,000,00

diplomatic or consular establishments in the German concessions of Tientsin and Hankow and in other Chinese territory except Klaochow and agrees to return to China at her own expense all the astronomical instruments selzed 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 senounces all her rights, titles and privileges under the act of Algedras and the Franco-German agreements of 1909 and 1911 and under all treaties and arrangements with the sherifian empire. She undertakes not to intervane in any negotiations as to Mo-rocco between France and other powers, accepts all the consequences of the French protectorate and renounces the capitula-tions. diplomatic or consular establishments in

dons. EGYPT.-Germany recognizes the Brit-ish 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 intervene in, any negotiations about to intervene in any negotiations about Egypt between Great Britain and other powers.

Explicit 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 commis-sion of public debt. Germany consents to the transfer to Great Britain of the pow-ers given to the late sultan of Turkey for securing the free navigation of the Suez canal. Arrangements for property belonging to German nationals in Exypt are mide similar to those in the case of Morocco and other countries. Anglo-Egyptian goods entering Germany shall enjoy the same treatment as British goods.

Boods. TURKEY AND BULGARIA. Germany accepts all arrangements which the allled 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. BUANTUNG Germany cedes to Ja-

military or commercial, with a person-nel of 15,000 men, including officers, and no reserve force of any character. Consectution is shoulded only character.

military or commercial, with a person-and no reserve force of any character. Conscription is aboilshed, only voluniary period of 25 years' service for officers and it for men. No member of the Ger-man mercantile marine will be permitted any naval training. All German vessels of war in foreign ports, and the German high sea fleet in-terned at Scapa Flow will be surren-dered, the final disposition of these shifts to be decided upon by the allied and as-sociated powers. The decided upon by the allied and as-sociated powers. TRIM-The armed forces of Germany mist not include any military or naval and the forces of the search to be decided upon by the allied and as-sociated powers. TRISONERS OF WAR.-The repatria-tion of Germany resoners and interned tivilians is to be carried out without de-any and at Germany's expense by a com-mission composed of representatives of the allies and Germany. Those under sentence for offenses against discipline are to be repatrinted 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 re-timesion composed of representatives of the allies on their territories, agree to completion of their sentence. Until Germany has surrendred persons guilty of offenses against the laws and customs of war, the allies have the right to re-timesion composed of neight and maintain the graves, and to afford to the completion of their sentence. The SPONSIBILITIES.-The allied and set of the remains of their sublers. The exemperor, not for an offense maintaining or erecting suitable monu-ments over the graves, and to afford to the action of the regards for the repatria-tion of the remains of their special tri-buing the solution of their sentence. The exemperor's surrender is to be rougested of Holland, and a special tri-buing the offense against international ments of the right of defense. It is to be guided "by the highest motives ef-identing the solem obligations of in-te

fix the punishment it feels should be imposed. Fersons 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 gioint tribunals of the states concerned. Germany shall hand over to the asso-ciated governments either jointly or sev-erally all persons so accused and all documents and information necessary to have full knowledge of the incriminat-ins acts, the discovery of the offenders and the just appreciation of the respon-sibility. billty.

Section Seven-Reparation.

The allied and associated govern-ments affirm, and Germany accepts on behalf of herself and her allies, the re-sponsibility for causing all the loss and damage to which the allied and associated governments and their an-tioanis have been subjected as a con-sequence of the war imposed upon them by the aggression of the enemy states.

German authorities in 1870, belonging then to M. Reuher, and to restore the French flags taken during the war of 1870 and

fans taken during the war of 1870 and 1871. FINANCES -- Powers to which German territory is ceded will assume a cer-tain portion of the German prewar debt, the amount to be fixed by the repara-tions commission on the basis of the ratio between the revenue and of the ceded territory and Germany's total rev-enues for the three years preceding the war. In view, however, of the special circumstances under which Alsace-Lor-ratine 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 Ger-many's prewar debt there, nor will Po-land share in certain German debts in-curred for the expression 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 repara-tion 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 inter-national financial and economic organiza-tions. Germany is required to pay the total

tions. 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 pay-ments for imports as the allies may deem necessary.

after making such provisions for pay-ments 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-Hun-gary in connection with the financial sup-port extended by her to them during the war and to transfer, to the allies all claims against Austria-Hungary. Bui-garia or Turkey in connection with agree-ments made during the war. Germany confirms the renunciation of the treaties of Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk. On the request of the reparations com-mission Germany will expropriate any rights or interests of her nationals in public utilities in ceded territories, and in Turkey. China, Russia, Austria-Hun-gary and Bulgaria, and transfer them to the reparations commission, which will credit her with their value. Germany guarantees to repay to Bra-sil the fund arising from the sale of Sec

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

Brazil to withdraw from Germany. Section Eight—Economic Clauces. 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 olls, artificial silk and worked 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 must give 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 German territory ceded to Po-land, with the right of observation of a similar exception for Luxemburg. SHIPPING—Ships of the allied and associated powers shall 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, coast-ing trade and towage, even in territorial waters. Ships of a country having no seacoast may be registered at some one place within its territory. Therate to give the trade of the allied and and markings and on condition of reciprocity to respect the laws and indicial decisions of allied and associated suards against unfair competition and in particular to suppress the use of false wrappings and markings and on condition of vines and spirits. TRATMENT OF NATIONALS.-Ger-many shall impose no exceptional taxes or restrictions upon the nationals of the allied and adsociated states for a period of five years and, unless the league of na-tions acts, for an additional five years. German nationality shall not continue to attach to a person who has become a antional of an allied or associated state. Section Eight-Economic Clauces.

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

perishable goods. German divert traffic from its nort favor of her own trainspe-maintain "control stations" with transmigration traffic, arthough one tax discriming Gernadoy may may no. 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 fac-tors, 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 sha is free to open or close her maritime coast-ing trade. FREE ZONES IN PORTS-Free zones existing in German ports on August 1.

existing in German ports on August 1, 1914, must be maintained with due facili-ties as to warehouse and packing, without discrimination, and without charges ex-cept for expenses of administration and use. Goods leaving the free zones for consumption in Germany and goods brought into the free zones from Ger-many shall be subject to the ordinary im-port and expect terms.

many shall be subject to the ordinary im-port and export taxes. INTERNATIONAL RIVERS-The Elbe from the junction of the Vitava, the Vi-tava from Prazue, the Oder from Oppa, the Niemen from Grodho and the Danube from Utm are declared international, to-gether with their connections. The ri-parlan states must ensure good conditions of navigation within their territories un-less a special organization exists therefor. Otherwise appeal may be had to a special tribunal of the league of mations, which also may arrange for a general interna-tional waterways convention. The Elbe and Oder are to be placed under international commissions to meet within three months.

THE DANUBE-The European Danube THE DANUBE—The European Danube commission reassumed its prewar pow-ers, but for the time being with repre-sentatives of only Great Britain, France, Italy and Roumania. The upper Danube is to be administered by a new interna-tional commission until a definite statute be drawn up at a conference of the pow-ers nominated by the allied and asso-clated governments within one year after the peace.

claied 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 com-posed of four representatives of France, which shall in addition select the presi-dent four of Germany, and two each of Great Britain. Italy, Belgium, Switzer-land, and the Netherlands.

Section Twelve.

Great Britain, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, and the Netherlands. Section Tweive. RAILWAYS—Germary in addition to most favored nation treatment on her railways agrees to co-operate in the establishment of through ticket services for passengers and bargarge; to insure communication by rail be-tween the allied, associated and other states; to allow construction or im-provement within twenty-five years of such lines as necessary and to con-form her rolling stock to enable its in-corporation in trains of the allied or 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 establish-ment of postal and telegraphic service, as provided. ZEECHO-SLOVAKIA.— To assure Czecho-SlovAkia access to the sea, spe-cial rights are given her both north and south. Toward the Adriatic she is permitted to run her own through trains to Flume and Trieste. To the north Germany is to lease her for 99 years spaces in Hamburg and Steitin, the details to be worked out by a com-mission of three representing Czecho-Slovakia. Germany and Great Eritain. THE KIEL CANAL—The Kiel canal is to remain free and open to war and merchant ships of all nations at peace with Germany, subject goods and ships of all states are to be treated on terms of absolute equality, and no taxes to be imposed beyond those necessary for upkeep and improvement for which Germany is to be responsible. In case of violation of or diagreement as to those provisions, any state may appear to the league of nations, and may de mand the appointment of an interna-tional commission. For preliminary hearing of complaints Germany state. .

Section Thirteen.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANI-ZATION-Members of the league of na-tions agree to establish a permanent of-ganization to promote international ad-justment of labor conditions, to consist of an annual international labor confer-ence and an international labor office.

Section Three-European Political Classes.

Classes. BELGIUM.-Germany is to consent to the abrogation of the treaties of 1839 by which Belgium was established as a neu-trai state and to agree in advance to any onvention with which the allied and as-octated powers may determine to replace on the state and to agree in advance to any oversion with which the allied and as-octated powers may determine to replace of the state and to agree the full sover-eignty of Belgium our tights over the cities of Moresnet and to ver part of have of Belgium all rights over the cities of which are to be entitled within six on the to protest against this change of main of the frontier, and various regu-tions of the frontier, and various regu-ations. A commission is to settle the details of the frontier, and various regu-tions for change of nationality are lab.

LUXEMBOURG. - Germany renounces her various treaties and conventions with the grand duchy of Luxembourg, recog-nizes' that it ceased to be a part of the German zoliverein from January 1 last, renounces all right of exploitation of the duction of 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, Ger-many will not maintain any fortifica-tions or armed forces less than fifty illometers to the east of the Rhine-bid any maneuvers, nor maintain any works to facilitate mobilization. In case of violation, "she shall be re-garded as committing a hostile act the powers who sign the pres-ent treaty and as intending to disturb the council of the present treaty of y virtue of the present treaty of the council of the league of nations the council of the league of nations with the necessary to address to be an and the negation which the council of the league of nations with the head of the gray of the council of the league of nations the source of the sourd to respond to the source of the source of a store the part of the league of nations with the head of the present treaty of the council of the league of nations the source of the source of the source of the council of the league of nations to the source of the source of the source of the source of the the council of the source of the source of the source of the the council of the source of the sour

her." ALSACE-LORRAINE.—After recog-nition of the moral obligation to re-pair the wrong done in 1871 by Ger-many to France and the people of Al-acce-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

Contractions is regulated by detailed provisions distinguishing those who have to make of international application therefor, and those for whom naturalization is open after three years. The last-named class internation of the second structure of the second structure

holzbach and on the east the town of Homburg. In order to secure the rights and welfare of the population and guaran-tee to France entire freedom in work-ing 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 repre-

Germany and Poland. A convention, the terms of which shall be fixed by the five alled and associated powers, shall be concluded between Po-land and Danzig, which shall include Dan-zig 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 facili-ties, the control and administration of the Vistula and the whole through railway

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 postal, tele-graph 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. The population of the city and place its foreign relations and the diplomatic protection of its citizens abroad in charge of Poland. The population of the population. The again of the population of the self-determination of the population. The diplomatic south of Kappel, Schleswig and Friedrichstadt, along the Eider to the North sea, south of Tonning; the workmen's and a iddiers' council shall be disolved, and the territory administered by an international commission of five, of whom Norway and Sweden shall be invite to name two. The fortifications and the islands of Heigsland and Dune are to be destroyed usder the supervision of the salies by German labor and the sentence. They may not be former fussian empire, to part of the former Russian empire, to fussia, to recognize the full force of and the former Russian to fuse of the sentence into by the allied into and the former Russian to fuse of and the territories which were a part of the former Russian to fuse of and the former Russian to fuse of and the territories which were and to recognize the full force of and the former Russian to fuse of the sentence into by the allied and sesociated powers formally respondence of the present theread. The sentence is the full force of all trenties entered into by the allied and sesociated powers formally respondence the right of Russia to obtain treation of the principle and teres and the recognize the full force of all treating entered into by the allied and sesociated powers formally respondence the right of Russia to obtain treation of the principle and teparation of the principle and teparation o

Section Five-German Rights Outside Europe

Ity. CHINA.-Germany renounces in favor of China all privilages and indeminities resulting from the Hoxer protocol of 1007, and all buildings, wharves, barracks, forts, munitions of warships, while each plants and other public property except

SHANTUNG.—Germany cedes to J pan all rights, titles and privileges, s inbly hs to Kinochow, and the ra roads, mines and cables acquired her treaty with China of March 1897, and other agreements as to Sho Jnrall.

All German rights to the railroad from Tsingtau to Tsinaufu, including all facili-tiles and mining rights and rights of ex-ploitation, pass equally to Shanghal and Chefoo, the cables free of all charges. All German state property, movable and im-movable, in Kiaochow is acquired by Japan free of all charges.

Section Six.

In order to render possible the initia-tion of a general limitation of the arma-ments of all nations, Germany undertakes directly to observe the military, naval and air clauses which follow:

and nir clauses which follow: MILITARY FORCES.—The demobili-ration of the Germany army must take place within two months of the peace. Its strength may not exceed 100,000, in-cluding 4,000 officers, with not over seven divisions of infantry and three of cavalry, and to be devoted exclu-sively 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

more than two army corps headquarters staffs. The great German general staff is abolished. The army administrative serv-ice, 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 accord-ance with the growth of population. None of these may be assembled for military training.

ARMAMENTS-All establishments for ARMAMENTS—All establishments for the manufacturing, preparation or stor-age of arms and munitions of war, ex-cept those specifically excepted, must be closed within three months of the peace and their personnel dismissed. The exact amount of armament and munitions al-lowed 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 arms, munitions and war material. Ger-

arms, munitions and war material. Ger-many may not manufacture such ma-terial for foreign governments. CONSCRIPTION - Conscription is aboliated in Germany. The enlisted per-sonnel must be maintained by voluntary sonnel must be maintained by voluntary enlistment for terms of twelve consecu-tive years, the number of discharges be-fore the expiration of that term not in any year to exceed 5 per cent of the total effectives. Officers remaining in the serv-ice must agree to serve to the age of forty-five years and newly appointed offi-cers must agree to serve actively for twenty-five years. No military schools except those abso-nutely indispensable for the units allowed shall exist in Germany two months after the peace. No associations such as so-cieties of discharged soldiers, shooting or touring clubs, educational establishments or universities may occupy themselves

or universities may occupy themselv-with military matters. All measures

with military matters. All measures of mobilization are forbidden. FORTRESSES.-All fortilied works, for-tresses and field works situated in Ger-man territory within a zone 50 kilo-meters (30 miles) east of the Rhine will be dismantled within three months. The construction of any new fortifications there is forbidden. The fortified works on the southern and eastern frontiers, however, may remain

on the southern and eastern frontiers, however, may remain. CONTROL.-Interallied commissions of control will see to the execution of the provisions, for which a time limit is set, the maximum named being three months. They may establish headquarters at the German seat of government and go to any part of Germany desired. Germany must give them complete facilities, pay their expenses and also the expenses of execution of the treaty, including the labo-and material necessary in demolition, de-struction or surrender of war equipment NAVAL.-The German say must be

struction or surrender of war equipment NAVAL.—The German navy must be demobilized within a period of two months after the pence. She will be al-lowed six small hattle ships, six light cruisers, twelve destroyers, twelve tor-pedo boats and no submarface, either

sequence of the var imposed upon them by the aggression of the enemy states. The total obligation of Germany to pay, as defined in the category of dam-ages, is to be determined and notified to her after a fair hearing and not later than May 1, 1921, by an inter-allied reparation commission. At the same time a schedule of payments to discharge the obligation within thirty years shall be presented. These pay-ments are subject to postponement in certain contingencies. Germany irrev-ocably recognizes the full authority of this commission, agrees to supply it with all the necessary information and to pass legislation to effectuate its findings. She further agrees to restore to the allies cash and certain articles which can be identified. As an immediate step toward resto-ration Germany shall pay within two years 20,000,000 marks in either gold goods, ships, or other specific forms of payment, with the under-standing 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 eivilians by acts of crueity ordered by the enemy and to civilians in the occupied territory; (c) damages caused to civilians by acts of war, directly or Indirectly; (b) damages caused to civilians by acts of prop-restended by pensions and separation al-lowances capitalized at the signature of this treaty; (e) damages to prop-restended by pensions and separation al-lowances capitalized at the signature of this treaty; (e) damages to prop-restended by pensions and separation di-lowances capitalized at the signature of this treaty; (e) damages to prop-erty other than maval or military ma-terials; (f) damages to civilians by be-ing forced to labor; (g) damages in the form of levies or fines imposed by the enemy.

enemy. In periodically estimating Germany's In periodically estimating Germany's capacity to pay the reparation com-mission shall examine the German sys-tem of taxation, first to the end that the sums for reparation which Ger-many is required to pay shall become a charge upon all her revenues, prior to that for the service or discharge of the sumsting the service of the serv to that for the service of discharge of any domestic loan, and, secondly, so as to satisfy itself that in general the German scheme of taxation is fully as heavy proportionately as that of any of the powers represented on the com-

mission. The commission may require Germany

netwy proportionately as that of any mission. The commission may require Germany to give from time to time, by way of guaranty, issues of bonds or other oblica-tions to cover succ 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 its debt as follows: Twenty billion marks, gold, payable not later than May 1, 1921, without in-terest; forty billion marks, gold, bearing 25 per cent interest between 1921 and 1925 and thereafter 5 per cent, with a 1 per cent interest between 1921 and 1925 and thereafter 5 per cent, with a 1 per cent shifting fund payment begin-ning in 1926; and an undertaking to de-liver forty billion marks, gold bonds bear-ing interest at 5 per cent, under terms to be fixed by the commission. BHIPPING - The German government recognizes the right of the alles to the replacement, ton for ten and class for class, of all merchant ships and fishing hoats lost or damaged owing to the war, and agrees to code to the alles all Ger-man merchant ships of 1,600 tons gross and upward; one-half of her ships between foo and 1.000 tons gross and out-quarter of her steam trawlers and other fishing boats. These ships are to be delivered within two montas to the reparation of the evidencing the transfer of the ships used in the comment of reparation the defined payrement further agrees to build merchant ships for the account from the allies to the amount of not ex-ceeding 200,000 tons gross and out-off they to build merchant ships for the account of the evidencing the transfer of she ships used for inken allies in the product of the allies to the reparation of the evidencing the transfer of the ships used of each. to be restored within the allies to the reparations of the defines to the reparations of the shifts the amount of loss act cov-red by such restitution to be made for the products, dyestiffs and chemical drugs in products, dyestiffs and chemical drugs in the negative so delive

DEVASTATED AREAS. Germany un-DEVASTATED AREAS.-Germany un-dertakes to devote her economic re-sources directly to the physical restora-tion of the invaded areas. The reparation commission is suthorized to require Ger-many to replace the destroyed articles by the followery of animals, machinery, etc., existing in Germany, and to manufacture pages; all with due consideration for Ger-many's essential domestic requirements. Germany is to restore within six months the Koran of the Caliph Othman, former-by at Medina, to the King of Heddas, and he skull of the Sultan Okwawa, formerby in German East Africa, to his Britansic materials also to restore to the French government is also to restore to the French

conditions are attached to Germany's readmission to several. PREWAR DEBTS. — A system of clearing houses is to be created within three months, one in Germany and one in each allied and associated state which adopts the plan for the payment of prewar debts, including those aris-ing from contracts suspended by 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 arbitrai tribunal. The allied and associated states may liquidate Ger-man private property within their territories as compensation for prop-erty of their nationals not restored or paid for by Germany for debts owed to their nationals by German na-tionals and for other claims against Germany. Germany is to compensate its nationals for such lowsee and to tionals and for other claims against Germany. Germany is to compensate its nationals for such losses and to deliver within six months all docu-ments relating to property held by its nationals in 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 governments for acts under receptional war measures abandoned. CONTRACTS – Prewar contracts be-tween allied and associated nations, ex-cepting the United States, Japan and Bra-zli, and German nationals, are canceled except for debts for accounts already performed, agreements for the transfer of property where the property had al-

of property where the property had al-ready passed, lenses of land and houses, contracts of mortgage, pledge or lien, mining concessions, contracts with gov-ernments and insurance contracts.

Mixed arbitral tribunes shall be es-tablished 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 dis-putes as to contracts concluded before the present peace treaty. ie present peace treaty, INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY RIGHTS-

INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY RIGHTS-Industrial, literary and artistic property are re-established, the special war meas-ures of the allied and associated powers are ratified and the right reserved to impose conditions on the use of German 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 can-celled. celled.

Section Nine.

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

RELIGIOUS MISSIONS .- The allied and Associated powers agree that the proper-ties of religious missions in territories be-longing or ceded to them shall continue in their work under control of the powers. Germany renouncing all claims in their behalf.

Section Ten.

Section Ten. AERIAL NAVIGATION.-Alteraft 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 air-dromes, and with most favored nation planes as to internal commercial traffic in Germany. Germany agrees to accept allied certificates of nationality, air-worthiness or competency or licenses and to apply the convention relative to accept and associated powers to her own alteraft 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. the above convention.

Section Eleven.

Section Eleven. FREEDOM OF TRANSIT.-Germany must grant freedom of transit through her territories by mail or water to per-sons, goods, ships, carriages, and mails from or to any of the alled or anso-clated powers, without customs or transit duties, undue delays, restrictions or dis-triminations based on nationality, means of transport, or place of entry of de-partaire Goods in transit shall be assured all possible speed of journey, especially

The former is composed of four rep-resentatives of each state, two from the The former is composed of four rep-resentatives of each state, two from the government and one each from the em-ployers and the employed, each of them may vote individually. It will be a de-liberative legislation body, its measures taking the form of draft conventions or recommendations for legislation, which if passed by two-thirds vote must be sub-mitted to the law-making authority in every state participating. Each govern-ment may enact the terms into law; ap-prove the principle, but modify them to local needs; leave the actual legislation in case of a federal state to local legis-latures, or reject the convention altogeth-er without further obligation. The international labor office is es-tablished at the seat of the league of nations and part of its organization. It is to collect and distribute information on labor throughout the world and prepare agenda for the conference.

agenda for the conference. It will publish a periodical in French and English and possibly other lan-guages. Each state agrees to make to it for presentation to the conference an annual report of measures taken to execute

nual 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 ap-plication of the international conven-tions adopted at Berne in 1906 prohib-iting night work for women and the use of white phosphorus in the man-ufacture of matches; and the employ-ment of women and children at night or in unhealthy work, of women before and after childbirth, includiaz mater-nity benefit, and of children as regards minimum age. minimum age.

Section Fourteen.

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 bridgehead statistical probability of the conditions are faithfully carried out by Germany certain districts. Including the bridgehead of Cologne, will be evacuated at the expiration of five years occur and the territory hearest the Belgian frontier, will be evacuated after 15 years. In case the weat of Cologne, will be evacuated after 15 years. In case the bridgehead of her obligations, either bridgehead of Maine, will be reached after 15 years. In case the vacuated after 15 years. In case the bridgehead of her obligations, either bridgehead of her obligations, either during the bridgehead of Maine, will be reached after 15 years. In case the vacuated after 15 years. In case the bridgehead of her obligations, either during the bridgehead of Maine, will be reached after 16 years for the associated routed after 16 years. In case the whole or part of her obligations, either during the occupation or after the fixed have expired, the whole or part of the associated roverments of the new frontier shall return as soon of the to years Germany complete with all frequisitions and are to abstain from a the tert on the search of the new frontier shall return as soon of the alled and associated roverments and the equilibrium states the accupation of the associated of a subsequent convention or emained by a subsequent convention areas and the term of the section of the term of the term of the term of the term o

Section Fifteen.

and effect
Section Fifteen.
MISCELLANEOUS – Germany nation in foregoing the full validity of the last set of peace and additional conventions to any opeace and additional conventions to any opeace in the full validity of the last set of peace and additional conventions to any opeace and additional conventions to additional conventions of additional conventions of additional convention of the last set of the set o