

SYNOPSIS OF TERMS OF PEACE TREATY

Germany Must Make Reparation For Damage Done.

ALL COLONIES ARE LOST

Required to Accept League of Nations Without Membership, Restore Alsace-Lorraine to France, Relinquish Saar Basin and Cede Territory to Belgium, Denmark and Poland.

Paris.—Following is a summary of the treaty of peace between the twenty-seven allied and associated powers on the one hand and Germany on the other, which was handed to the German plenipotentiaries at Versailles:

Germany by the terms of the treaty restores Alsace-Lorraine to France, accepts the internationalization of the Saar basin temporarily and of Danzig permanently, agrees to territorial changes toward Belgium and Denmark and 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, Czechoslovakia and Poland.

Germany Army Reduced to 100,000 Men. 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 of war material stopped. Allied occupation of parts of Germany will continue until 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 coast of the North Sea, to land, 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 first nor manufacture aviation material for six months.

Must Pay Losses of Allies. Germany accepts full responsibility for all damage caused to allied and associated governments and nations, agrees specifically to reimburse all civilian damages beginning with an initial payment of 20,000,000,000 marks, subsequent payments to be secured by bonds to be issued at the discretion of the reparations 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 areas. She agrees to return to the 1914 most-favored-nation tariffs, without discrimination of any sort; to allow allied and associated nationals freedom of transit through her territories, and to accept highly detailed provisions as to the laws and customs, 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 violation of the laws and customs of war, Holland to be asked to extradite the former and Germany being responsible for delivering the latter.

Germany Not a Member of League. The League of Nations is accepted by the allied and associated powers as an organization for the maintenance of peace without membership. Similarly, the 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 aegis of the League, some to execute the peace treaty.

Preamble of Treaty. The preamble names as parties of the one part the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, and of the five allied and associated powers, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, the Hedjaz, Honduras, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Serbia, Siam, Czechoslovakia and Uruguay, with the five above as described as the allied and associated powers, and the other part, Germany. It states that, bearing in mind that the request of the then imperial German government an armistice was granted on November 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 desirous that the war in which they were successively involved directly or indirectly and which originated in the declaration of war by Austria-Hungary on July 28, 1914, against Serbia, the declaration of war by Russia against Austria-Hungary on August 1, 1914, and against France on August 3, 1914, and in the invasion of Belgium, should be replaced by a firm, just and durable peace, the plenipotentiaries (having communicated their full powers found in good and due form) have agreed 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 will be admitted provided its administration is agreed to by the allied and associated powers.

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 general duties. It may question Germany 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 as a final court in part of the plebiscites of the Belgian-German frontier, and in disputes as to the Kiel canal, and it decides certain of the economic and financial problems. An international conference on labor is to be held in October under its direction, and another on the international control of ports, waterways and railways is foreshadowed.

Membership in League Defined. The members of the league will be the plenipotentiaries of the covenant and other states invited to accede, who must lodge a declaration of accession without reservation within two months. A new state, decision of colony may be admitted provided its administration is agreed to by the allied and associated powers.

Amendments to the Covenant will take effect only if ratified by the council and by a majority of the assembly. Boundaries of Germany Defined. Germany cedes to France Alsace-Lorraine, 56,000 square miles, and to Belgium two small districts between Luxembourg and Holland, totaling 352 square miles. She also cedes to Poland the southeastern tip of Silesia beyond and including Oppeln, most of Posen and West Prussia, 27,588 square miles, East Prussia being isolated from the main body by a part of Poland. She loses sovereignty over the northeasternmost tip of East Prussia, 49 square miles north of the river Memel, and the internationalized areas about Danzig, 729 square miles, and the basin of the Saar, 738 square miles, between the western border of the Rhenish Palatinate of Bavaria and the southern coast of Luxembourg. The Danzig area consists of the V between the Neva and Vistula rivers made a W by the addition of a similar V on the west including the city of Danzig. The southeastern third of East Prussia and the area between East Prussia and the Vistula north of latitude 53 degrees 2 minutes is to be nationally administered by popular vote. A square mile, as to be the case in part of Schleswig, 237 square miles.

Left Bank of the Rhine. As provided in the military clauses Germany will not maintain any fortifications 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 regarded as committing a hostile act and those who have committed 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 her. After recognition of the moral obligation to repair the wrong done in 1871 by Germany to France and the people of Alsace-Lorraine, the territories ceded to Germany by the treaty of Frankfurt are restored to France with their frontiers as before 1871, to date from the signing of the armistice, and to be free of all public debts. Citizenship is regulated by detailed provisions distinguishing those who are immediately restored to full French citizenship and those who have to make formal application therefor and those for whom naturalization is open after three years. The last named class includes German residents in Alsace-Lorraine, as distinguished from those who acquire the position of Alsace-Lorrainers as defined in the treaty. All public property and all private property of German ex-sovereigns passes to France without payment or credit. France is substituted for Germany as regards ownership of the railroads and rights over concessions of tramways. The Rhine bridges pass to France with the obligation of their upkeep.

In compensation for the destruction of coal mines for Northern France and as payment on account of reparation, Germany cedes to France full ownership of the coal mines of the Saar basin with their subsidiaries, accessories and facilities. Their value will be estimated by the reparations commission and credited against that account. The French rights will be governed by German law in force at the armistice, excepting war legislation. France replacing the present owners, Germany undertakes to indemnify. France will continue to furnish the present proportion of coal for local need and contribute in just proportion to local taxes.

In order to secure the rights and well-being of the population, and to guarantee France entire freedom in working the mines, the territory will be governed by a commission appointed by the league of nations. After 15 years a plebiscite will be held by communes to ascertain the desires of the population as to the conditions of inquiry and to elect a committee of the population under the league of nations' regime under France or union with Germany.

German-Austria. Germany recognizes the total independence of German-Austria in the boundaries traced. Czechoslovakia. Germany recognizes the entire independence of the Czechoslovak state, including the autonomous territory of the Ruthenians south of the Carpathians, and accepts the frontiers of this state as to be determined, which in the case of the German frontier shall follow the frontier of Bohemia in 1914.

Poland. Germany cedes to Poland the greater part of Upper Silesia, Posen and the province of West Prussia, on the left bank of the Vistula. A field boundary commission of 75, representing the allied and associated powers, and one each representing Poland and Germany, shall be constituted within 15 days of the peace to delimit this boundary. Such special provisions as are necessary to protect racial, linguistic or religious minorities and to protect freedom of transit and equitable treatment of commerce of other nations shall be laid down in a subsequent treaty between the five allied and associated powers and Poland.

East Prussia. The southern and the eastern frontier of East Prussia (whose words obscure) Poland is to be fixed by plebiscite, the first in the regency of Allenstein, between the southern frontier of East Prussia and the northern frontier of Regierungsbezirk Allenstein from where it meets the Baltic Sea south of the Vistula. The southern frontier of East Prussia to its junction with the boundary between the circles of Oletzko and Augsburg, thence the northern boundary of Oletzko to its junction with the present frontier and the second in the area comprising the cities of Stuhm and Rosenberg and the parts of the districts of Marienwerder 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 the international commission or secret vote in these zones. Denmark. The frontier between Germany and Denmark will be fixed by the self-determination of the population. Ten days after 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 and soldiers' council shall be dissolved, and the territory administered by an international commission of five, of whom Norway and Sweden shall be invited to name two.

The commission shall insure a free and secret vote in these zones. That between the German Danish frontier and a line running south of the island of Aleson, 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 the evacuation. Within five weeks after this vote, the second zone, whose southern boundary runs from the North Sea south of the island of Febr to the Baltic south of Sygm, will vote by communes. Two weeks after that vote the third zone running to the limit of evicted 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 plenipotentiaries, who will hand them over to Denmark.

Russia. Germany agrees to respect as permanent and inalienable the independence of all territories which were part of the former Russian empire, to accept abrogation of the Brest-Litovsk and other treaties entered into with the former 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 the 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 repatriation of the principles of the present treaty.

German Rights Outside Europe. Outside Europe, Germany renounces all rights, titles, privileges as to her own or her 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 her overseas possessions, with all rights and titles therein. All movable and immovable property belonging to the German empire, to any German state shall pass to the government exercising authority therein. These governments may make whatever arrangements seem suitable for the repatriation of German nationals and as to the

conditions on which German subjects of European origin shall reside, hold property or carry on business. 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 individual Germans from January 1, 1900, to August 1, 1914. Germany renounces all rights under the convention of November, 1911, and September 29, 1912, and undertakes to pay to France in accordance with an estimate presented and approved by the reparations commission, all deposits, credits, advances, etc., thereby secured. Germany undertakes to accept and observe any provisions for 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 governments exercising authority.

China. Germany renounces in favor of China all privileges and indemnities resulting from the Boxer protocol of 1901 and all other agreements, concessions, rights, titles or other public property, except diplomatic or consular establishments, in the German concessions of Tien-Tsin and Hankow and in other Chinese territory except Kiaochow and agrees to transfer to China at her 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 quarters at Peking without the consent of the powers signatory to the Boxer protocol. Germany renounces all claims against China or any allied and associated governments for the internment or repatriation of her citizens in China and for seizure or liquidation of German interests there since August 14, 1917. She renounces in favor of Great Britain her state property in the British concession of Canton and of France and China jointly of the property of the German school in the French concession of Shanghai.

Protectorate in Egypt Recognized. 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 with Egypt. She undertakes not to interfere 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 in the future may be made in 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-Egyptian goods entering Germany shall enjoy the same treatment as British goods. Turkey and Bulgaria. Germany accepts all arrangements made by the allied and associated powers with Turkey and Bulgaria with reference to any rights, 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 Tsingtao to Tsinaifu, including all facilities and mining rights and rights of exploitation, pass equally to Japan, and the cables from Tsingtao to Shanghai and Chefoo, the cables free of all charges. All German state property, movable and immovable, in Kiaochow is acquired by Japan free of all charges.

Military Forces to Be Demobilized. 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 to five cavalry, and to be devoted exclusively to maintenance of internal order and control of frontiers.

All establishments for the manufacturing, preparation, storage or design of arms and munitions of war, except those specifically excepted, must be closed within six months of the peace and their personnel dismissed. Conscription is abolished in Germany. The enlisted personnel must be maintained by voluntary enlistments for terms of 12 consecutive years, the number of discharges before the expiration of that term in any year to exceed 5 per cent of the total effective strength.

German Prisoners of War Repatriated. 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 allied and German governments. Those under sentence for offenses against discipline are to be repatriated against their will to the completion of their sentence. Until Germany has surrendered persons guilty of offenses against the laws and customs of war, the allies have the right to retain selected German officers.

The Kaiser Arraigned. The allied and associated powers publicly arraign William Second 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.

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 defense, is to be guided by the highest motives of international policy. The highest motives of vindicating the solemn obligations of international undertakings and the 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. To Make Reparation and Restitution. The allied and associated governments affirm, and Germany accepts, the responsibility of herself and her allies 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.

While the allied and associated governments recognize that the resources available in account permanent diminutions of such resources which will result from their treaty claims to make complete reparation for all such loss and damage, they require her to make compensation for the damages caused to civilians. Pay Money Borrowed by Belgium. Germany all sums borrowed by Belgium from her allies as a result of German violation of the treaty of 1839 up to November 11, 1918, and for this purpose will issue at once and hand over to the reparations commission 5 per cent gold bonds falling due in 1925. The total obligations of Germany to pay as defined in the category of damages is to be determined and notified to her after a fair hearing and allowed reparation commission.

At the same time a schedule of payments to discharge the obligations within 20 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 towards restoration. Germany shall pay within two years £1,000,000,000 sterling in either gold, goods, ships or other specific forms of payment. This sum being included in 600 bond issues of £1,000,000 each, and not additional to the first £1,000,000,000 bond issue to which 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.

In periodically estimating Germany's capacity to pay, the restoration commission shall examine the German system of taxation, 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 in general, so as to satisfy itself that in general, and with Germany's agreement 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.

The commission shall consist of one representative each of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Belgium, a representative of Serbia or Japan taking the place of the Belgian representative when the interests of either country are particularly affected. The commission shall be empowered, when their terms are under consideration, to the right of representation without voting power. It shall permit Germany to give evidence regarding her capacity to pay and shall insure a just opportunity to be heard. She shall make its headquarters at Paris; establish its own procedure and personnel, have general control of the whole reparations problem, and become the exclusive agency of the allies for receiving, holding, selling and distributing reparation payments.

Withdrawal from Commission Permitted. Withdrawal from representation on the commission is permitted at any time with notice. The commission may require Germany to give from time to time by way of guarantee issues of bonds or other obligations to cover such claims as are not satisfied. In this connection, and on account of the total amount of claims, the issues are presently to be required of Germany in acknowledgment of its debt, as follows: One thousand million pounds sterling, payable not later than May 1, 1921, without interest; £2,000,000,000 bearing 2 1/2 per cent interest between 1921 and 1926, and hereafter 5 per cent; and a 5 per cent sinking fund, payment beginning in 1925, and an undertaking to deliver bonds to an additional amount of £2,000,000,000 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 of Germany may be issued by the commission to the interested powers. 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. The German government recognizes the right of the allies to the replacement, 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 tonnage of 1600 tons gross and upward, one-half of her ships of 1000 tons gross and one-quarter of her steam trawlers and other fishing boats. These ships are to be delivered within two months to the reparations commission, together with documents of title evidencing ownership of the ships free from incumbrances.

As an additional part of reparation the German government further agrees to build merchant ships for the account of the allies to the amount not exceeding 200,000 tons gross annually during the next five years.

Devastated Areas. Germany undertakes to devote her economic resources directly to the physical restoration of the invaded areas. The reparations commission is authorized to require Germany to replace the destroyed property by the delivery of animals, machines, etc., existing in Germany and to manufacture materials required for reconstruction purposes with due consideration for Germany's essential domestic requirements.

Private Property. Germany shall restore or pay for all private enemy property seized or damaged by her, the amount of damages to be fixed by the mixed 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. German nationals and foreigners shall be compensated by Germany for 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 measures abandoned.

International Labor Organization. Members of the league of nations agree to establish a permanent organization to deal with international labor conditions and 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 to 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, may 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 legislation in case of a federal state; or 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. Labor Principles Recognized. Nine principles of labor conditions were recognized on the ground that "the well-being, physical and moral, of the industrial wage-earners is of supreme international importance." With exceptions necessitated by differences of climate, habit and development, they include: The guiding principle that labor should not be regarded merely as a commodity or article of commerce; right of association of employers and employees; a

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In periodically estimating Germany's capacity to pay, the restoration commission shall examine the German system of taxation, 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 in general, so as to satisfy itself that in general, and with Germany's agreement 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.

The commission shall consist of one representative each of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Belgium, a representative of Serbia or Japan taking the place of the Belgian representative when the interests of either country are particularly affected. The commission shall be empowered, when their terms are under consideration, to the right of representation without voting power. It shall permit Germany to give evidence regarding her capacity to pay and shall insure a just opportunity to be heard. She shall make its headquarters at Paris; establish its own procedure and personnel, have general control of the whole reparations problem, and become the exclusive agency of the allies for receiving, holding, selling and distributing reparation payments.

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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 of Germany may be issued by the commission to the interested powers. 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. The German government recognizes the right of the allies to the replacement, 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 tonnage of 1600 tons gross and upward, one-half of her ships of 1000 tons gross and one-quarter of her steam trawlers and other fishing boats. These ships are to be delivered within two months to the reparations commission, together with documents of title evidencing ownership of the ships free from incumbrances.

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Shipping. The German government recognizes the right of the allies to the replacement, 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 tonnage of 1600 tons gross and upward, one-half of her ships of 1000 tons gross and one-quarter of her steam trawlers and other fishing boats. These ships are to be delivered within two months to the reparations commission, together with documents of title evidencing ownership of the ships free from incumbrances.

wage adequate to maintain a reasonable standard of life; the eight-hour day or 48-hour week; a weekly rest of at least 24 hours, which should include Sunday wherever practicable; abolition of child labor and assurance of the continuance of the education and proper physical development of children; equal pay for equal work as between men and women; equitable treatment of all workers; lawfully resident therein, including foreigners; and a system of inspection in which wages should take part.

Guarantees. Western Europe—German territory to the west of the Rhine, together with the bridgeheads, will be occupied by allied and associated troops for 15 years. If the conditions are faithfully carried out by Germany, certain districts, including the bridgehead of Cologne, will be evacuated at the expiration of five years; certain other districts, including the bridgehead of Coblenz and the territories nearest the Belgian frontier, will be evacuated after ten years, and the remainder, including the bridgehead of Mainz, will be evacuated after 15 years.

Special Provisions. As a reparation for the destruction of the library of Louvain, Germany is to hand over manuscripts, early printed books, etc., to be equivalent to those destroyed. In addition to the above Germany is to hand over to Belgium wings not at Berlin belonging to the altar piece of the Adoration of the Lamb by Hubert and Jan Van Eyck, the center of which is now in the church of Saint Bayo and Murel, and the wings now at Berlin. In addition to the altar piece at the Last Supper by J. M. Bouts, the center of which belongs to the church of St. Peter at Louvain, Germany is to restore within six months Koran of the Caliph Othman, formerly a Mevlevi, and the skull of the Hedjaz I, and the skull of the Hedjaz I, formerly in Germany East Africa, to his Britannic majesty's government.

Finances. Powers to which German territory is ceded will assume a certain portion of the German pre-war debt, the amount to be fixed by the reparations commission on the basis of the ratio between the revenue 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 the terms 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 assumed, the states to which property is ceded will give credit against 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 to representation or control of state banks, government-owned or controlled organizations, and economic organizations. She 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 revenues. She is to assume 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 territories of Bucharia and Bessarabia, and the rest of the reparations commission Germany will appropriate any right, rights or interests of her nationals in public buildings in ceded territories or those administered by mandatories and in Turkey, China, Russia, Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria, and transfer to the allies the same. Otherwise any claim which would 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.

International Rivers. The Elbe from the junction of the Vitava, the Vltava from Prague, the Oder from Oppa, the Nieman 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 therefor. Otherwise special provisions may be had to a special tribunal of the League of Nations, which also may arrange for a general international waterways convention.

The Danube. The European Danube commission resumes its pre-war powers, but for the time being with representatives of the allied and associated powers. 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 government of Germany shall make full reparation for all war damages caused to the European commission; shall cede their river facilities in surrendering territory and give Czechoslovakia, Serbia and Rumania any rights necessary on their shores for carrying out improvements in navigation.

Rhine and Moselle. The Rhine is placed under the central commission for the Straitsburg 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, Sweden 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 is to be permitted to build a deep draft Rhine-Meuse canal if she 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 must 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.

Miscellaneous. Germany agrees to recognize the full validity of the treaties of peace and additional conventions to be concluded by the allied and associated powers with the powers allied with Germany; to agree to the decisions to be taken as to territories of Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey and to recognize the new states in the frontiers to be fixed for them.

Germany agrees not to put forward any pecuniary claims against any allied or associated power signing the present treaty based on events previous to the coming into force of the treaty.

The present treaty, of which the French and English texts are both authentic, shall be ratified and ratifications deposited in Paris as soon as possible. The treaty is to become effective in all respects for each power on the date of deposition of its ratification.

Germany agrees to recognize the full validity of the treaties of peace and additional conventions to