

pressed intelligently only when the voters understand the issues which they are to decide. In order to insure the maximum of information the federal government should issue a national bulletin under bipartisan control — such bulletin to place before the people the important acts of administration and legislation with space set apart for editorial comment, such editorial space to be divided between the several parties and party factions in proportion to voting strength in congress. The bulletin should be published at such intervals as may seem best and should be furnished at not more than cost to such voters as desire to subscribe for it.

Summary of the Peace Treaty

Following is the official summary of the peace treaty, as issued at Versailles, May 7, by the allied governments:

The treaty provides that:

- Germany shall be bound to accept any agreement reached with her former allies.
- Germany restores Alsace-Lorraine to France.
- Germany accepts internationalization of the Saar basin temporarily.
- Promulgates the league of nations.
- Danzig permanently internationalized.
- Germany agrees to territorial changes toward Belgium and Denmark, and in East Prussia.
- Germany cedes most of upper Silesia to Poland.
- Germany renounces all her territorial and political rights outside of Europe.
- Germany recognizes total independence of German Austria, Czecho-Slovakia and Poland.
- German army reduced to 100,000 men, including officers.
- Conscription within German territories abolished.
- All German forts for fifty kilometers east of the Rhine razed.
- All importation, exportation and nearly all production of war materials stopped.
- Allied occupation of parts of Germany to continue until reparation made.
- Any German violation of conditions pertaining to the Rhine zone constitute an act of war.
- German navy reduced to six battleships, six light cruisers and twelve torpedo boats, with no submarines.
- German navy personnel to consist of not over 15,000.
- All other war vessels must be surrendered or destroyed.
- Germany forbidden to build forts controlling the Baltic.
- All Helgoland fortifications must be demolished.
- Kiel canal to be open to all nations.
- Germany must surrender her fourteen submarine cables.
- Germany's naval and military air forces abolished after October 1.
- Germany to accept full responsibility for all damage to allied and associated governments and nationals.
- Germany must reimburse all civilian damages, beginning with an initial payment of 20,000,000,000 marks.
- Subsequent payments in reparation to be secured by a bond issue approved by the reparation commission.
- Germany must devote her economic resources to rebuilding devastated regions.
- Germany must revert to pre-war "most favored nations" tariffs without discrimination.
- Germany must allow freedom of transit through her territories to allied nationals.
- Germany must accept highly detailed provisions as to pre-war debts, unfair competition and other economic and financial matters.
- Germany must accept highly detailed provisions for internationalization of roads and rivers.
- The ex-kaiser to be tried by an international high court.
- Other violators of laws of war to be tried.
- Holland to be asked to extradite the ex-kaiser.
- Germany is responsible for delivering other violators of international law.
- Germany to accept the league of nations in principle but without membership.
- International labor body created.
- Various international bodies to execute provisions of the treaty.

Commission created to govern the Saar basin pending a plebescite fifteen years hence.

Commissions created for plebescites in Malmedy, Echleswig and East Prussia.

Details of disposition of German fleet and cables left to allied powers.

Disposition of former German colonies also left to allies.

Commissioners to supervise the Saar valley, Danzig and oversee plebescites will act under direction of the League of Nations.

Germany cedes to Belgium 382 square miles of territory between Luxemburg and Holland.

Germany's cession to Poland isolates East Prussia from the remainder of Germany.

Germany's cessions to Poland comprise 27,686 square miles; to France 5,600 square miles (Alsace-Lorraine).

Germany consents to the treaty establishing Belgium as a neutral state.

Luxemburg ceases to be a member of the German tariff union.

All Hohenzollern property in Alsace-Lorraine goes to France without payment.

France gains permanent possession of Saar coalmines regardless of result of Saar plebescite.

Besides upper Silesia, Germany cedes the greater part of Posen and West Prussia to Poland.

Germany cedes Memel to the associated powers.

Free use of Danzig waterways and port facilities are assured to Poland.

Germany accepts abrogation of the Brest-Litovsk treaty.

Allies reserve right for Russia to obtain reparation from Germany.

Allies will retain German hostages until persons accused of war crimes are surrendered.

Reciprocal exchange of informations regarding dead prisoners and places of burial provided for.

Total of German indemnities to be determined by an inter-allied commission before May 1, 1921, after a fair hearing.

Schedule will be fixed for discharge of German indemnity obligations within thirty years.

Germany irrevocably recognizes full authority of inter-allied reparations commission.

Germany's initial indemnity payment (twenty billion marks) shall be made in gold, goods and ships.

Germany must pay civilians for acts of cruelty ordered by her representatives.

Germany must pay for maltreatment of prisoners.

Germany must pay damages for enforced labor by civilians for levies or fines imposed.

Germany renounces to China remainder of boxer indemnities.

Germany renounces to China all property and concessions in China except Kiao Chan.

Germany renounces all rights in Morocco.

Germany recognizes British protectorate over Egypt.

Germany cedes to Japan all rights in Shantung peninsula.

Germany must demobilize within two months after peace signed.

All German munitions establishments must be closed within three months after peace signed, except where otherwise specified by allies.

No militaristic societies shall be permitted in Germany.

German warships may be replaced only at expiration of twenty years for battleships and fifteen years for destroyers.

To discharge her indemnity obligations, Germany's domestic taxation system must be proportionately as great as that in any allied country.

Germany must agree to build 200,000 tons of shipping annually for the account of the allies for five years.

Germany must restore French flags taken in Franco-Prussian war of 1870.

Germany must pay entire cost of armies of occupation from date of armistice.

Germany to confirm renunciation of the treaty of Bucharest.

All German concessions in Turkey, Brazil, Russia, Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria to be transferred to allied reparations commission and credited to Germany.

Clearing houses to be established in all belligerent countries to handle adjustment of pre-war debts and contracts.

Fire insurance contracts not considered dissolved by the war.

Allies may liquidate German property to their

nations not recompensed by Germany and for debts owned their nationals by German nationals.

All signatories agree to international control of opium traffic.

All German ports, free before the war, must continue in that status.

Parts of Elbe, Oder, Danube and Niemen rivers internationalized.

The Rhine is placed under control of an Allied German commission.

Belgium to be permitted to build a canal connecting the Rhine and the Meuse.

Czecho-Slovakia to have rail rights into Fiume and Trieste.

Germany must lease Czecho-Slovakia wharfage in Hamburg and Stettin for ninety-nine years.

International labor office to be established in Geneva as part as League of Nations organizations.

First meeting of the international labor body will be held in October at Washington (simultaneously with first League of Nations meeting to discuss international eight-hour day.

Germany to accept all decrees as to German ships by allied prize courts.

The treaty becomes effective for each nation as that nation formally ratifies it.

Making Aristocracy Safe

OUR GENERALS TAKE TITLES OF KNIGHT FROM BRITISH KING

The following is a dispatch carried by the Associated Press:

Cologne, April 13.—Gen. Joseph T. Dickman, commander of the Third United States army, was today made knight commander of the Order of the Bath by Gen. Sir Herbert Plumer, commander of the British army of occupation on behalf of King George.

The following general officers of the American army were made knight commanders of the Order of St. Michael and St. George: Brig. Gen. George Bell, Jr., commanding the Thirty-third division; Maj. Gen. William Lassiter, chief artillery officer of the Third army; Brig. Gen. John L. Hines, commander of the Third army corps, and Brig. Gen. Charles H. Muir, commander of the Twenty-eighth division.

The following were made commanders of the Order of the Bath: Brig. Gen. Malin Craig, chief of staff of the Third army, and Brig. Gen. Harry A. Smith, in charge of civil affairs in the American occupied zone.

Col. John Montgomery, assistant chief of staff for Gen. Dickman; Col. David H. Biddle, liaison officer for the Third army with the British; Col. William P. Wooten, chief engineer of the Third army, and Col. Horace Stebbins, assistant chief of staff of the Third army corps, were made commanders of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

The distinguished service order was conferred upon Col. S. H. Williams, assistant chief of staff of Gen. Dickman.

During the ceremonies of the day a brigade of the Durham light infantry served as guard of honor. In making presentations of the honors, Gen. Plumer said that the "friendships formed on the battlefields between America and Great Britain cannot be destroyed in the days of peace."

We shall have our little titled class in America, thanks to the British King's action. Gen. Pershing is now "Sir John" in England, anyhow, and here if he chooses. Our Gen. Dickman, commander of the Third army, is made a Knight Commander of the Bath. He will be "Sir Joseph" and his wife "Lady Dickman." Those that "dearly love a lord" or a knight are not all English.

In England such men as Gladstone, Carlyle and others refused any title, setting too high a value upon their own dignity. Some American soldiers have missed an opportunity to take democracy seriously.—Chicago Examiner.

RECOGNITION FOR PRIVATE

There doubtless are many who consider that a distinction bestowed upon a general is a still

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