

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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the Ruthenians south of the Carpathians, and accepts the frontiers of this state as to be determined, which in the case of the German frontier shall follow the frontier of Bohemia in 1914. The usual stipulations as to acquisition and change of nationality follow.

POLAND.

Germany cedes to Poland the greater part of Upper Silesia, Posen and the province of West Prussia on the left bank of the Vistula. A field boundary commission of seven, five representing the Allied and Associated Powers and one each representing Poland and Germany, shall be constituted within fifteen days of the peace to delimit this boundary. Such special provisions as are necessary to protect racial, linguistic or religious minorities and to protect freedom of transit and equitable treatment of commerce of other small nations, shall be laid down in a subsequent treaty between the five Allied and Associated Powers and Poland.

EAST PRUSSIA.

The southern and eastern frontier of East Prussia adjoining Poland is to be fixed by plebiscites, the first in the region of Allenstein, between the southern frontier of East Prussia and the northern frontier of Regierungsbesirk Allenstein, from where it meets the boundary between East and West Prussia to its junction with the boundary between the circles of Oletzko and Angersburg, thence the northern boundary of Oletzko to its junction with the present frontier, and the second in the area comprising the circles of Stuhm and Rosenberg and the parts of the circles of Marienburg and Marienwarder east of the Vistula. In each case German troops and authorities will move out within fifteen days of peace and the territories be placed under an international commission of five members, appointed by the five allied and associated powers, with the particular duty of arranging for a free, fair, and secret vote. The commission will report the results of the plebiscites to the five powers with a recommendation for the boundary, and will terminate its work as soon as the boundary has been laid down and the new authorities set up.

The five allied and associated powers will draw up regulations assuring East Prussia full and equitable access to and use of the Vistula. A subsequent convention, of which the terms will be fixed by the five allied and associated powers, will be entered into between Poland, Germany, and Dantzig, to assure suitable railroad communication across German territory on the right bank of the Vistula between Poland and Dantzig, while Poland shall grant free passage from East Prussia to Germany. The northeastern corner of East Prussia about Memel is to be ceded by Germany to the associated powers, the former agreeing to accept the settlement made, especially as regards the nationality of the inhabitants.

DANTZIG.

Dantzig and the district immediately about it is to be constituted into the "free city of Dantzig," under the guarantee of the League of Nations. A high commissioner appointed by the League and resident at Dantzig shall draw up a constitution in agreement with the duly appointed representatives of the city, and shall deal in the first instance with all differences arising between the city and Poland. The actual boundaries of the city shall be delimited by a commission appointed within six months from the peace, and to include three representatives chosen by the allied and associated powers, and one each by Germany and Poland.

A convention, the terms of which shall be fixed by the five allied and associated powers, shall be concluded between Poland and Dantzig, which shall include Dantzig within the Polish customs frontiers, though a free area in the port, insure to Poland the free use of all the city waterways, docks and other port facilities, the control and administration of the Vistula and the whole through railway system within the city, and post telegraphic communications between Poland and Dantzig, provide against discrimination against Poles within the city, and place its foreign relations and the diplomatic protection of its citizens abroad in charge of Poland.

DENMARK.

The frontier between Germany and Denmark will be fixed by the self-determination of the population. Ten days from the peace German troops and authorities shall evacuate the region north of the line running from the mouth of the Schlei, south of Kappel, Schleswig, and Friedrichstätt, along the Elder, to the North Sea south of Tonning. The workmen's and soldier's councils shall be dissolved and the territory administered by an international commission of five, of whom Norway and Sweden shall be invited to name two.

The commission shall insure a free and secret vote in three zones. That between the German-Danish frontier and a line running south of the Island of Als, north of Flensburg, and south of Tondern, to the North Sea, north of the Island of Sylt, will vote as a unit within three weeks after the evacuation. Within five weeks after this vote the second zone, whose southern boundary runs from the North Sea south of the Island of Fehr to the Baltic south of Sygum, will vote by communes. Two weeks after that vote the third zone, running to the limit of evacuation, will also vote by communes. The international commission will then draw a new frontier on the basis of these plebiscites, and with due regard for geographic and economic conditions. Germany will renounce all sovereignty over territories north of this line in favour of the associated Governments, who will hand them over to Denmark.

HELIGOLAND.

The fortifications, military establishments, and harbours of the islands of Heligoland and Dune are to be destroyed under the supervision of the Allies, by German labour and at German expense. They may not be reconstructed, nor any similar fortifications built in the future.

RUSSIA.

Germany agrees to respect as permanent and inalienable the independence of all territories which were part of the former Russian Empire, to accept the abrogation of the Brest-Litovsk and other treaties entered into with the Maximalist Government of Russia, to recognize the full force of all treaties entered into by the allied and associated powers with states which are part of the former Russian Empire, and to recognize the frontiers as determined therein.

The allied and associated powers formally reserve the right of Russia to obtain restitution and reparation on the principles of the present treaty.

SECTION 5.

GERMAN RIGHTS OUTSIDE EUROPE.

Outside Europe, Germany renounces all rights, titles, and privileges as to her own or her allies' territories to all the allied and associated powers, and

undertakes to accept whatever measures are taken by the five allied powers in relation thereto.

COLONIES AND OVERSEAS POSSESSIONS.

Germany renounces in favour of the allied and associated powers her overseas possessions, with all rights and titles therein. All movable and immovable property belonging to the German Empire or to any German state shall pass to the Government exercising authority therein. These Governments may make whatever provision seems suitable for the repatriation of German nationals and as to the conditions on which German subjects of European origin shall reside, hold property or carry on business. Germany undertakes to pay reparation for damages suffered by French nationals in the Cameroons or frontier zone through the acts of German civil and military authorities and of individual Germans from first January, nineteen hundred, to first August, nineteen hundred and fourteen.

Germany renounces all rights under the convention of the fourth of November, nineteen hundred eleven, and twenty-ninth September, nineteen hundred twelve, and undertakes to pay to France, in accordance with an estimate presented and approved by the Reparation Commission, all deposits, credits, advances, etc., thereby secured. Germany undertakes to accept and observe any provisions by the allied and associated powers as to the trade in arms and spirits in Africa, as well as to the General Act of Berlin of eighteen hundred eighty-five and the General Act of Brussels of eighteen hundred ninety. Diplomatic protection to inhabitants of German colonies is to be given by the Governments exercising authority.

CHINA.

Germany renounces in favour of China all privileges and indemnities resulting from the Boxer protocol of nineteen hundred one, and all buildings, wharves, barracks, forts, munitions of war, ships, wireless plants, and other public property, except diplomatic or consular establishments in the German concessions of Tien-Tsin and Hankow, and in other Chinese territory, except Kiaochow, and agrees to return to China, at her own expense, all the astronomical instruments seized in nineteen hundred and nineteen hundred and one. China will, however, take no measures for disposal of German property in the legation quarter at Peking without the consent of the powers signatory to the Boxer protocol. Germany accepts the abrogation of the concessions at Hankow and Tien-Tsin, China agreeing to open them to international use. Germany renounces all claims against China or any allied and associated Government for the internment or repatriation of her citizens in China and for the seizure or liquidation of German interests there since August fourteenth, nineteen hundred seventeen. She renounces in favour of Great Britain her state property in the British concession of Canton, and of France and China jointly of the property of the German school in the French concession at Shanghai.

SIAM.

Germany recognizes that all agreements between herself and Siam, including the right of extra-territoriality, ceased July twenty-second, nineteen hundred seventeen. All German public property except consular and diplomatic premises passes without compensation to Siam. German private property is to be dealt with in accordance with the economic clauses. Germany waives all claims against Siam for the seizure and condemnation of her ships, liquidation of her property, or internment of her nationals.

LIBERIA.

Germany renounces all rights under the international arrangements of nineteen hundred eleven and nineteen hundred twelve regarding Liberia, more particularly the right to nominate a receiver of the customs, and disinterests herself in any further negotiations for

the rehabilitation of Liberia. She regards as abrogated all commercial treaties and agreements between herself and Liberia and recognizes Liberia's right to determine the status and condition of the re-establishments of Germans in Liberia.

MOROCCO.

Germany renounces all her rights, titles, and privileges under the act of Algeiras and the Franco-German agreements of nineteen hundred nine and nineteen hundred eleven and under all treaties and arrangements with the Sherifian Empire. She undertakes not to intervene in any negotiations as to Morocco between France and other powers, accepts all the consequences of the French protectorate and renounces the capitulation. The Sherifian Government shall have the complete liberty of action in regard to German nationals, and all German-protected persons shall be subject to the common law. All movable and immovable German property, including mining rights, may be sold at public auction, the proceeds to be paid to the Sherifian Government and deducted from the reparation account. Germany is also required to relinquish her interests in the State Bank of Morocco. All Moroccan goods entering Germany shall have the same privilege as French goods.

EGYPT.

Germany recognizes the British protectorate over Egypt, declared on December eighteenth, nineteen hundred and fourteen, and renounces as from August fourth, nineteen hundred and fourteen, the capitulation and all the treaties, agreements, etc., concluded by her with Egypt. She undertakes not to intervene in any negotiations about Egypt between Great Britain and other powers. There are provisions for jurisdiction over German nationals and property, and for German consent to any changes which may be made in relation to the commission of public debt. Germany consents to the transfer to Great Britain of the powers given to the late Sultan of Turkey for securing the free navigation of the Suez canal. Arrangements for property belonging to German nationals in Egypt are made similar to those in the case of Morocco and other countries. Anglo-Egyptian goods entering Germany shall enjoy the same treatment as British goods.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

Germany accepts all arrangements which the allied and associated powers made with Turkey and Bulgaria with reference to any right, privileges, or interests claimed in those countries by Germany or her nationals, and not dealt with elsewhere.

SHANTUNG.

Germany cedes to Japan all rights, titles, and privileges, notably as to Kiaochow, and the railroads, mines and cables acquired by her treaty with China of March sixth, eighteen hundred ninety-seven, and other agreements as to Shantung. All German rights to the railroad from Tsing-Tao to Tsinaufu, including all facilities and mining rights and rights of exploitation, pass equally to Japan, and the cables from Tsing-Tao to Shanghai and Che-Foo, pass to Japan free of all charges. All German state property, movable and immovable, in Kiaochow is acquired by Japan free of all charges.

SECTION 6.

MILITARY, NAVAL, AND AIR.

In order to render possible the initiation of a general limitation of the armaments of all nations, Germany undertakes directly to observe the military, navy, and air clauses which follow:

Military Force—The demobilization of the German army must take place within two months of the peace. Its strength may not exceed 100,000, including 4,000 officers, with not over seven divisions of infantry and three of cavalry, and to be devoted exclusively to maintenance of internal order and control of frontiers. Divisions may not be grouped under more than two army corps headquarters.

Staffs—The Great German General

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