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LONGEST TREATY EVER DRAWN IS HANDED TO BEATEN FOE

Famous peace document drawn up between 27 allied power and their associates totals about 80,000 words, represents work of 1000 experts covering 31/2 months' labor.

D ARIS, May 7.-The treaty of peace to arbitration must accept the jurisdic-P between the 27 allied and asso-ciated powers on the one hand and Germany on the other was handed to the German pienpotentiarles at Verthe German plenipotentiaries at Verhe German plenipotentiaries at Ver-ailles today. It is the longest treaty ever drawn. sailles today.

It totals about 80,000 words, divided into 15 main sections, and represents the combined product of over 1000 experts working continually through a series of commissions for the three and a

allies. Following the preamble and deposi-tion of powers comes the covenant of the league of nations as the first sec-tion of the treaty. The frontiers of Germany in Europe are defined in the second section, European political clauses are in the tihrd, and extra Eu-ropean political claus es in the fourth. Next are the military, naval and air terms as the fifth section, followed by a section on prisoners of war and mili-

a section on prisoners of war and mili-tary graves and a seventh on responsi-bilities. Reparations, financial terms and economic terms are covered in sec and result and ten. Then comes the areonautic section, ports, waterways and railway section, the labor coveant, the section on guarantees and the final clauses.

Preamble.

The preamble names as parties of the one part the United States, the British empire, France, Italy and Japan, de-scribed as the five allied and associat-ed powers, and Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil,

It states that; Bearing in mind that on the request of the then imperial German govern-ment an armistice was granted on No-vember 11, 1918, by the five allied and associated powers in order that a treaty of peace might be concluded with her, and whereas the allied and associated powers being equally desir-ous that the war in which they were successfully involved directly or indi-rectly and which originated in the dec-laration of war by Austria-Hurgary on an at the decla-Bearing in mind that on the request recitly and which originated in the dec-furation of war by Austria-Hurgary on July 28, 1914, against Seroia, the decla-ration of war by Germany against Rus-sha on August 1, 1914, and against additory as integral portions of its ter-France on August 3, 1914, and in the Invasion of Belgium, should be replaced by a firm, jus and durabje peace, the plenipotentiaries (having communicat-ad their full newers found in groud and

ed their full powers found in good and due form) have ag eed as follows: From the coming into force of the present treaty the state of war will terminate. From the moment and subject to the provisions of this treaty official relations with Germany and with each of the German states, will be resumed by the allied and associated

League of Nations Outlined.

The covenant of the league of nations constitutes section one of the peace treaty, which places upon the league many specific duties in addition to its many spectric unter in adultion to us general duties. It may question Ger-many at any time for a violation of the neutralized zone east of the Rhine as a threat against the world's peace. It will appoint three of the five members of the Saar commission, oversee its regime, and carry out the plebiscite. It will appoint the high commissioner of Danzig, guarantee the independence of the free city and arrange for treaties between Danzig and Germany and Poland. It will work out the mandatory system to be applied to the former German colonies, and act -- a final ourt in part of the plebiscites of the

will not

working continually through a series of commissions for the three and a half months since January 18. The treaty is printed in parallel pages of English and French, which are recog-mized as having equal validity. It does not deal with questions affecting Aus-tria, Bulgaria and Turkey except inso-far as binding Germany to accept any agreement reached with those former allies. Following the necessary and the second with the second with oth-er members. The council will in such

published. The assembly may from time to time advise members to recon-sider treaties which have become in-applicable or involve danger of peace. The covenant abrogates all obligations between members inconsistent with its terms, but nothing in it shall affect the validity of international engagement such as treatles of arbitration or regional understandings like the Mon-roe doctrine for securing the mainte-

nance of peace. The mandatory system-The tutelage of nations not yet able to stand by themselves will be entrusted to advanced nations who are best fitted to ed powers, and Beigium, Bolivia, Brazil, vanced nations who are best fitted to wanced nations who are best fitted to three different stages of development requiring different kinds of manda-requiring different kinds of manda-ing to the Turkish empire which can be provisionally recognized as independ-tor a mandatory in whose selection from a mandatory in whose selection they would be allowed a voice; commu-nities like those of Central Africa, to

General Provisions Set Forth. Subject to and in accordance with the provisions of international conventions existing or hereafter to be agreed upon, the members of the league will in general endeavor through the international organization established by the labor convention to secure and In lab lab or convention to secure and rainers as defined in all private properties of definitions of labor for private properties of definitions of labor for private properties of definitions of the private properties and other countries, and the private properties of definitions of the private properties of the private private properties of the priv maintain fair conditions of labor for

WHAT THE HUNS HAVE TO PAY THE WORLD FOR THEIR FOLLY OF FOUR YEARS' WAFARE.

Germany by the terms of the treaty restores Alsace-Lorraine to France, accepts the internationalism of the Saar basin temporarily and of Danzig permanently, agrees to territorial changes toward Belgium and Denmark in East Prussia, cedes most of upper Silesia to Poland and renounces all territorial and political rights outside Europe, as to her own or her allies' territories, and especially to Morocco, Egypt, Siam, Liberia and Shantung. She also recognizes the total independence of German-Austria, Czecho-Slovakia and Poland.

Her army is reduced to 100,000 men, including officers; conscription within her territories is abolished; all forts 50 kilometers east of the Rhine razed, and all importation, exportation and nearly all production of war material stopped.

Allied occupation of parts of Germany will continue till reparation is made, but will be reduced at the end of each of three five-year periods if Germany is fulfilling her obligations. Any violation by Germany of the conditions as to the zone 50 kilometers east of the Rhine will be regarded as an act of war. The German navy is reduced to six battleships, six light cruisers and 12 torpedo-boats, without submarines, and a personnel of not over 15,000. All other vessels must be surrendered or destroyed. Germany is forbidden to build forts controlling the Baltic, must demolish Heligoland, open the Kiel canal to all nations and surrender her 14 submarine cables. She may have no military or naval air forces except 100 unarmed seaplanes until October 1 to detect mines, and may manufacture aviation material for six months.

Germany accepts full responsibility for all damages caused to allied and associated governments and nationals, agrees specifically to reimburse all civilian damages, beginning with an initial payment of 20,000,000 marks, subsequent payments to be secured by bonds to be issued at the discretion of the reparation commission.

Germany is to pay shipping damage on a ton-for-ton basis by cession of a large part of her merchant, coasting and river fleets and by new construction, and to devote her economic resources to the rebuilding of the devastated regions.

She agrees to return to the 1914 most favored nation tariffs, without descrimination of any sort; to allow allied and associated national freedom of transit through her territories and to accept highly detailed provisions as to pre-war debts, unfair competition, internationalization of roads and rivers and other economic and financial clauses.

She also agrees to the trial of the ex-kaiser by an international high court for a supreme offense against international morality and of other nationals for violations of the laws and customs of war, Holland to be asked to extradite the former emperor and Germany being responsible for delivering the latter.

The league of nations is accepted by the allied and associated powers as operative, and by Germany in principle, but without membership. Similarly, an international labor body is brought into being with a permanent office and an annual convention.

A great number of international bodies of different kinds and for different purposes are created, some under the league of nations, some to execute the peace treaty; among the former is the commission to govern the Saar basin till a plebiscite is held 15 years hence; the high commissioner of Danzig, which is created into a free city under the league, and various commissions for plebiscites in Malmedy, Schleswig and East Prussia; among those to carry out the peace treaty are the reparations, military, naval, air, financial and economic commissions; the international high court and military tribunals to fix responsibilities, and a series of bodies for the control of international rivers.

Certain problems are left for solution between the allied and associated powers, notably details of the disposition of the German fleet and cables, the former German colonies, and the values paid in reparation. Certain other problems, such as the laws of the air and the opium, arms and liquor traffic are either agreed to in detail or set for early international action.

The sine strate is a basis of the state area of the state is a substituted for German y regonations in the extra strate of the strate and strate is a basis of the state in the strate of the strate and strate is a substituted for German y regonations in the strate of the strate and strate is a substituted for German y regonations in the strate of the strate and strate is a substituted for German y regonations in the strate of the strate will be adding the strate of the strate and strate is a substituted for German y regonations in the strate of the strate will be stra

Denmark. The frontier between Germany and Denmark will be fixed by the self-de-termination of the population. Ten-days from the peace, German troops and authorities shall evacuate the region north of the line running from the Eider to the North Sea south of Ton-ning; the workmen's and soliers coun-cills shall be dissolved, and the terri-tory administered by an international

and other public property, except dip-lomatic or consular establishments, in Fortresses.

the German concessions of Tien-Tsin and Hankow and in other Chinese ter-All fortified works, fortresses and fleid works situated in German terri-tory within a zone of 50 kilometers east of the Rhine will be dismantled within ritory except Kiaochow and agrees to return to China at her own expense all the astronomical instruments seized in 1900 and 1901. China will, however, take no measures for disposal of Ger-man property in the legation quarters at Pekin without the consent of the powers signatory to the Boyer projopowers signatory to the Boxer proto-

Control.

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 ships to be decided upon by the allied

ing submarines, must be broken up. War vessels not otherwise provided for are to be placed in reserve or used for

and associated powers. Germany n surrender 42 modern destroyers,

control

4

col. Germany accepts the abrogation of the concessions at Hankow and Tien-Tsin, China agreeing to open them to international use. Germany renounces Inter-allied commissions of will see to the execution of the provi-sions 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 all claims against China or any allied and associated governments for the internment or repatriation of her citi-zens in China and for seizure or liquito any part of Germany desired. Ger-many must give them complete facil-itles, pay their expenses and also the dation of German interests there since August 14, 1917. She renounces in favor of Great Britain her state propexpenses of execution of the treaty, including the labor and material neces-sary in demobilization, destruction or surrender of war equipment. erty in the British concession of Canton and of France and China jointly of the property of the German school in the French concession of Shanghal. Naval. The German navy must be demobil-

Siam.

Germany recognizes that all agree-ments between herself and Slam, in-cluding the right of extra-territoriality six small battleships, six light cruisers, ceased July 22, 1917. All German pub-lic property, except consular and diplo-matic premises passes without com-pensation to Siam. German private property to be dealt with in scores of any choracter in a statistic of the stat matic premises passes without com-pensation to Siam. German private property to be dealt with in accord-ance with the economic clauses; Gerforce of any character. Conscription is abolished, only voluntray service being many waives all claims against Slam for the seizure and condemnation of her ships, liquidation of her property, or internment of her nationals.

Liberia.

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

She regards as abrogated all com-mercial treaties and agreements be-nizes Liberia's rights to determine the status and condition of the re-estab-lishment of Germans in Liberia lishment of Germans in Liberia. Morocco.

commercial purposes. Replacement of ships except those lost can take place only at the end of 20 years for battle-ships and 15 years for destroyers. The Germany renounces all her rights, itles and privileges under the act of Germany is required to see the allies. All 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 de-fending the passages through the Baltic Algeciras and the Franco - German agreements of 1909 and 1911 and under all treaties and arrangements with the

all treaties and arrangements with the Sherifian empire. She undertakes not to intervene in any negotiations as to Morocco between France and other powers, accepts all the consequences of the French protectorate and re-nounces the capitulations. The Sheri-fian government shall have complete liberty of action in regard to German nationals and all German protected aw. All movable and immovable Ger-man property, including mining rights, may be sold at public auction, the pro-ceeds to be paid to the Sherifian gov-ceeds to be paid to the from the repara-

ernment and deducted from the repara-tion account. Germany is also required to relinquish her interests in the state bank of Morocco. All Moroccan goods entering Germany shall have the same privileges as French goods.

the Island of Sylt will vote as a unit within three weeks after the evacua-tion. Within five weeks after this vote, the second zone whose southern as British goods. All military and naval aeronautical ma-Germany accepts all arrangementa which the allied and associated powers lerial under a most exhaustive defini-tion must be surrendered within three months, except for the hundred sea-planes already specified. which the allied and associated powers nake with Turkey and Bulgaria, with reference to any rights, privileges or interests claimed in those countries by Germany or her nationals and not dealt

Belgian-German frontier, and in disputes as to the Kiel canal, and decide certain of the economic and financial problems. An international conference problems. on labor is to be held in October under Its direction, and another on the inter-national control of ports, waterways

and railways is foreshadowed. Membership—The members of the league will be the signatories of the covenant and other states invited to accede, who must lodge a declaration of accession without reservation within two months. A new state, dominion or colony may be admitted provided its admission is agreed to by two-thirds of the assembly. A state may withdraw the assembly. A state may withdraw upon giving two years' notice, if it has fulfilled all its international obliga

Secretariat-A permanent secretariat will be established at the seat of the league which will be at Geneva. Assembly—The assembly will con-sist of representatives of the members

of the league, and will meet at stated intervals. Voting will be by states, Each member will have one vote and rot more than three representatives

Council-The council will consist of representatives of the five great al-lied powers, together with representatives of four members selected by the assembly from time to time. It may co-operate with additional states and will meet at least once a year. Mem-bers not represented will be invited to send a representative when questions affecting their interests are discussed Voting will be by states. Each state will have one vote and not more than

one representative. Decision taken by the assembly and council must be unanimous except in regard to procedure, and in certain cases specified in the covenant and in the treaty where decisions will be by a majority Armaments-The council will formu

late plans for a reduction of arma-ments for consideration and adoption. These plans will be revised every 10 YEATS.

Once they are adopted, no member must exceed the armaments text v AH members will exchange full informa tion as to armaments and programmes and a permanent commission will ad-vise the council on military and naval questions.

the establishment of a perma-court of international justice The the nent determine international dispute

give advisory opinions. Mem-who do not submit their case to arbitration must accept the jurisdic-tion of the assembly. If the council, less the partles to the dispute, is unanimously agreed upon the rights of it, the members agree that they will not go to war with any party to the dispute which complies with its recom-mendations. In this case, a recom-mendation by the assembly adopted, no er must exceed the armaments without the concurrence of the II. All members will exchange nember full information as to armaments and programmes, and a permanent commis-sion will advise the council on mili-

tary and naval questions. Preventing of war: Upon any war, or threat of war, the council will meet to consider what common action shall be taken. Members are pledged to submit matters of dispute to arbitration or inquiry and not to resort to war until three months after the award. Members agree to carry out an arbitral award, and not to go to war with any with it: If a member fails to carry out the award the council will propose the necessary measures. The council will formulate plans for the establishment

already established will be placed un-der the league, as well as those to be established in the future. appointed and supervised by the cen-tral Rhine commission. Property rights will be safeguarded in both ports and equality of treatment as re-spects traffic assured the nationals, vessels and goods of every country.

Amendments to the Covenant. Amendments to the covenant will take effect when ratified by the coun-

cil and by a majority of the assembly Boundaries of Germany.

and Germans are maintained save for France's right to annul on grounds of public interest. Judgments of courts Germany cedes to France Alsace-Lorraine, 5600 square miles, and to hold in certain cases, while in others licial exequatur is first required. Belgium two small districts between Luxemburg and Holland, totaling 382 square miles. She also cedes to Po-land the southeastern tip of Silesia Political condemnations during the war are null-and voil and the obligation to repay war fines is established as in other parts of allied territory. beyond and including Oppelin, most of Posen and West Prussia, 27,686 square miles. East Prussia being isolated from Various clauses adjust the general

provisions of the treaty to the special conditions of Alsace-Lorraine, certain the main body by a part of Poland. She loses sovereignty over the north-easternmost tip of East Prussia, 40 square miles north of the river Memel, matters of execution being left to conventions to be made between France and Germany. and the internationalized areas abo

The Saar.

Danzig, 729 square miles, and the basin of the Saar, 738 square miles, between the western border of the Rhenish In compensation for the destruction of coal mines for Northern France and Palatinate of Bayaria and the southas payment on account of reparation. east corner of Luxemburg. The zig area consists of the V be Germany cedes to France full owner-Danbetween ship of the coal mines of the Saar Nogat and Vistula rivers made a basin with their subsidiaries, acces-W by the addition of a similar V on the west including the city of Danzig. The southeastern third of East Prussia sories and facilities. Their value will be estimated by the reparation comnussion and credited against that ac-count. The French rights will be govand the area between East Prussia and the Vistula north of latitude 53 erned by German law in force at the degrees 3 minutes is to have its na-France replacing the present owners, tionality determined by popular vote. 5785 square miles, as is to th in part of Schleswig, 2787 square miles. whom Germany undertakes to indem nify. France will continue to furnish the present proportion of coal for local Belgium.

Germany is to consent to the abro-gation of the treatles of 1839, by which Belgium was established as a neutral state, and to agree in advance to any convention with which the alneed. and contribute in just proportion to local taxes. The basin extends from the frontier Lorraine as re-annexed to France north as far as St. Wendel. on the west the valley of the Saar as far as Saarholzbach, and on the east ied and associated powers may determine to replace them. She is

ecognize the full sovereignty of Bel-gium over the contested territory of Moresnet and over part of Prussian the town of Homburg. In order to secure the rights and weifare of the population and to guar-antee to France entire freedom in Moregnet, and to renounce in favor of Belgium all rights of the circles of Eupen and Malmedy, the inhabitants of which are to be entitled within six working the mines, the territory be governed by a commission appointed by the league of nations, and consisting nonths to protest against this change of five mombers, one French, one a na-tive inhabitant of the Saar, and three representing three different countries other than France and Germany. The sovereignty either in whole or in art, the final decision to be reserved o the League of Nations. The

to the League of Nations. A commis-sion is to settle the details of the frontier, and various regulations for change of nationality are laid down.

Luxembourg.

German empire. Prussia and Bavaria Poland, Germany and Danzig, to assure Germany renounces her various treaties and conventions with the grand duchy of Laxembourg, recogwill administer the railroads and other nizes that it ceased to be a part of the German zollereign from January 1 last, renounces all right of exploitation of public services and have full power to interpret the treaty clauses. The local courts will continue, but subject to the commission. Existing German legislation will remain the basis of the law, but the commission may make modification after consulting a local the railroads, adheres to the abrogation of its neutrality and advance any international agreement as to it reached by the allied and asrepresentative assembly which it will organize. It will have the taxing powsociated powers.

Left Bank of the Rhine.

er, but for local purposes only. Ne taxes must be approved by this assen As provided in the military clauses Germany will not maintain any fortibly. Labor legislation will consider the wishes of the local labor organizations and the labor programme of the league. fleations or armed forces less than 50 kilometers to the east of the Rhine, hold any maneuvers, nor maintain any works to facilitate mobilization. In case of violation "she shall be regard-ed as committing a hostile act against the powers who sign the present treaty and as intending to disturb the

peace of the world." By virtue of the present treaty Germany shall be bound to respond to any request for an explanation which the council of the League of Nations may think it necessary to address to language, but may vote only for local a commission appointed within six her.

Alsace-Lorraine.

assemblies. They will keep their pres-ent nationality except so far as indi-viduals may change it. Those wishing lied and associated powers and one of a permanent court of international dis-justice to determine international dis-tist by Germany to France and the will form part of the Freuch customs shall be fixed by the five allied and Justice to determine international dis-justice to determine international dis-putes or to give advisory opinions, Members why do not submit their cases tories ceded to Germany by the treaty metallurgical products going to Ger-

the case of the German frontier shall follow the frontier of Bohemia in 1914. The usual stipulations as to acquisition

dom of transit and equitable treatment of commerce of other nations shall be

East Prussla.

The southern and the eastern frontier

of East Prussia as Sucing (word ob-

scure) Poland is to be fixed by ple-

and change of nationality follow: Poland.

boundary runs from the North Sea south of the Island of Fehr to the Baltic south of Sygum, will vote by Contracts between Alsace-Lorrainer Germany cedes to Poland the greater communes. Two weeks after that vote the third zone running to the limit of evacuation also will vote by compart of Upper Silesia, Posen and the province of West Prussia, on the left bank of the Vistula. A field boundary evacuation also will vote by com-munes. The international commission will then draw a new frontier on the basis of these plebicites and with due regard for geographical and economic conditions. Germany will renounce all government over territories porth of commission of 75, representing the al-lied and associated powers, and one each representing Poland and Germany, shall be constituted within 15 days of with elsewhere.

the peace to delimit this boundary. sovereignty over territories north this line in favor of the associated governments, who will hand them over Such special provisions as are neces sary to protect racial, linguistic or governments religious minorities and to protect free- 10 Deamark.

Heligoland.

laid down in a subsequent treaty be-tween the five allied and associated powers and Foland. The fortifications, military establish-ments and harbors of the Islands of Heligoland and Dune are to be destroyed under the supervision of allies by German labor and at Germany's expense. They may not be re-

Russin.

biscite, the first in the regency of Al-Germany agrees to respect as per-nament and inalienable the independ-ncy of all territories which were part lenstein, between the southern frontier of East Prussia and the northern frontier of Regierrungsbesirk Allenstein of the former Russian empire, to ac-cept abrogation of the Brest-Litovsk and other treaties entered into with from where it meets the boundary be ween East and West Prussia to its junction with the boundary between the circles of Oletsko and Augersburg thence the northern boundary of Olethe Maximalist government of Russia o recognize the full force of all trea les entered into by the allied and as sko to its junction with the present ociated powers with states which wer frontier and the second in the area comprising the circles of Stuhm and a part of the former Russian empire and to recognize, the frontiers as de-termined thereon. The allied and asso-Rosenburg and the parts of the circles

of Marienburg and Marienwerder, east of the Vistula. clated powers formally reserve the right of Russia to obtain restitution and reparation of the principles of the In each case German troops and authorities will move out within 15 days of the peace and the territories be placed under the international commispresent treaty.

sion of five members appointed by the five allied and associated powers the particular duty of arranging free, fair and secret vote. The mission will report the results of the plebiscites to the five powers with a recommendation for the boundary and in relation thereto. will terminate its work as soon as the Colonies and Overseas Possessions. boundary has been laid down and the

Germany renounces in favor of the new authorities set up. The five allied and associated powers allied and associated powers her over-

other than France and Germany. The will draw up regulations assuring East league will appoint a member of the commission as chairman to act as ex-ecutive of the commission. The com-convention, of which the terms will be seas possessions with all rights and litles therein. All movable and immovable property belonging to the German empire or to any German state shall pass to the government exercising

authority therein. These governments may make whatever provisions seem suitable for the repatriation of German suitable railroad communication across nationals and as to the conditions on which German subjects of European origin shall reside, hold property or 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 carry on business.

Germany to the associated powers, the former agreeing to accept the ment made, especially as regards the nationality of the inhabitants.

New

Danzig.

Danzig and the district immediately

about it is to be constituted into the and the labor programme of the league. French and other labor may be freely utilized, the former being free to be-long to French unions. All rights ac-quired as to pensions and social insur-ance will be maintained by Germany and the Saar commission. There will be no military service, but only a locel gendarmerie to preserve order. The people will preserve their local assem-blies, religious liberties, schools and language, but may vote only for local er 29, 1912, and undertakes to pay to France in accordance with an estimate presented and approved by the repatria

on 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 gen-eral act of Berlin of 1885, and the gen-eral act of Brussels of 1890. Diplomatic protection to inhabitants of former

Germany renounces in favor of China

chow, and the railroads, mines cables acquired by her treaty China of March 6, 1897, and agreements as to Shantung. All Ger nan rights to the railroad from Tsing-ao to Tsinaufu, including all facilities and mining rights and rights of exploi tation, pass equally to Japan, and the cables from Tsingtao to Shanghai and Chefoo, the cables free of all charges. All German state property, movable constructed or any similar fortifica-tions built in the future. And immovable in Kiachow is acquired by Japan free of all charges.

Military, Naval and Air.

Turkey and Bulgaria.

Shantung.

Germany cedes to Japan all rights

with

other

itles and privileges, notably as to Klao

In order to render possible the initia-tion of a general limitation of the arm-aments 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 4000 officers, with not over seven divisions of infantry, and three of cavalry, and to be devoted exclusively to maintenance of internal order and control of from

tiers. Divisions may not be grouped under more than two army corps head-quarters staffs. The great German gen-Outside Europe, Germany renounces all rights, titles and privileges as to her own or her allies territories to all the allied and associated powers and undertakes to accept whatever meas-ures are taken by the five allied powers. budget. Employes such as customs of-ficers, first guards and coast guards, may not exceed the number in 1913 Gendarmes and local police may be in-

creased only in accordance with the growth of population. None of these may be assembled for military train-

two

Armaments.

All establishments for the manufac turing, 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 the armament and munitions allowed Germany is laid

Germany undertakes to pay repara-tion for damages suffered by French nationals in the Cameroous or its asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases frontier zone through the acts of Ger-nan civil and military authorities and and all analogous liquids is forbidden as well as the importation of arms, muf individual Germans from January 1, nitions and war materials. Germany may not manufacture such materials

1906 to August 1, 1914. Germany re-nounces all rights under the conven-tion of November 4, 1911, and Septemfor foreign governments.

ing

Conscription

Conscription is abolished in Germany. The enlisted personnel must be main tained by voluntary enlistments for terms of 12 consecutive-years, the numenlistments for ber of discharges before the expiration of that term not in any year to exceed five per cent of the total effectives. Offloers remaining in the gervice 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 except those : so-intely indispensable for the units alexist in Germany

lowed China.

German colonies is to be given by the governments exercising authority.

shall months after the peace. No associations such as societies of discharged soldiers,

Prisoners of War.

The repatriation of German prisoners and interned civilians is to be car-

ried out without delay and at Ger-many's expense by a commission com-posed of representatives of the allies and Germany. Those under sentence for offenses against discipline are to be repatriated without regard to completion of their sentence. Until has surrendered persons Jermany guilty of offenses against the have and customs of war, the allies have the right to retain selected German offi-cers. 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 sub-jects still in Germany. Germany is to accord facilities to commissions of in-quiry 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 be-

longing to alled prisoners. There is to be a reciprocal exchange of infor-mation as to dead prisoners and their graves.

Graves.

Both partles will respect and main-tain the graves of soldiers and sailors suried on their territories, agree to recognize and assist any commission charged by any allied or associated government with identifying, register-ing, maintaining or erecting suitable monuments over the graves, and to arford to each other all facilities f repatriation of the remains of their soldiers."

Responsibilities.

"The allied and associated powers publicly arraign William Second of Hohenzollern, formerly German em-peror, not for an offense against crim-

perfor, not for an offense against crim-inal law, but for a supreme offense against international morality and the sanctity of treatles." The ex-emperor's surrender is to be requested of Holland and a special tribunal set up composed of one judge of each of the five great powers, with full guarantees of the right of defull guarantees of the right of de-fense, is to be guided "by the highest motives of international policy with a view of vindicating the solenn obliga-tions of international undertakings and the validity of international morality down in detail tables, all in excess to be surrendered or rendered useless, should be imposed.

Persons accused of having committed acts in violation of the laws and cus-toms of war are to be tried and punished by military tribunals under military law. If the charges affect nat-ionals 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 governments either jointly or severally all persons so accused and all 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.

Reparation.

The allied and associated govern-nents affirm, and Germany accepts on chalf of herself and her allies, the responsibility for causing all the loss and damage to which the ailied. associated governments and their ng-(Concluded on Page 9.)