

ALSACE-LORRAINE TERRITORY BELONGS TO BELGIUM

concerned in by all its members represented on the council and a simple majority of the rest, less the portion to the dispute will have the force of a unanimous recommendation by the council. In either case, if the necessary agreement cannot be secured the members reserve the right to take such as may be necessary for the maintenance of right and justice. Members consenting to war in disregard of the covenant will be immediately debarred from all intercourse with other members. The Council will in such cases consider what military or naval action can be taken by the collective members in protection of the covenant and will afford facilities to members co-operating in this enterprise.

Validity of Treaties. All treaties or international arrangements concluded after the institute of the League will be registered with the Secretariat and published. The Assembly may from time to time advise members to reconsider treaties which have become inapplicable or involve danger of peace.

FULL PROTECTION GIVEN TO MONROE DOCTRINE.

The covenant abrogates all obligations between members inconsistent with its terms, but nothing in it shall affect the validity of international engagements, such as treaties, arbitration or regional understandings like the Monroe doctrine for securing the maintenance of peace.

The mandatory system.—The territories of nations not yet able to stand by themselves will be entrusted to advanced nations who are best fitted to undertake it. The covenant recognizes three different stages of development requiring different kinds of mandates: (a) Communities like those belonging to the Turkish Empire which can be provisionally recognized as independent, subject to advice and assistance from a mandatory in whose selection they would be allowed. (b) Communities like those of Central Africa, to be administered by the mandatory under conditions generally approved by the members of the League where equal opportunities for trade will be allowed to all members, certain abuses such as trade in slaves, arms and liquor, will be prohibited, and the construction of military and naval bases and the introduction of compulsory military training will be disallowed. (c) Other communities, such as Southwest Africa and the South Pacific Islands, to be administered under the laws of the mandatory as integral portions of its territory. In every case the mandatory will render an annual report and the degree of its authority will be defined.

RIGHTS OF LABOR ARE SPECIFICALLY RECOGNIZED.

Subject to and in accordance with the provisions of international convention existing or hereafter to be entered upon, the members of the League will recognize, wherever they may exist, through the international organization established by the labor convention, to secure and maintain fair conditions of labor for men, women and children in their own countries and other countries, and undertake to secure just treatment of the native inhabitants of territories under their control, and will endeavor to take steps with the general supervision over the execution of agreements for the suppression of traffic in women and children, and in textile materials, and in trade in arms and ammunition which countries in which control is necessary; they will make provision for freedom of communications and transit and equitable treatment of commerce of all members of the league; with special reference to the necessities of regions devastated during the war, and they will endeavor to take steps for international prevention and control of disease. International bureaus and commissions already established will be placed under the League, and such others to be established in the future.

AMENDMENTS TO THE COVENANT WILL TAKE EFFECT WHEN RATIFIED BY THE COUNCIL AND BY A MAJORITY OF THE ASSEMBLY.

GERMANY CEDES ALSACE-LORRAINE TO FRANCE.

Germany cedes to France Alsace-Lorraine, five thousand six hundred square miles, to be southwest, and to Belgium two small districts between Luxembourg and Holland, totalling nine hundred and eighty-nine square miles. She also cedes to Poland the southeastern tip of Silesia beyond and including Oppeln,

most of Posen, and west of Prussia, twenty-seven thousand six hundred and eighty-six square miles, East Prussia being isolated from the main body by a part of Poland, the loss of sovereignty over the northeasternmost part of East Prussia, forty square miles, North of the river Memel, and the internationalized areas about Danzig, seven hundred and twenty-nine square miles, and the Basin of the Saar, seven hundred and thirty-eight square miles, between the western border of the Rhine, the latitude of Bavaria and the southeast corner of Luxembourg.

The Danzig area consists of the "V" between the Nogat and Vistula rivers made by 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 fifty-three degrees three minutes is to have its nationality determined by popular vote of five thousand seven hundred and eighty-five square miles, as is to be the case in part of Schleswig, two thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven square miles.

GERMANY MUST ABRIDGE 1939

Germany is to consent to the abrogation of the treaties of 1839 by which Belgium was established as a neutral state, and to agree in advance to any convention with which the allied and associated powers may determine to replace them. She is to recognize the full sovereignty of Belgium over the contested territory of Moresnet and to settle the details of the frontier, and to renounce in favor of Belgium all rights over the circles of Eupen and Malmedy, the inhabitants of which are to be entitled within six months to protest against this change of sovereignty either in whole or in part, the final decision to be reserved to the League of Nations. A commission is to settle the details of the frontier, and various regulations for change of nationality are laid down.

LUXEMBOURG.

Germany renounces various treaties and conventions with the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, recognizes that it ceased to be a part of the German Zollverein from January 1, 1918, and that it has no right of exploitation of the railroad, adheres to the abrogation of its neutrality, and accepts in advance any international agreement which may be concluded by the Allied and Associated Powers.

NO GERMAN FORTS WITHIN 50 KILOMETERS OF RHINE.

As provided in the military clauses, Germany will not maintain any fortifications or armed forces less than ten kilometers to the east of the Rhine, including any man-made works, nor maintain any facilities to facilitate mobilization. In case of violation, she shall be regarded as committing hostilities against the powers which signed the present treaty and as intending to disturb the peace of the world. "By virtue of the present treaty, Germany shall be bound to demolish all fortifications, and to be free of all public debts.

REPAIRING THE WRONG DONE FRANCE IN 1871.

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, and 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 FULLY RESTORED TO FULL CITIZENSHIP THOSE WHO HAVE TO MAKE FORMAL APPLICATIONS THEREFOR AND THOSE FOR WHOM NATURALIZATION IS OPEN AFTER THREE YEARS.

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 railroad and other public works of Alsace-Lorraine. The Rhine bridges pass to France with the obligation for their upkeep.

ALL FIVE YEARS MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS OF ALSACE-LORRAINE WILL BE ADMITTED TO FRANCE FREE OF DUTY TO A TOTAL AMOUNT NOT EXCEEDING IN ANY YEAR THE AVERAGE OF THE THREE YEARS PRECEDING THE WAR, AND TEXTILE MATERIALS MAY BE IMPORTED FROM GERMANY TO ALSACE-LORRAINE AND RE-EXPORTED FREE OF DUTY CONTRAITS FOR ELECTRIC POWER FROM THE RIGHT BANK MUST BE CONTINUED FOR TEN

years. For seven years, with possible extension to ten, the ports of Kehae and Strasbourg shall be administered as a single unit by a French administration under the supervision of the Central Rhine Commission. Property rights will be safeguarded in both ports and equality of treatment as respects traffic assured the national ground of public interest; judgments of courts held in certain classes of cases, while in others a judicial exequatur is first required; political condemnations during the war are null and void and the obligations to repay war fines is established as in other parts of Allied territory.

HOW THE SAAR BASIN IS TO BE CONTROLLED BY FRANCE.

Various clauses adjust the general provisions of the treaty to the special circumstances of the Saar basin. Matters of execution being left to conventions to be made between France and Germany.

THE SAAR IN COMPENSATION FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF MINES IN OTHER PARTS OF FRANCE AND AS PAYMENT ON ACCOUNT OF REPARATION.

France full ownership of the coal mines of the Saar basin with their installations, including the power stations. Their value will be estimated by the Reparation Commission and credited against that account.

FRANCE RIGHTS WILL BE GOVERNED BY GERMAN LAW IN FORCE AT THE TIME EXCEPTING WAR LEGISLATION.

France replacing the present owners whom Germany undertakes to indemnify. The commission shall insure a free trade in the coal and iron ore between the German Danzig frontier and a line running south of the island of Alsace, north of Flensburg and south of Tondern to the North Sea, and a line running south of the island of Fehrl to the Baltic south of Sigmund, will vote by communes. Two weeks after that vote the third zone, whose southern boundary runs from the North Sea to the island of Fehrl to the Baltic south of Sigmund, will vote by communes. Two weeks after that vote the third zone, whose southern boundary runs from the North Sea to the island of Fehrl to the Baltic south of Sigmund, will vote by communes.

HELGOLAND FORTS ARE ORDERED DESTROYED.

The fortifications, military establishments and harbours of the islands of Helgoland and Dune are to be destroyed. Germany shall employ the same treatment as British goods, and may not be reconstructed for any similar fortifications built in the future.

TREATY OF GREAT LITOVKA IS FORMALLY ABROGATED.

Germany agrees to respect as permanent and inalienable the independence of all territories which were under the control of the Russian Empire, and to accept the abrogation of the Treaty of Litovka and other treaties entered into with the Maximalist government of Russia, and 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 full force of all treaties entered into by the Allied and associated powers formally reserve the right of Russia to obtain restitution and reparation of the principles of the present treaty.

GERMAN RIGHTS OUTSIDE EUROPE WILL BE RESTORED TO FULL FORCE.

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 arrangements may be made by the Allied Powers in relation thereto.

COLONIES AND OVERSEAS POSSESSIONS.

Germany renounces in favor of the Allied and Associated Powers all her colonies and overseas possessions, and all rights and titles therein. All movable and immovable property belonging to the German Empire or to her colonies and overseas possessions, and to the Government exercising authority therein. These Governments may make whatever provisions seem suitable for the repatriation of German civilians and for the disposal of the property of German subjects of European origin who reside, hold property or carry on business.

GERMANY UNDERTAKES TO PAY REPARATION TO THE ALLIED AND ASSOCIATED POWERS IN THE AMOUNT OF 100,000,000,000 MARKS.

Germany undertakes to pay reparations to the Allied and Associated Powers in the amount of 100,000,000,000 marks, to be paid in installments, the first of August, 1919. Germany renounces all rights under the convention of the 4th of November, 1918, and the right of Germany to demand that the amount of the reparations shall be determined by the League of Nations in 1914.

THE NAVAL STIPULATIONS AS TO ACQUISITION AND CHANGE OF NATIONALITY FOLLOW.

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 fixed boundary commission of seven, representing the allied and associated powers and one each representing Poland and Germany, shall be constituted within thirty days of the date of the signature of the present treaty to delimit this boundary. Such special provisions as are necessary to protect racial, linguistic or religious minorities and to secure 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.

THE FIVE ALLIED AND ASSOCIATED POWERS WILL DRAW UP REGULATIONS ASSURING EAST PRUSSIA FULL AND EQUITABLE ACCESS TO AND FROM THE VISTULA.

A subsequent convention, of which the terms will be fixed by the five allied and associated powers, will be entered into between Poland, Germany and the Allied and Associated Powers, to secure 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 SOUTHEASTERN CORNER OF EAST PRUSSIA ABOUT MEMEL IS TO BE CEDED TO GERMANY BY THE ASSOCIATED POWERS, THE FORMER AGREEING TO ACCEPT THE SETTLEMENT MADE, ESPECIALLY AS TO THE NATIONALITY OF THE INHABITANTS.

DANZIG VOTED A FREE CITY. Danzig and the district immediately about it, to be constituted as a free city, the "free city" under the guarantee of the League of Nations. A high commissioner appointed by the League and president at Danzig shall make 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.

GERMANY MUST RENOUNCE ALL RIGHTS IN MOROCCO.

Germany renounces all her rights, titles and privileges under the act of Algiers and the Franco-German agreement of 1911 and 1912 regarding Morocco. She renounces all the consequences of the French protectorate and renounces the capitulations. The Sheriff Government shall have complete liberty of action in Morocco, and all German and other German-protected persons shall be subjected to the common law.

ALL MOVABLE AND IMMovable GERMAN PROPERTY, INCLUDING RIGHTS, IN EGYPT, SHALL BE SUBJECT TO THE COMMON LAW.

Germany is also required to relinquish her interests in the State Bank of Morocco. All Moroccan goods entering Germany shall have the same preference as French goods.

EGYPT.—GERMANY RENOUNCES THE BRITISH PROTECTORATE OVER EGYPT, DECLARED ON DEC. 18, 1914, AND RENOUNCES AS FROM AUG. 1, 1914, THE CAPITULATION AGREEMENTS, INCLUDING THAT BY WHICH SHE CONCLUDED BY HER WITH THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT 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 may be made in relation to the commission of public debt.

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All German public property except consular and diplomatic premises passes without compensation to the Allied and Associated Powers. Germany waives all claims against the seizure and condemnation of her ships, liquidation of her property or International of her nationals.

LIBERIA.—GERMANY RENOUNCES ALL RIGHTS UNDER THE INTERNATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS OF 1911 AND 1912 REGARDING LIBERIA.

Germany renounces all the consequences of the French protectorate and renounces the capitulations. The Sheriff Government shall have complete liberty of action in Liberia, and all German and other German-protected persons shall be subjected to the common law.

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TREATY SO COSTLY IT MUST BE LASTING, CLEMENCEAU DECLARES

Tells Germans Second Versailles Peace Demands Assurances It Will Be Kept.

PARIS, May 7. THE cost of the second peace treaty at Versailles is so much that every assurance must be taken that it is final, declared Premier Clemenceau in his address to the Germans before the presentation of the peace treaty.

"This is neither the time nor the place for superfluous words," he said, "before you are representatives of all the powers, both small and great, that were united in fighting the war you cruelly imposed upon us. You asked peace and now we propose to give it to you."

"You will find us ready to give such explanations as you may desire, but you must understand that the second treaty of Versailles cost us too much for us not to take every assurance that it will be lasting."

read 5 per cent. of the total effective. Officers remaining in the service must agree to serve to the age of forty-five years and newly appointed officers must agree to serve active or reserve for twenty-five years.

No military schools except those absolutely indispensable for the units of the army shall be maintained for more than six months after the peace. No associations such as societies of discharged soldiers, shooting or touring clubs, educational establishments or universities may occupy themselves with military matters. All measures of mobilization are forbidden.

FORTRESSES.—All fortified works, fortifications and field works situated in German territory within a zone of fifty kilometers east of the Rhine will be dismantled within three months. The construction of any new fortified works in Germany, two months after the peace. No associations such as societies of discharged soldiers, shooting or touring clubs, educational establishments or universities may occupy themselves with military matters. All measures of mobilization are forbidden.

CONTROL.—International commissions of control will see to the execution of the provisions for which a time limit is set, the maximum being three months. They may establish tribunals, either German seats of Government and go to any part of Germany desired. Germany must give them complete facilities, pay their expenses, and also the expenses of the tribunals. The treaty, including the labor and industrial necessary in demolition, destruction or surrender of war equipment.

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, six destroyers, six torpedo boats and no submarines, either military or commercial. With a personnel of 15,000 men, including officers, and a reserve force of any character. Conscription will be limited to only voluntary service being permitted for a minimum period of twenty-five years' service for officers and twelve for other ranks. The German mercantile marine will be permitted any naval training.

All German vessels of war in force before the peace, and the German High Sea Fleet, including the fleet which surrendered, the final disposition of these ships to be decided upon by the Allied and associated powers. Germany must surrender forty-two modern destroyers, fifty modern torpedo boats, and all submarines, with their salvage vessels, and all war vessels under construction, including submarines, must be removed, or placed in reserve or used for commercial purposes. Replacement of vessels must not be increased.

During a period of three months after the 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 and 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 are 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 fourteen cables or parts of cables are specified which will not be repaired to Germany.

AIR.—The armed forces of Germany must not include any military or naval air forces except for not over 100 machines, the number to be retained till Oct. 1 to search for submarine mines. 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 100 kilometers of the Rhine or of the eastern or southern frontiers, existing installations within these limits to be destroyed. The manufacture of aircraft and parts of aircraft is forbidden for six months. All military and naval aeronautical material under a most exhaustive definition must be surrendered within three months, except for the hundred airplanes already specified.

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 completion of their sentence. Until Germany has surrendered persons guilty of offenses against the laws of war, the Allies may have the right to retain selected German officers. The Allies may deal at their own discretion with German nationals who do not desire to be repatriated, and may, with the consent of the 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 report all properties belonging to Allied prisoners. There is to be a reciprocal exchange of information as to dead prisoners and their graves.

Both parties will respect and maintain the graves of soldiers and sailors buried on their territories, agree to recognize and assist any commission charged by any Allied or associated government with identifying, registering, maintaining or erecting suitable monuments over the graves, and to afford to each other all facilities for the repatriation of their remains.

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.

The 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, may include ex-ante and ex-post facto, by the highest motives of international policy with a view of vindicating the solemn obligations of international law, and the validity of international morality, and will fix the punishment it feels should be imposed.

Persons accused of having committed offenses 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 Allied governments, either jointly or severally all persons so accused and all documents and information necessary to insure full knowledge of the facts, and to enable the tribunals to fix the responsibility of the offenders and the just appreciation of the responsibility. The judge will be entitled to name his own counsel.

REPARATION.—The Allied and associated governments affirm, and Germany accepts on behalf of herself and her allies, the responsibility for causing all the loss and damage to the Allied and Associated Powers, and for 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 thirty years shall be presented. These payments are subject to postponement in certain contingencies. Germany irrevocably recognizes the full authority of this commission, created by the present treaty, 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 of value.

GERMANY TO PAY 20,000,000,000 MARKS IN TWO YEARS.

As an immediate step toward restoration, Germany shall pay within two years twenty billion marks in either gold, silver, or other specific forms of payment, with the understanding that certain expenses such as those of the armies of occupation will be deducted from the total. Materials may be deducted at the discretion of the Allies.

While the grand total of damages assessed against Germany may exceed the ability to pay, she undertakes to make compensation for all damages caused to civilians under seven main categories:

Germany, by personal injury to civilians caused by acts of war, directly or indirectly.

Damages caused to civilians by acts of cruelty ordered by the military or by the occupying authorities.

Damages caused by maltreatment of prisoners.

Damages to the Allied peoples represented by pensions and special allowances, capitalized at the date of this treaty.

Damages to property, movable or immovable, of military materials. Damage to civilians by being subjected to labor.

Damages in the form of losses or expenses imposed by the enemy.

In periodically estimating Germany's capacity to pay, the Reparation Commission shall examine the German system of taxation, and at the end that the sum for reparation which Germany is required to pay shall become a charge upon all her revenues, prior to that of any service or discharge of any debt, loan and, secondly, so as to insure itself that, in general, the German system of taxation is fully adjusted to the requirements of the powers represented on the commission.

The measures which the Allies and associated powers shall be obliged to take, in case of voluntary default by Germany, and which Germany agrees not to regard as acts of war, may include ex-ante and ex-post facto prohibitions and reprisals and such other measures as the respective governments may determine to be necessary in the circumstances. The Commission shall consider representative of each of the States, Great Britain, France, Belgium, and in certain cases, Italy, and in certain cases, the powers entitled, when their claims are under consideration, to the right of presentation without voting power.

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PIMLICO WINNERS.