

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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after 5 per cent with a 1 per cent sinking fund, payment beginning in 1926, and an undertaking to deliver bonds to an additional amount of two thousand million pounds sterling, 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 delivered by 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, ton 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 ships of 1,600 tons gross and upwards, one-half of her ships between 1,600 and 1,000 tons gross, and one-quarter of her steam trawlers and other fishing boats. These ships are to be delivered within two months to the reparation commission together with documents of title evidencing the transfer of the ships from encumbrance.

As an additional part of the reparation, the German Government further agrees to build merchant ships for the account of the Allies to the amount of not exceeding 200,000 tons gross annually, during the next five years. All ships used for inland navigation taken by Germany from the Allies are to be restored within two months, the amount of loss not covered by such restoration to be made up by the cession of the German river fleet up to 20 per cent thereof.

DEVASTATED AREAS.

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

COAL, ETC.

Germany is to deliver annually for ten years to France coal equivalent to the difference between annual pre-war output of Nord and Pas de Calais mines and annual production during above ten years. Germany further gives options over ten years for delivery of seven million tons of coal per year to France, in addition to the above of eight million tons to Belgium and of an amount rising from four and a half million tons in 1919 to 1920, to eight and a half million tons in 1923 to 1924 to Italy, at prices to be fixed as prescribed in the treaty. Coke may be taken in place of coal in ratio of three tons to four. Provision is also made for delivery to France over three years of benzol, coal tar, and sulphate of ammonia. The commission has powers to postpone or annul the above deliveries should they interfere unduly with industrial requirements of Germany.

DYESTUFFS AND CHEMICAL DRUGS.

Germany accords option to the commission on dyestuffs and chemical drugs, including quinine, up to 50 per cent of

total stock in Germany at the time the treaty comes in force, and similar options during each six months to end of 1924 up to 25 per cent of previous six months' output.

CABLES.

Germany renounces all title to specified cables, value of such as were privately owned being credited to her against reparation indebtedness.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS.

As reparation for the destruction of the library of Louvain, Germany is to hand over manuscripts, early printed books, prints, etc., to the equivalent of those destroyed. In addition to the above, Germany is to hand over to Belgium wings now at Berlin belonging to the altar piece of the Adoration of the Lamb, by Hubert and Jan Van Eyck, the centre of which is now in the Church of Saint Bavo, at Ghent, and the wings now at Berlin and Munich of the altar piece of the Last Supper, by Dirk Bouts, the centre of which belongs to the Church of Saint Peter at Louvain. Germany is to restore within six months the koran of the Caliph Othman, formerly at Medina, to the King of the Hedjaz, and the skull of the Sultan Okwawaw, formerly in German East Africa, to His Britannic Majesty's Government.

The German Government is also to restore to the French Government certain papers taken by the German authorities in 1870, belonging then to M. Rouher, and to restore the French flags taken during the war 1870-71.

SECTION 8.

CUSTOMS.

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.

For a period of six months Germany shall impose no tariff duties higher than the lowest in force in nineteen hundred and fourteen, and for certain agricultural products, wines, vegetable oils, artificial silk, and washed or scoured wool this restriction obtains for two and a half years more. For five years, unless further extended by the League of Nations, Germany must give most favoured nation treatment to the allied and associated powers. She shall impose no customs tariff for five years on goods originating in Alsace-Lorraine, and for three years on goods originating in former German territory ceded to Poland, with the right of observation of a similar exception for Hamburg.

SHIPPING.

Ships of the allied and associated powers shall for five years, and thereafter under a condition of reciprocity, unless the League of Nations otherwise decides, enjoy the same rights in German ports as German vessels and have most favoured nation treatment in fishing, coasting trade, and towage, even in territorial waters. Ships of a country having no seacoast may be registered at some one place within its territory.

UNFAIR COMPETITION.

Germany undertakes to give the trade of the allied and associated powers adequate safeguards against unfair competition, and in particular to suppress the use of false wrappings and markings, and on condition of reciprocity to respect the laws and judicial decisions of allied and associated states in respect of regional appellations of wines and spirits.

TREATMENT OF NATIONALS.

Germany shall impose no exceptional taxes or restrictions upon the nationals of allied and associated states for a period of five years, and, unless the League of Nations acts, for an additional five years German nationality shall not continue to attach to a person who has become a national of an allied or associated state.

MULTILATERAL CONVENTION.

Some forty multilateral conventions are renewed between Germany and the allied and associated powers, but special conditions are attached to Germany's readmission to several as to postal and telegraphic conventions. Germany must not refuse to make reciprocal agreements with the new states. She must agree as respects the radio-telegraphic convention to provisional rules to be communicated to her, and adheres to the new convention when formulated in the North Sea fisheries and North Sea liquor traffic convention. Rights of inspection and police over allied and associated fishing boats shall be exercised for at least five years only by vessels of these powers. As to the International Railway Union, she shall adhere to the new convention when formulated.

China, as to the Chinese customs tariff arrangement, the arrangement of nineteen hundred five regarding Chang Poo, and the Boxer indemnity of nineteen hundred one; France, Portugal, and Rumania, as to The Hague convention of nineteen hundred three relating to civil procedure; and Great Britain and the United States, as to article three of the Samoan treaty of eighteen hundred ninety-nine, are relieved of all obligation towards Germany.

BILATERAL TREATIES.

Each allied and associated state may renew any treaty with Germany, in so far as consistent with the peace treaty, by giving notice within six months. Treaties entered into by Germany since August first, nineteen hundred fourteen, with other enemy states, and before or since that date with Rumania, Russia and Governments representing parts of Russia, are abrogated, and area concessions granted under pressure by Russia to German subjects annulled. The allied and associated states are to enjoy the most favoured national treatment under treaties entered into by Germany and other enemy states before August first, nineteen hundred fourteen, and under treaties entered into by Germany and neutral states during the war.

PRE-WAR DEBTS.

A system of clearing houses is to be created within three months—one in Germany and one in each allied and associated state which adopts the plan—for the payment of pre-war debts, including those arising from contracts suspended by the war, for the adjustment of the proceeds of the liquidation of enemy property, and the settlement of other obligations. Each participating state assumes responsibility for the payment of all debts owing by its nationals to nationals of the enemy states, except in cases of pre-war insolvency of the debtor. The proceeds of the sale of private enemy property in each participating state may be used to pay the debts owed to the nationals of that state, direct payment from debtor to creditor and all communications relating thereto being prohibited. Disputes may be settled by arbitration by the courts of the debtor country or by the mixed arbitral tribunal.

Any allied or associated power may, however, decline to participate in this system by giving Germany six months' notice.

ENEMY 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. For debts owed to their nationals by German nationals and for other claims

against Germany, Germany is to compensate its nationals for such losses and to deliver within six months all documents relating to property held by its nationals in allied and associated states. All war legislation as to enemy property, rights, and interests is confirmed, and all claims by Germany against the allied and associated Governments for acts under exceptional war measures abandoned.

CONTRACTS.

Pre-war contracts between allied and associated nationals, excepting the United States, Japan, and Brazil, and German nationals are cancelled, except for debts for accounts already performed, agreements for the transfer of property where the property had already passed, leases of land and houses, contracts of mortgages, pledge or lien, mining concessions, contracts with Governments, and insurance contracts. Mixed arbitral tribunals shall be established of three members; one chosen by Germany, one by the associated States, and the third by agreement, or failing which, by the president of Switzerland. They shall have jurisdiction over all disputes as to contracts concluded before the present peace treaty. Fire insurance contracts are not considered dissolved by the war, even if premiums have not been paid, but lapse at the date of the first annual premium falling due three months after peace. Life insurance contracts may be restored by payments of accumulated premiums with interest, sums falling due on such contracts during the war to be recoverable with interest. Marine insurance contracts are dissolved by the outbreak of war, except where the risk insured against had already been incurred. Where the risk had not attached, premiums paid are recoverable, otherwise premiums due and sums due on losses are not recoverable. Reinsurance contracts are abrogated unless invasion has made it impossible for the reinsured to find another reinsurer. Any allied or associated power, however, may cancel all the contracts running between its nationals and a German life insurance company, the latter being obligated to hand over the proportion of its assets attributable to such policies. Industrial property rights, as to industrial, literary, and artistic property, are re-established. The special war measures of the allied and associated powers are ratified, and the right reserved to impose conditions on the use of German patents and copyrights when in the public interest.

Except as between the United States and Germany, pre-war licenses and rights to sue for infringements committed during the war are cancelled.

FINANCE.

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 reparation 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 any part 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 of the debt assumed, the states to which the property is ceded will give credit on reparation for the excess, with the exception of Alsace-Lorraine. Mandatory powers will not assume any German debts or give any credits for German Government property. Germany renounces all right at representation on, or control of, state banks, commissions, or other similar international financial and economic organizations.

Germany 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 resources. The cost of reparation is the next charge after making such

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