

Methods Provided for Adjustment of Labor Disputes

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 5.)
The amount of damages to be fixed by the mixed arbitral tribunal. The allied and associated states may liquidate German private property within their territories as compensation for property of their nationals not restored or paid for by Germany for debts owed to their nationals by German nationals and for other claims against Germany. Germany is to compensate its nationals for such losses and to deliver within six months all documents relating to property held by its nationals in 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 exceptional war measures abandoned.
Contracts: Pre-war contracts between allied and associated nations excepting the United States, Japan and Brazil and German nationals, are canceled except for debts for accounts already performed, agree-

ments for the transfer of property where the property had already passed, leases of land and houses, contracts of mortgages, pledge or lien, mining concessions, contracts with governments and insurance contracts.
Tribunals to Adjust Disputes. Mixed arbitral tribunals shall be established of three members, one chosen by Germany, one by the associated states and the third by agreement, or failing which, by the president of Switzerland. They shall have jurisdiction over all disputes as to contracts concluded before the present peace treaty.
Fire insurance contracts are not considered dissolved by the war, even if premiums have not been paid, but lapse at the date of the first annual premium falling due three months after the peace. Life insurance companies may be reorganized by payments of accumulated premiums with interest, same falling due on such contracts during the war to be recoverable with interest.
Marine insurance contracts are dissolved by the outbreak of war, except where the risk insured against had already been incurred. Where the risk had not attached, premiums paid are recoverable, otherwise premiums due and sums due on losses are recoverable.
Reinsurance treaties are abrogated unless invasion has made it impossible for the reinsured to find another reinsurer. Any allied or associated power, however, may cancel all the contracts running between its nations and a German life insurance company, the latter being obliged to hand over the proportion of its assets attributable to such policies.
Industrial property rights: Rights

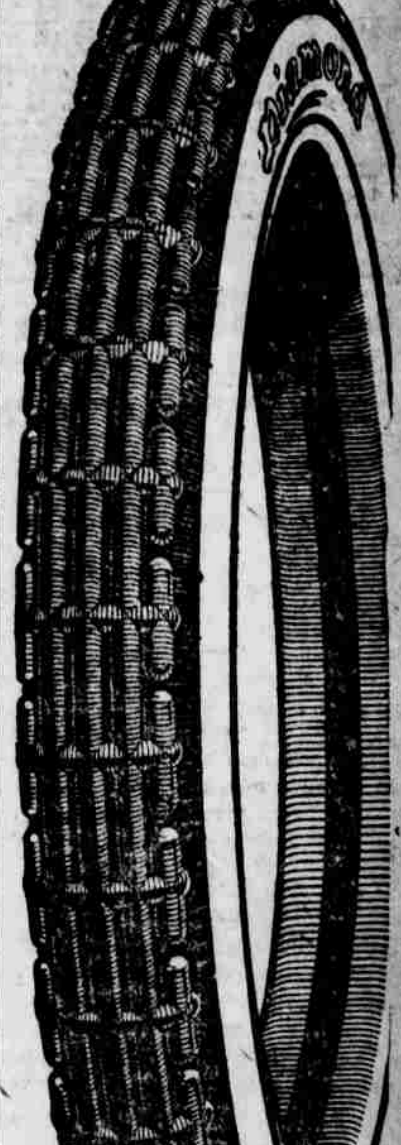
as to industrial, literary and artistic property are re-established, the special war measures of the allied and associated powers are ratified, and the right reserved to impose conditions on the use of German patents and copyrights when in the public interest. Except as between the United States and Germany, pre-war licenses and rights to sue for infringements committed during the war are canceled.
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 convention into force by enacting within 12 months of the peace the necessary legislation.
Religious missions: The allied and associated powers agree that the properties of religious missions in territories belonging or ceded to them shall continue in their work under the control of the powers, Germany renouncing all claims in their behalf.
Aerial navigation: Aircraft of the allied and associated powers shall 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 nations in Germany. Germany agrees to accept allied certificates of nationality, air worthiness or competency or licenses, and to apply the convention relative to aerial navigation concluded between the allied and associated powers to its own aircraft over its own territory. These rules apply until 1923, unless Ger-

many has since been admitted to the league of nations or to the above convention.
Discrimination Forbidden. Freedom of transit: Germany must grant freedom of transit through its territories by rail or water to persons, goods, ships, carriages and mails from or to any of the allied or associated powers without customs or transit duties, undue delays, restrictions or discriminations based on nationality, means of transport or place of entry or departure. Goods in transit shall be assured all possible speed of journey, especially perishable goods.
Germany may not divert traffic from its normal course in favor of her own transport routes or maintain control stations in connection with transmigration traffic. She may not establish any tax discrimination against the ports of allied or associated powers; must grant the latter seaports all factors and reduced tariffs granted her own or other nationals and afford the allied and associated powers equal rights with those of her own nationals in her ports and waterways, save that she is free to open or close her maritime coasting trade.
Free zones in ports: Free zones existing in German ports on August 1, 1914, must be maintained with due facilities as to warehouses and packing, without discrimination and without charges except for expenses of administration and use. Goods leaving the free zones for consumption in Germany and goods brought into the free zones from Germany shall be subject to the ordinary import and export taxes.
International rivers: The Elbe

from the junction of the Vltava, the Vltava from Prague, the Oder from Oppa, the Niemen from Grodno, and the Danube from Ulm are declared international, together with their connections. The riparian states must insure good conditions of navigation within their territories unless a special organization exists there. Otherwise appeal may be had to a special tribunal of the league of nations, which also may arrange for a general international waterways convention.
The Elbe and the Oder are to be placed under international commissions to meet within three months, that for the Elbe composed of four representatives of Germany, two from Czech-Slovakia, and one each from Great Britain, France, Italy and Belgium; and that for the Oder composed of one each from Poland, Russia, Czech-Slovakia, Great Britain, France, Denmark and Sweden. If any riparian state on the Niemen should so request of the league of nations, a similar commission shall be established there. These commissions shall, upon request of any riparian state, meet within three months to revise any existing international agreement.
Must Cede River Facilities. The Danube: The Danube commission resumes its pre-war powers for the time being with representatives of only Great Britain, Italy and Roumania. The upper Danube is to be administered by a new international commission until a definite state be drawn up at a conference of the powers nominated by the allied and associated governments within one year after the peace. The enemy governments shall make full reparations for all

war damages caused to the European commission; shall cede their river facilities in surrendered territory and give Czech-Slovakia, Serbia and Roumania any rights necessary on their shores for carrying out improvements in navigation.
The Rhine and the Moselle: The Rhine is placed under the central commission to meet at Strasbourg within six months after the peace and to be composed of four representatives of France, which shall in addition select the president, four of Germany and two each of Great Britain, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland and the Netherlands. Germany must give France on the course of the Rhine included between the two extreme points of her frontiers all rights to take water to feed canals, while herself agreeing not to make canals on the right bank opposite France. She must also hand over to France all her drafts and designs for this part of the river.
Belgium Granted Canal Right. Belgium is to be permitted to build a deep draft Rhine-Meuse canal if it so desires within 25 years, in which case Germany must construct the part within her territory on plans drawn by Belgium; similarly, the interested allied governments may construct a Rhine-Meuse canal, both if constructed to come under the competent international commission. Germany may not object if the central Rhine commission desires to extend its jurisdiction over the lower Moselle, the upper Rhine, or lateral canals.
Germany must cede to the allied and associated governments certain tugs, vessels and facilities for navigation on all these rivers, the specific details to be established by an arbiter named by the United States. Decision will be based on the legitimate needs of the parties concerned and on the shipping traffic during the five years before the war. The value will be included in the regular reparation account. In the case of the Rhine shares in the German navigation companies and properties such as wharves and warehouses held by Germany in Rotterdam at the outbreak of war must be handed over.
Railways: Germany in addition to most favored nation treatment on her railways agrees to co-operate in the establishment of through ticket services for passengers and baggage to insure communication by rail between the allied, associated and other states; to allow the construction or improvement within 25 years of such lines as necessary; and to conform her rolling stock to enable its incorporation in trains of the allied or associated powers. She also agrees to accept the denunciation of the St. Gothard convention if Switzerland and Italy so request and temporarily to execute instructions as to the transport of troops and supplies and the establishment of postal and telegraphic service as provided.

Czechs Given Access to Sea. Czech-Slovakia: To assure Czech-Slovakia access to the sea, special rights are given her both north and south. Toward the Adriatic, she is permitted to run her own through trains to Fiume and Trieste. To the north, Germany is to lease her for 99 years spaces in Hamburg and Stettin, the details to be worked out by a commission of three representing Czech-Slovakia, Germany and Great Britain.
The Kiel canal: The Kiel canal is to remain free and open to war and merchant ships of all nations at peace with Germany. 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 or disagreement as to those provisions any state may appeal to the league of nations, and may demand the appointment of an international commission. For preliminary hearing of complaints Germany shall establish a local authority at Kiel.
Co-operate in Labor Adjustments. International labor organizations: Members of the league of nations agree to establish a permanent organization to promote international adjustment of labor conditions, to consist of an annual international labor conference and an international labor office.
The former is composed of four representatives of each state, two from the government, and one each from the employers and the employed; each of them may vote individually. It will be a deliberative legislative body, its measures taking the form of draft conventions or recommendations for legislation, which, if passed by two-thirds vote, must be submitted to the law-making authority in every state participating. Each government may either enact the terms into law, approve the principle, but modify them to local needs, leave the actual legislation in case of a federal state to local legislatures, or reject the convention altogether without further obligation.
The international labor office is established at the seat of the league of nations as part of its organization. It is to collect and distribute information on labor throughout the world and prepare agenda for the conference. It will publish a periodical in French and English, and possibly other languages. Each state agrees to make it for presentation to the conference an annual report of measures taken to execute accepted conventions; the governing body is its executive committee. It consists of 24 members, 12 representing the governments, six the employers and six the employees to serve for three years.
Will Meet at Washington. On complaint that any government has failed to carry out a convention to which it is a party, the governing body may make inquiries directly to that government and in case the reply is unsatisfactory may publish the complaint with comment. A complaint by one government against another may be deferred before the governing body to a commission of inquiry nominated by the secretary-general of the league. If the commission report fails to bring satisfactory adjustment the matter may be taken to a permanent court of international justice for final decision. The chief reliance for securing enforcement of the law will be publicity with a



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