

extra European political classes in the fourth.

Next are the military, naval, and air terms as the fifth section, followed by a section on prisoners of war and military graves, and a seventh on responsibilities.

Reparations, financial terms, and economic terms are covered in sections eight to ten.

Then comes the aeronautic section, ports, waterways and railways section, the Labour covenant, the section on guarantees, and the final clauses.

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 towards 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, Czecho-Slovakia, and Poland.

Her army is reduced to 100,000 men, including officers.

Conscription within her territory is abolished

All forts 50 kilometers east of the Rhine are to be razed; and all importation, exportation, and nearly all production of war materials stopped.

Allied occupation of parts of Germany will continue till 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 Baltic, must demolish Heligoland, 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 1 to detect mines, and may manufacture no aviation material for a six months' period.

She agrees to return to the 1914 most favoured 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 pre-war debts, unfair competition, internationalizations 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 offence against international morality, and of other nationals for violation of the laws and customs of war.

Holland is to be asked to extradite the former German Emperor and Germany being responsible for delivering the latter.

The League of Nations is accepted by the Allied and associated powers as operative and by Germany in principle but without membership.

Similarly an international labour body is brought into being with a permanent office and annual convention.

Germany accepts full responsibility for all damages caused to Allied and associated Governments and nationals. She 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 Reparation 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 regions.

A great number of international bodies of different kinds and for different purposes are created, some under the League of Nations; some to execute the peace treaty. Among the former is the commission to govern the Saar Basin till a plebiscite is held fifteen years hence. A High Commissioner of Danzig, which is created into a free city under the League, and various commissions for plebiscites in Malmedy, Schleswig and East Prussia. Among those to carry out the peace treaty are the Reparations, Military, Naval, Aviation, Financial and Economy Commissions; the International High Court and Military Tribunals to fix responsibilities, and a series of bodies for the control of international rivers.

Certain problems are left for solution between the Allied and associated powers, notably details of the disposition of the German fleet and cables, the former German colonies, and the values paid in reparation.

Certain other problems, such as the laws of the air and the opium, arms and liquor