

territories within the period fixed, will become prisoners of war. Occupation by the allied and United States forces jointly will keep pace with evacuation in these areas. All movements of evacuation and occupation will be regulated in accordance with a note annexed to the stated terms.

3. Repatriation beginning at once, and to be completed within 14 days of all inhabitants of the countries above mentioned, including hostages and persons under trial or convicted.

MUST YIELD EQUIPMENT.

4. Surrender in good condition by the German armies of the following equipment: Five thousand guns (2,500 heavy, 2,500 field), 30,000 machine guns, 3,000 minenwerfer, 2,000 airplanes (fighters, bombers—firstly, D; 73's and night bombing machines). The above to be delivered in situ to the allies and the United States troops in accordance with the detailed conditions laid down in the annexed note.

5. Evacuation by the German armies of the countries of the left bank of the Rhine. These countries on the left bank of the Rhine shall be administered by the local authorities under the control of the allied and United States armies of occupation. The occupation of these territories will be determined by allied and United States garrisons holding the principal crossings of the Rhine, Mayence, Coblenz, Cologne, together with bridgeheads at these points in 30 kilometer (18 miles) radius on the right bank, and by garrisons similarly holding the strategic points of the regions. A neutral zone shall be reserved on the right of the Rhine between the stream and a line drawn parallel to it 40 kilometers (24 miles) to the east from the frontier of Holland to the parallel of Gernsheim and as far as practicable a distance of 30 kilometers (18 miles) from the east of the stream from this parallel upon Swiss frontier. Evacuation by the enemy of the Rhine lands shall be so ordered as to be completed within a further period of 11 days, in all 19 days after the signature of the armistice. All movements of evacuation and occupation will be regulated according to the notes annexed.

MUST SPARE INHABITANTS.

6. In all territory evacuated by the enemy there shall be no evacuation of inhabitants; no damage or harm shall be done to the persons or property of the inhabitants. No destruction of any kind to be committed. Military establishments of all kinds shall be delivered in situ as well as military stores of food, munitions, equipment not removed during the periods fixed for evacuation. Stores of food of all kinds for the civil population, cattle, etc., shall be left in situ. Industrial establishments shall not be impaired in any way and their personnel shall not be moved. Roads and means of communication of every kind, railroad, waterways, main roads, bridges, telegraphs, telephones, shall be in no manner impaired.

7. All civil and military personnel at present employed on them shall remain. Five thousand locomotives, 50,000 wagons and 10,000 motor lorries, in good working order with all necessary spare parts and fittings, shall be delivered to the associated powers within the period fixed for the evacuation of Belgium and Luxemburg. The railways of Alsace-Lorraine shall be handed over within the same period, together with all pre-war personnel and material. Further material necessary for the working of railways in the country on the left bank of the Rhine shall be left in situ. All stores of coal and material for the upkeep of permanent ways, signals and repair shops left entire in situ and kept in an efficient state by Germany during the whole period of armistice. All barges taken from the allies shall be restored to them. A note appended regulates the details of these measures.

MUST REVEAL MINES.

8. The German command shall be responsible for revealing all mines or delay-acting fuses disposed of to territory evacuated by the German troops, and shall assist in their discovery and destruction. The German command shall also reveal all destructive measures that may have been taken (such as poisoning or polluting of springs, wells, etc.) under penalty of reprisals.

9. The right of requisition shall be exercised by the allies and the United States armies in all occupied territory. The upkeep of the troops of occupation in the Rhineland (excluding Alsace-Lorraine)

shall be charged to the German Government.

10. An immediate repatriation without reciprocity, according to detailed conditions, which shall be fixed, of all allied and United States prisoners of war. The allied powers and the United States shall be able to dispose of these prisoners as they wish.

11. Sick and wounded who cannot be removed from evacuated territory will be cared for by German personnel, who will be left on the spot with the medical material required.

PART TWO.

Material Required.

Disposition relative to the eastern frontiers of Germany.

12. All German troops at present in any territory which before the war belonged to Russia, Roumania or Turkey, shall withdraw within the frontiers of Germany as they existed on August 1, 1914.

MUST EVACUATE RUSSIA.

13. Evacuation by German troops to begin at once and all German instructors, prisoners and civilian as well as military agents, now on the territory of Russia (as defined before 1914) to be recalled.

14. German troops to cease at once all



David Lloyd George.

The statesman who engineered Great Britain through the most difficult period in its history.

requisitions and seizures and any other undertakings with a view to obtaining supplies intended for Germany in Roumania and Russia (as defined on August 1, 1914).

15. Abandonment of the treaties of Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk and of the supplementary treaties.

16. The allies shall have free access to the territories evacuated by the Germans on their eastern frontier, either through Danzig or by the Vistula, in order to convey supplies to the populations of those territories or for any other purpose.

PART THREE.

Clause Concerning Africa.

17. Unconditional capitulation of all German forces operating in East Africa within one month.

PART FOUR.

General Clauses.

18—Repatriation, without reciprocity, within a maximum period of one month, in accordance with detailed conditions hereafter to be fixed, of all civilians interned or deported who may be citizens of other allied or associated states than those mentioned in clause III., paragraph 19, with the reservation that any future claims and demands of the allies and the United States of America remain unaffected.

FULL REPARATION.

19—The following financial conditions are required: Reparation for damage done. While such armistice lasts no public securities shall be removed by the enemy which can serve as a pledge to the allies for the recovery or reparation for war losses. Immediate restitution of the cash deposit in the national bank of Belgium and in general immediate return of all documents, specie, stocks, shares, paper money, together with plant for the issue thereof, touching public or private interests in the invaded countries. Restitution of the Russian and Roumanian gold yielded to Germany or taken by that power. This gold to be delivered in trust to the allies until the signature of peace.

PART FIVE.

Naval Conditions.

20—Immediate cessation of all hostilities at sea and definite information to be given as to the location and movements of all German ships. Notification to be given to neutrals that freedom of navigation in all territorial waters is given to the naval and mercantile marines of the allied and associated powers, all questions of neutrality being waived.

21—All naval and mercantile marine prisoners of war of the allied and associated powers in German hands to be returned without reciprocity.

22—Surrender to the allies and the United States of America of 160 German submarines (including all submarine cruisers and mine-laying submarines) with their complete armament and equipment in ports which will be specified by the allies and the United States of America. All other submarines to be paid off and completely disarmed and placed under the supervision of the allied powers and the United States of America.

SURFACE SHIPS TO BE YIELDED.

23—The following German surface warships, which shall be designated by the allies and the United States of America, shall forthwith be disarmed and thereafter interned in neutral ports, or for the want of them, in allied ports, to be designed by the allies and the United States of America, and placed under the surveillance of the allies and the United States of America, only caretakers being left on board, namely: Six battle cruisers, ten battleships, eight light cruisers, including two mine-layers, fifty destroyers of the most modern type. All other surface warships (including river craft) are to be concentrated in German naval bases, to be designated by the allies and the United States of America, and are to be paid off and completely disarmed and placed under the supervision of the allies and the United States of America. All vessels of the auxiliary fleet (trawlers, motor vessels, etc.), are to be disarmed.

24—The allies and the United States of America shall have the right to sweep up all mine fields and obstructions laid by Germany outside German territorial waters, and the position of these is to be indicated.

FREEDOM TO BALTIC.

25—Freedom of access to and from the Baltic to be given to the naval and mercantile marines of the allied and associated powers. To secure this the allies and United States of America shall be empowered to occupy all German forts, fortifications, batteries and defense works of all kinds, in all the entrances, from the Cattegat into the Baltic, and to sweep up all mines and obstructions within and without German territorial waters, without any question of neutrality being raised, and the positions of all such mines and obstructions are to be indicated.

26—The existing blockade conditions set up by the allied and associated powers are to remain unchanged and all German merchant ships found at sea are to remain liable to capture.

27—All naval air craft are to be concentrated and immobilized in German bases to be specified by the allies and the United States of America.

28—In evacuating the Belgian coasts and ports, Germany shall abandon all merchant ships, tugs, lighters, cranes and all other harbor materials, all materials for inland navigation, all air craft and all materials and stores, all arms and armaments and all stores and apparatus of all kinds.

MUST YIELD RUSS SHIPS.

29—All Black Sea ports are to be evacuated by Germany; all Russian war vessels of all descriptions, seized by Germany in the Black Sea, are to be handed over to the allies and the United States of America; all neutral merchant vessels seized are to be released; all warlike and other materials of all kinds seized in these ports are to be returned, and German materials as specified in clause 28 are to be abandoned.

30—All merchant vessels in German hands belonging to the allied and associated powers are to be restored in ports to be specified by the allies and the United States of America without reciprocity.

31—No destruction of ships or of materials to be permitted before evacuation, surrender or restoration.

32—The German Government will notify the neutral governments of the world, and particularly the governments of Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Holland, that all restrictions placed on the trading of their vessels with the allied and associated countries, whether by the German Government or by private German interests, and whether in return for specific concessions, such as the export of shipbuilding materials or not, are immediately canceled.

33—No transfers of German merchant shipping of any description to any neutral flag are to take place after signature of the armistice.

PART SIX.

Duration of Armistice.

34—The duration of the armistice is to be 30 days—with option to extend. During this period, if failure of execution of any of the above clauses the armistice may be denounced by one of the contracting parties on 48 hours' previous notice.

PART SEVEN.

Time Limit for Reply.

35—This armistice to be accepted or refused by Germany within 72 hours of notification.

Suddenly One Day.

(Found in the pocket of Capt. T. P. C. Wilson, killed in action)

Suddenly one day
The last ill shall fall away.
The last little beastliness that is in our blood
Shall drop from us as the sheath drops from the bud,
And the great spirit of man shall struggle through
And spread huge branches underneath the blue.
In any mirror, be it bright or dim,
Man will see God, staring back at him.
The Westminster Gazette.

Constantinople.

[Now that Turkey is out of the war, prospective travellers may look forward to seeing Constantinople practically as it was before August, 1914. Although many times threatened, and more than once bombarded by Allied aviators, the great, dirty, yet beautiful and fascinating city of "differences" still stands, with its wonderful mosques intact and its quaint shipping crowded along the docks as it used to be. The following vivid picture has been taken from *The Near East*, a book written since the war began, by that master of descriptive writing, Robert Dickens.]

CONSTANTINOPLE is beautiful and hateful. It fascinates and it repels. And bewilders—how it bewilders! No other city that I have seen has so confused and distressed me. For days I could not release myself from the obsession of its angry tumult. Much of it seems to be in a perpetual rage, pushing, struggling, fighting, full of ugly determination to do—what? One does not know, one cannot even surmise what it desires, what is its aim, if, indeed, it has any aim. These masses of dark-eyed, suspicious, glittering people thronging its streets, rushing down its alleys, darting out of its houses, calling from its windows, muttering in its dark and noisome corners, gathering in compact, astonishing crowds in its great squares before its mosques, blackening even its waters, amid fierce noises of sirens from its innumerable steamers and yells from its violent boatmen, what is it that they

the Allies.



Commander-in-Chief of the
States armies.

Kaiser
People's
ghold.

Prussian War. Nor
the East idle; for the
the Danube River,
the Slavs who were
in Hungary.

1918 will forever
test day in history.
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making for the Allies.

Armistice.

Allies, as submitted
making for the Allies.

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