

OFFICIAL CABLED SUMMARY OF PEACE TREATY

FIFTEEN SECTIONS AS GIVEN OUT TO GERMANS

They cover every Phase of after-war Problems and define Financial, Economical and Boundary Terms which Germans must accept

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provisions for payments for imports as the Allies may deem necessary.

Germany is to deliver to the Allies and associated powers all sums deposited in Germany by Turkey and Austria-Hungary in connection with the financial support extended by her to them during the war, and to transfer to the Allies all claims against Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, or Turkey in connection with agreements made during the war.

Germany confirms the renunciation of the treaties of Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk.

On the request of the reparation commission, Germany will expropriate any rights or interests of her nationals in public utilities in ceded territories of, or those administered by, mandatories, and in Turkey, China, Russia, Austria-Hungary, and Bulgaria, and transfer them to the reparation commission, which will credit her with their value. Germany guarantees to repay to Brazil the fund arising from the sale of Sao Paulo coffee which she refused to allow Brazil to withdraw from Germany.

SECTION 9.

OPIUM.

The contracting powers agree, whether or not they have signed and ratified the opium convention of July twenty-three, nineteen hundred twelve, or signed the peace protocol adopted at The Hague in accordance with resolutions adopted by the third opium conference in nineteen hundred fourteen, to bring the said convention into force by enacting within twelve months of the peace the necessary legislation.

RELIGIOUS MISSIONS.

The allied and associated powers agree that the properties of religious missions in territories belonging to or ceded to them shall continue their work under the control of the powers, Germany renouncing all claims in their behalf.

SECTION 10.

RHINE-MEUSE CANAL.

Belgium is to be permitted to build a deep-draught 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 may construct a Rhine-Meuse canal, both if constructed to come under the competent international commission. Germany may not object if the Central Rhine Commission desires to extend its jurisdiction over the Lower Moselle, the Upper Rhine, or lateral canals.

Germany must cede to the allied and associated Governments certain tugs, vessels, and facilities for navigation on all these rivers, the specific details to be established by an arbitrator named by the United States. Decision will be passed on the legitimate needs of the parties concerned and on the shipping traffic during the five years before the war period. The value will be included in the regular reparation arrangement. In the case of the Rhine, shares in the German navigation companies and property such as wharves and warehouses held by Germany in Rotterdam at the outbreak of war must be handed over.

RAILWAYS.

Germany, in addition to most favoured nation treatment on her railways, agrees to co-operate in the establishment of through ticket services for passengers and baggage to ensure communication by rail between the allied, associated, and other states, to allow

the construction or improvement within 25 years of such lines as are necessary, and to conform her rolling stock to enable its incorporation in trains of the allied or associated powers. She also agrees to accept the denunciation of the St. Gothard Convention if Switzerland and Italy so request, and temporarily to execute instructions as to the transport of troops and supplies and the establishment of postal and telegraphic service, as provided.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

To assure Czecho-Slovakia access to the sea, special rights are given her both north and south. Towards the Adriatic she is permitted to run her own through trains to Fiume and Trieste. To the north Germany is to lease her for 99 years spaces in Hamburg and Stettin, the details to be worked out by a commission of three, representing Czecho-Slovakia, Germany, and Great Britain.

THE KIEL CANAL.

The Kiel canal is to remain free and open to war and merchant ships of all nations at peace with Germany. Subjects, goods, and ships of all states are to be treated on terms of absolute equality, and no taxes are to be imposed beyond those necessary for upkeep and improvement, for which Germany is to be responsible. In case of violation of or disagreement as to these provisions, any state may appeal to the League of Nations and may demand the appointment of an international commission. For preliminary hearing of complaints Germany shall establish a local authority at Kiel.

SECTION 11.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

Aircraft of the allied and associated powers shall have full liberty of passage and landing over and in German territory, equal treatment with German planes as to use of German air-dromes, and with most favoured nation planes as to intercommercial traffic in Germany.

Germany agrees to accept allied certificates of nationality, air worthiness or competency of licensees, and to apply the convention relative to the aerial navigation concluded between the allied and associated powers to her own aircraft over her own territory. Those rules apply until 1923, unless Germany has since been admitted to the League of Nations or to the above convention.

SECTION 12.

FREEDOM OF TRANSIT

Germany must grant freedom of transit through her territories, by rail or water, to persons, goods, ships, carriages, and mails from or to any of the allied or associated powers, without customs or transit duties, undue delays, restrictions, or discriminations based on nationality, means of transport, or place of entry or departure. Goods in transit shall be assured all possible speed of journey, especially perishable goods. Germany may not divert traffic from its normal course in favour of her own transport routes or maintain "control stations" in connection with transmigration traffic. She may not establish any taxes discriminating against the ports of allied or associated powers; must grant the latter's seaports all favours and reduced tariffs granted her own or other nations, and afford the allied and associated powers equal rights with those of her own nationals in her ports and waterways, save that she is free to open or close her maritime coasting trade.

ZONES IN PORTS.

Free zones existing in German ports of August 1, 1914, must be maintained with due facilities as to warehouses, packing and unpacking without discrimination and without charges except for expense of administration and use. Goods leaving the free zones for consumption in Germany and goods brought into the free zones from Germany shall be subject to the ordinary import and export taxes.

INTERNATIONAL RIVERS.

The Elbe from the junction of the Vitava, the Vitava from Prague, the Oder from Oppa, the Niemen from Grodno, and the Danube from Ulm are declared international, together with their connections. The riparian states must ensure good conditions of navigation within their territories, unless a special reason exists therefor. Otherwise appeal may be had to a special tribunal of the League of Nations, which also may arrange for a general international waterways convention.

The Elbe and the Oder are to be placed under international commissions to meet within three months, that for the Elbe composed of four representatives of Germany, two from Czecho-Slovakia, and one each from Great Britain, France, Italy, and Belgium; and that for the Oder composed of one each from Poland, Prussia, Czecho-Slovakia, Great Britain, France, Denmark, and Sweden. If any riparian state on the Niemen should so request of the League of Nations, a similar commission shall be established there. These commissions shall, upon request of any riparian state, meet within three months to revise existing international agreements.

THE DANUBE.

The European Danube Commission reassembles its pre-war powers, but for the time being with representatives of only Great Britain, France, Italy, and Rumania. The Upper Danube is to be administered by a new international commission, under a definite statute to be drawn up at a conference of the powers, nominated by the allied and associated Governments within one year after the peace. The enemy Governments shall make full reparations for all war damages caused to the European Commission, shall cede their river facilities in surrendered territory, and give Czecho-Slovakia, Serbia, and Rumania any rights necessary on their shores for carrying out improvements in navigation.

THE RHINE AND THE MOSELLE.

The Rhine is placed under the Central Commission, to meet at Strassburg within six months after the peace and to be composed of four representatives of France, which shall in addition select the president, four of Germany, and two each of Great Britain, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, and the Netherlands. Germany must give France, on the course of the Rhine included between the two extreme points of her frontiers, all rights to take water to feed canals, while herself agreeing not to make canals in the right bank opposite France. She must also hand over to France all her drafts and designs for this part of the river.

SECTION 13.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION.

Members of the League of Nations agree to establish a permanent organization to promote international adjustment of labour conditions, to consist of an annual international labour conference and an international labour office.

The former is composed of four representatives of each state, two from the Government and one each from the employers and the employed. Each of them may vote individually. It will be a deliberative executive body, its measures taking the form of draft conventions or recommendations for legislation, which if passed by two-thirds vote must be submitted to the law-making authority in every state participating. Each Government may either enact the

terms into law, approve the principles but modify them to local needs, leave the actual legislation in case of a federal state to local legislatures, or reject the convention altogether without further obligation.

The international labour office is established at the seat of the League of Nations as part of its organization. It is to collect and distribute information on labour throughout the world and prepare agenda for the conference. It will publish a periodical in French and English, and possibly other languages. Each state agrees to prepare for presentation to the conference an annual report of measures taken to execute accepted conventions. The governing body of the Conference is its executive. It consists of twenty-four members, twelve representing the Government, six the employers, and six the employees, to serve for three years.

On complaint that any Government has failed to carry out a convention to which it is a party, the governing body may make inquiries directly to that Government, and in case the reply is unsatisfactory may publish the complaint with comment. A complaint by one Government against another may be referred by the governing body to a commission of inquiry nominated by the secretary-general of the League. If the commission report fails to bring satisfactory action, the matter may be taken to a permanent court of international jurisdiction for final decision. The reliance for securing enforcement of the law will be publicity, with a possibility of economic action in the background.

The first meeting of the conference will take place in October, 1919, at Washington, to discuss the eight-hour day or 48-hour week, the prevention of unemployment, the extension and application of the international conventions adopted at Berne in 1906 prohibiting night work for women and the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches, and employment of women and children at night or in unhealthy work, of women before and after childbirth receiving maternity benefits, and of children as regards minimum age.

LABOUR CLAUSES.

Principles of labour conditions are recognized on the ground that "the well-being, physical and moral of the industrial wage-earner is of supreme international importance." With the exceptions necessitated by differences of climate, habits and economic development, they include the guiding principle that labour should not be regarded merely as a commodity or article of commerce; right of association of employers and employees; a wage adequate to maintain a reasonable standard of life; the eight-hour day and forty-eight-hour week; a weekly rest of at least twenty-four hours, which should include Sunday wherever practicable; abolition of child labour and assurance of the continuation of the education and proper physical development of children; equal pay for equal work as between men and women; equal treatment of all workers lawfully resident within a state, including foreigners, and a system of inspection in which women should take part.

SECTION 14.

GUARANTEES.

Western Europe—As a guarantee for the execution of the treaty, German territory to the west of the Rhine, together with the bridgeheads, will be occupied by allied and associated troops for fifteen 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 fifteen years.

In case the inter-Allied reparation commission finds that Germany has failed to observe the whole or part of her obligations, either during the occupation or after the fifteen years have

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