

tain enumerated categories of damage. It covers damage of every character to property by bombardment whether from land, sea or air; it embraces pensions to naval and military victims of the war, including members of the Air Force; whether mutilated, wounded, sick or invalided, and to the dependents of such victims. The amount due to the Allied Governments will be calculated for each of them as being the capitalized cost of such pensions and compensation at the date when the treaty is ratified and on the basis of the scale in force in France at that date. It is obvious that the scale of compensation payable by Germany in respect of pensions must be uniform, and the French scale was accepted as a fair basis by the other Allies. The amount eventually payable by Germany and the method by which she shall pay are to be determined by a Reparation Commission which is to be set up by the Allied Powers, and which is invested with very wide authority in dealing with the general question and interpreting the provisions of the treaty with respect thereto. Special provision is made for the reimbursement to Belgium of all sums borrowed by her from the Allied Governments up to the date of the armistice.

Article 235 provides that Germany shall pay in such instalments and in such manner, whether in gold, commodity, ships, securities or otherwise, as the Reparation Commission may fix during 1919, 1920 and the first four months of 1921, the equivalent of twenty billion gold marks. Out of this sum the expenses of the armies of occupation subsequent to the Armistice shall first be met, and such supplies of food and raw material as are deemed essential to enable Germany to meet her obligations for reparation may also be paid out of the above sum. The balance shall be reckoned towards liquidation of the amounts due for reparation. Germany is also to deposit bonds by way of security and in acknowledgement of her debt as follows: First, to be issued forthwith twenty billion marks gold bearer bonds payable not later than May first, 1921, without interest. Second, a further issue of forty billion marks gold bearer bonds bearing interest for five years at 2½ per cent and thereafter at 5 per cent. Third, a further instalment of forty billion marks gold five per cent bearer bonds, the time and mode of payment of principal and interest to be determined by the Commission. The entire obligation of Germany as fixed by the Commission shall be discharged within thirty years from May first, 1921, according to a

schedule of payments which the Commission is to draw up. All reparation payments received from Germany are to be distributed among the Allied nations upon an equitable basis and in accordance with the amount of their respective claims.

Part VII of the Treaty provides for penalties and its provisions may be summarized as follows: The Allied Powers publicly arraign William the Second of Hohenzollern, formerly German Emperor, for a supreme offence against international morality and the sanctity of treaties. A special tribunal will be constituted to try him, composed of five judges, one appointed by each of the five Allied Powers, who will address a request to the Government of the Netherlands for the surrender of the ex-Emperor in order that he may be put on trial. Further, the German Government recognizes the right of the Allied Powers to bring before military tribunals persons accused of having committed acts in violation of the laws and customs of war. Such persons if found guilty, shall be sentenced to punishments laid down by law. The German Government agrees to hand over to the Allied Powers all persons charged with having committed such acts.

As far back as the dawn of history men have been conscious of the evils of war, and from the earliest times war-weary nations have held high hopes of a future in which war should cease. Such to-day is the universal aspiration of mankind. That aspiration is founded not only upon ideals of liberty and justice, but upon the instinct of self-preservation. No continent and no nation can hope to hold itself aloof from the varied and vast activities of the world. Nature's forces are at the command of mankind, and modern means of transportation and communication have made every nation a near neighbour of every other. The first line of defence of any country may be on some far-off continent or distant ocean. There is an established community of national life throughout the world. The enthronement and enforcement of international law must rest upon the faith of the nations, just as ordered liberty and justice within each state depend upon the public opinion of its people. Upon each nation is imposed a responsibility commensurate with its power and influence. Unless that responsibility is accepted and fulfilled the peace of the world cannot be maintained. At Paris the representatives of thirty-two nations took upon themselves the task of establishing upon just ideals a league for the enforcement of international right and