Must Accept League; Agree to Trial of Former Kaiser

TREATY GIVEN TO HUNS MAKES WORLD CHANGES

Vast Number of Alterations Made in Boundaries of Nations; France and Belgium Get Reparation for Loss.

(Continued From Page Two.)

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 for 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.

Will Regulate Vistula.

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 convention, of which the terms will be fixed by the five allied and associated powers will be entered into Poland, Germany and Danzig, to assure 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 nationality of inhabitants.

Danzig Free City.

Danzig: Danzig and the district immediately about it is to be constituted into the "free city of Danzig" under the guarantee of the league of nations. A high commissioner appointed by the league and president 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.

Poland Protects Danzig

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, through a free area in the port; insure to Poland the free use of all the city's water ways, docks and other port facilities, the control and administration of the Vistula and the whole through railway systems within the city and postal, telegraph and telephonic communication between Poland and Danzig; provided against discrimination against Poles within the city and place its foreign relations and the diplomatic protection of its citizens abroad in charge of Poland.

Plan Denmark Border.

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 Kappel, Schleswig and Friedrichstadt along the Eider to the North Sea south of Tonning; the workmen's and soldiers' councils shall be dissolved; and the territory administered by an international commission of five, of whom Norway and Sweden shall be invited to name two.

Plan Voting Systems.

The commission shall insure a free and secret vote in three zones. That between the German-Danish frontier and a line running south of the Island of Alsen, north of Flensburg and south of Tondern to the North Sea north of the Island of Sylt will vote as a unit within three weeks after evacuation. Within five weeks after this vote the second zone, whose southern boundary runs from the North Sea south of the Island of Fehr to the Baltic south of Sygum, will vote by communes. Two weeks after that vote the third zone running to the limit of evacuation also will vote by communes. The international commission will then draw a new frontier on the basis of these plebiscites and with due regard for geographical and economic conditions. Germany will renounce all sovereignty over territories north of this line in favor of the associated government, who will hand them over to Denmark.

Heligoland: The factions, military aims and harbors of the island of Heligloand 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 factions 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 Brest-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 former Russian empire, and to recognize the frontiers as determined thereon. The allied and associated powers formally reserve the right of Russia to obtain restitution and reparation of the principles of the present treaty.

Renounce Foreign Rights.

German rights outside Europe: Outside Europe, Germany renounces all rights, titles and privileges as to its own or its 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 its 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 reparation of German nationals and as to the conditions on which German subjects of European origin shall reside, hold property or carry on business.

Must Pay Reparation.

Germany undertakes to pay reparation for damages suffered by French nationals in the Cameroons 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 convention of November 4, 1911 and September 29, 1912, and undertakes to pay to France in accordance with an estimate presented and approved 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 government exercising authority.

Tien Tsin to China.

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 or 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 its own expense all the astronomical instruments seized in 1900 and 1901.

China will, however, take no measures for disposal of German property in the legation quarter at Penking 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.

Renounce Chinese Claims.

Germany renounces all claims against China or any allied and associated governments for the internment or reparation of its citizens in China and for the seizure or liquidation of German interests there since August 14, 1917. It renounces in favor of Great Britain its state property in the British concession at Canton and of France and China jointly of the property of the German school in the French concession at Shanghai.

End Siam Agreements.

Siam: Germany recognizes that all agreements between herself and Siam including the right of extraterritorality ceased July 22, 1917. All German public property except consular and diplomatc premises passes without compensation to Siam, German private property to be dealt with in accordance with the economic clauses. Germany waives all claims against Siam for the seizure and condemnation of her ships liquidation of her property, or internment of her nationals.

Renounce Rights in Liberia.

Liberia: Germany renounces all rights under the international arrangements of 1911 and 1912 regarding Liberia, more particularly the right to nominate a receiver of the customs, and disinterest herself in any further negotiations for the rehabilitation of Liberia.

It regards as abrogated all commercial treaties and agreements between itself and Liberia and recognizes Liberia's right to determine the status and condition of the reestablishment of Germans in Liberia.

Morocco: Germany renounces all its rights, titles and privileges under the act of Algeciras and the Franco-German agreements of 1909 and 1911, and under all treaties and arrangement with the Sherifian empire. It 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.

The Sherifian government shall have complete liberty of action in regard to German nationals, and all German-protected persons shall be subject to the common law. All movable and immovable German property, including mining rights, may be sold at public auction, the proceeds to be paid to the Sherifian government and deducted from the reparation account. Germany is also required to relinquish its interests in the State Bank of Morocco. All Moroccan goods entering Germany shall have the same privilege as French goods.

Britain to Rule Turkey.

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 it with Egypt. It undertakes not to intervene 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 public debt.

Germany consents 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-Egyptain goods entering Germany shall enjoy the same treatment as British goods.

Shantung to Japs.

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, 1897, and other agreements as to Shantung. All German rights to the railroad from Tsing Tao to Tsinaufu, including all facilities and mining rights and rights of exploitation, pass equally to Japan, and the cables from Tsingtao to Shanghai and Chofoo, the cables free of all charges. All German state property, movable and immovable, in Kiaochow is acquired by Japan free of all charges.

Abolish Hun General Staff.

Military, naval and air: 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 German 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 international 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.

Reduce Army Budget.

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. Employes of the German states, such as customs officers, first guards and coast guards, may not exceed the number in 1913. Local police may be increased only in accordance with the growth of population. None of these may be assembled for military training.

Terms of Disarmament.

Armaments: All establishments for the manufacturing, preparation, storage or design 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 to 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 materials. Germany may not manufacture such materials for foreign governments.

Abolish Conscription.

Conscription: Conscription is abolished in Germany. The enlisted personnel must be maintained by voluntary enlistment for terms of 12 consecutive years, the number of discharges before the expiration of that term not in any year to exceed 5 per cent of the total effectives. Officers remaining in the service must agree to serve to the age of 45 years, and newly appointed officers must agree to serve actively for 25 years.

No Military Schools.

No military schools except those absolutely indispensable for the units allowed shall exist in Germany two months after the peace. No associations such as societies of discharged soldiers, shooting or touring clubs, educational establishments or university may occupy themselves with military matters. All measures of mobilization are forbidden.

Fortresses: All fortified works, fortresses and field works situated in German territory within a zone of 50 kilometers 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.

Commission in Control.

Control: Interallied commission of control will see 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 labor and material necessary in demolition, destruction or surrender of war equipment.

Allowed No Subs.

Naval: The German navy must be demobilized within a period of two months after the peace. She will be allowed six small battleships, six light cruisers, 12 destroyers, 12 torpedo boats, and no submarines, either 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 members 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. Germany must surrender 42 modern destroyers, 50 modern torpedo boats, and all submarines, with their salvage vessels, all war vessels under construction, including submarines, must be broken up.

Use Others for Commerce.

War vessels not otherwsie provided for, are to be placed in reserve or used for commercial purposes. Replacement of ships except those lost can take place only at the end of 20 years for battleships and 15 years for destroyers. The largest armored ship Germany will be permitted will be 10,000 tons.

Germany is required to sweep up the mines in the North sea and the Baltic sea as decided upon by the allies. All German fortifications in the Baltic defending the passages through the belts must be demolished. Other coast defense are permitted but the number and calibre of the guns must not be increased.

Censor Wireless Stations.

During a period of three months after peace German high power wireless stations at Nauen, Hanover and Berlin will not be permitted to send any messages except for commercial purposes and under supervision of the allied associated governments, nor may any more be constructed.

Germany will be allowed to repair German submarine cables which have been cut, but are not being utilized by the allied powers, and also portions of cables which after having been cut have been removed, or at any rate not being utilized by any one of the allied and associated powers. In such cases, the cables or portions of cables removed or utilized remain the property of allied and associated powers and accordingly 14 cables or parts of cables are specified, which will not be restored to Germany.

End Air Armed Forces.

Air: The armed forces of Germany must not include any military or naval air forces except for not over 100 unarmed seaplanes to be retained till October 1 to search for submarine mines. No dirigibles shall be kept.

No dirigible shall be kept. The entire air personnel is to be demobilized within two months, except for 1,000 officers and men retained till October. No aviation grounds or dirigible sheds are to be allowed within 150 kilometers of the Rhine or the eastern or southern frontiers, existing installation within these limits to be destroyed. The manufacture of aircraft and parts of aircraft is forbidden for six months. All military and naval aeronautical materials under a most exhaustive definition must be surrendered within three months, except for the hundred seaplanes already specified.

Retain German Officers.

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 completing of their sentence. Until Germany has surrendered persons guilty of offenses against the laws and customs of war, the allies have the right to reain selected German officers.

The allies may deal at their own discretion with German nationals who do not desire to be repatriated, all repatriation being conditional on the immediate release of any allied subjects still in Germany. Germany is to accord facilities to commissions of inquiry in collecting information in regard to missing prisoners of war and of imposing penalties on German officials who have concealed allied nationals. Germany is to restore all property belonging to allied prisoners. There is to be a reciprocal exchange of information as to dead prisoners and their graves.

To Expedite Repatriation.

Both parties will respect and maintain the graves of soldiers and sailors buried on their territories, agree to recognize and assist any commission 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.

Surrender of Former Emperor.

The former 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 guarantees of the right of defense, is to be guided "by the highest motives of international policy with a view of vindicating the solemn obligations of international undertakings and 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 associated government 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.

The judge (garbled in cabling) will be entitled to name his own counsel.

Agrees to Make Restoration.

Reparation: The allied and associated governments affirm, and Germany admits, 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 Germany and her allies.

The total obligation of Germany to pay, as defined in the category of damages, 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 30 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. She further agrees to restore to 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.

Compensation to Civilians.

While the allied and associated government recognize that the resources of Germany are not adequate after taking into account permanent diminution of such resources which will result from other treaty claims to make complete reparation for all such loss and damage they require her 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, directly or indirectly; (b) damage caused to civilians by acts of cruelty ordered by the enemy, and to civilians in the occupied territory; (c) damages caused by maltreatment of prisoners; (d) damages to the allied peoples presented by pensions and separation allowances, capitalized at the signature of this treaty; (e) damages to property other than naval or military materials; (f) damages to civilians by being forced to labor; (g) damages in the form of levies of 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 in general the German scheme of taxation is fully as heavy proportionately as that of any of the powers represented on the commission.

The measures which the allied and associated powers shall have the right to take, in case of voluntary default by Germany, and which Germany agrees not to regard as acts of war, may include economic and financial prohibitions and reprisals, and in general such other measures as the respective governments may determine to be necessary in the circumstances.

Commission on Reparation.

The commission shall consist of one representative each of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Belgium, and in certain cases of Japan and Serbia, with all other allied powers entitled, when their claims are under consideration, to the right of presentation without voting power. It shall permit Germany to give evidence regarding its capacity to pay and shall assure it a just opportunity to be heard.

It shall make its headquarters at Paris, establish its own procedure and personnel, have general control of the whole reparation problem and become the exclusive agency of the allies for receiving, holding, selling and distributing reparation payments. Majority vote shall prevail, except that unanimity is required on questions involving the sovereignty of any of the allies, the cancellation of all or part of Germany's obligations, the time and manner of selling, distributing and negotiating bonds issued by Germany and postponement between 1921 and 1926 of annual payments beyond 1930, and any postponement after 1926 for a period of more than three years; the application of a different method of measuring damage than in a similar former case and the interpretation of provisions. Withdrawal from representation is permitted of 12 months' notice.

Bond Issues Required.

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 its debt as follows:

Twenty billion marks gold, payable not later than May 1, 1921, without interest; 40,000,000,000 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 40,000,000,000 marks gold bonds bearing interest at 5 per cent, under terms to be fixed by the commission.

Interest on Germany's debt will be 5 per cent unless otherwise determined by the commission in the future, and payments that are not made in gold may "be accepted by the commission in the form of properties, commodities, businesses, rights, concessions, etc." Certificates of beneficial interest, representing either bonds or goods delivered by Germany, may be issued by the commission to the interested power, no power being entitled, however, to have its certificates divided into more than five pieces. As bonds are distributed and pass from the control of the commission, an amount of Germany's debt equivalent to their par value is to be considered as liquidated.

Shipping to Be Replaced.

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 upwards; 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, dyestuff and chemical drugs in specific amounts to the reparations commission. The commission may so modify the conditions of delivery so 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.

To Restore Invaded Areas.

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 the 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. Reuher, and to restore the French flags taken during the war of 1870 and 1871.

Share Pre-War Debt.

Finance: Powers to which German territory is ceded will aassume a certain portion of the German prewar debt, the amoount 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 pre-war 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 to 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 right 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 payments 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 right, 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 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.

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, artificial 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 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 Poland 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 conditions 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. Ships of a country having no seacoast may be registered at some one place within its territory.

Unfair competition: Germany undertakes to give the trade of the allied and associated powers adequate safeguards against unfair competition, and, in particular, to suppress the use of false wrappings and markings and on condition of reciprocity to respect the laws and judicial decisions of allied and associated states, in respect of regional appellations of wines and spirits.

Treatment of nationals: Germany shall impose no exceptional taxes or restriction upon the nationals of the allied and associated states for a period of five years, and, unless the league of nations acts, for an additional five years. German nationality shall not continue to attach to a person who has become a national of an allied or associated state.

Conventions Restricted.

Multilateral conventions: Some 40 multilateral conventions are renewed between Germany and the allied and associated powers, but special conditions are attached to Germany's readmission to several. As to postal and telegraph conventions Germany must not refuse to make reciprocal agreements with the new states. She must agree as respects the radio-telegraphic convention to provisional rules to be communicated to her and adheres to the new convention when formulated. In the North sea fisheries and North sea liquor traffic convention, rights of inspection and police over associated fishing boats shall be exercised for at least five years only by vessels of these powers. As to the international railway union she shall adhere to the new convention when formulated.

China: As to the Chinese customs tariff agreement, the arrangement of 1905 regarding Whangpoo and the Boxer indemnity of 1901; France, Portuga and Roumania, as to The Hague convention of 1903 relating to civil procedure; and Great Britain and the United States, as to article three of the Samoan treaty of 1899, are relieved of all obligation toward Germany.

Bilateral treaties: Each allied and associated state may renew any treaty with Germany insofar as consistent with the peace treaty by giving notice within six months Treaties entered into by Germany since August 1, 1914, with other enemy states and before or since that date with Roumania, Russia and governments representing parts of Russia, are abrogated, and any concession granted under pressure by Russia to German subjects annulled. The allied and associated states are to enjoy most favored nation treatment under treaties entered into by Germany and other enemy states before August 1, 1914, and under treaties entered into by Germany and neutral states during the war.

Responsible for Nationals' Debts.

Pre-war 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 pre-war debts, including those arising from contracts suspended by the war for the adjustment of the proceeds of the liquidation of enemy property and the settlement of other obligations. Each participating state assumes responsibility for the payment of all debts owing by its nationals to nationals of the enemy states except in cases of pre-war insolvency of the debtor. The proceeds of the sale of private enemy property in each participating state may be used to pay the debts owed to the nationals of that state, direct payment from debtor to creditor and all communications relating thereto being prohibited. Disputes may be settled by arbitration by the courts of the debtor country or by the mixed arbitral tribunal. Any ally or associated power may, however, decline to participate in this syshem by giving Germany six months' notice.

Enemy property: Germany shall restore or pay for all private enemy property seized or damaged by it.

(Continued on Page Seven, Column One.)

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