

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

[Continued from page 1.]

manent court of international justice to determine international disputes or to give advisory opinions. Members who do not submit their case to arbitration must accept jurisdiction of the Assembly.

If the Council, less the parties to the dispute, is unanimously agreed upon the rights of it, the members agree that they will not go to war with any party to the dispute which complies with its recommendations. In case of a recommendation by the Assembly, no member must exceed the armaments fixed without the concurrence of the Council. All members will exchange full information as to armaments and programmes and a permanent commission will advise the Council on military and naval questions.

SECTION 2.

PREVENTION OF WAR.

Upon any war, or threat of war, the Council will meet to consider what common action shall be taken. Members are pledged to submit matters of dispute to arbitration or inquiry and not to resort to war until three months after the award. Members agree to carry out an arbitral award concurred in by all its members represented by the Council, and a simple majority of the rest, less the parties to the dispute, will have the force of a unanimous recommendation by the Council. In either case, if the necessary agreement cannot be secured, the members reserve the right to take such steps as may be necessary for the maintenance of right and justice. Members resorting to war in disregard of the Covenant will immediately be debarred from all intercourse with other members. The Council will in such cases consider what military or naval action can be taken by the League collectively for the protection of the Covenant, and will afford facilities to members co-operating in this enterprise.

VALIDITY OF TREATIES.

All treaties or international engagements concluded after the institution of the League will be registered with the secretariate and published. The Assembly may from time to time advise members to reconsider treaties which have become inapplicable or involve danger to peace. The Covenant abrogates all obligations between members inconsistent with its terms, but nothing in it shall affect the validity of international engagements, such as treaties of arbitration or regional understanding, like the Monroe Doctrine, for securing the maintenance of peace.

THE MANDATORY SYSTEM.

The tutelage of nations not yet able to stand by themselves will be entrusted to advanced nations who are best fitted to undertake it. The Covenant recognizes three different stages of development requiring different kinds of mandates.

(a) Communities like those belonging to the Turkish Empire, which can be provisionally recognized as independent, subject to advice and assistance from a mandatory in whose selection they would be allowed a voice.

(b) Communities like those of Central Africa, to be administered by the mandatory under conditions generally approved by the members of the League, where equal opportunities for trade will be allowed all members; certain abuses, such as trade in slaves, arms, and liquor will be prohibited, and the construction of military and naval bases and the introduction of compulsory military training will be disallowed.

(c) Other communities, such as Southwest Africa and the South Pacific

Islands, administered under the laws of the mandatory as integral portions of its territory.

In every case the mandatory will render an annual report, and the degree of its authority will be for a defined period.

GENERAL INTERNATIONAL PROVISIONS OR INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS EXISTING OR HEREAFTER TO BE AGREED UPON.

The members of the League will in general endeavour, through the international organization established by the labour convention, to secure and maintain fair conditions of labour for men, women, and children in their own countries and other countries, and undertake to secure just treatment of the native inhabitants of territories under their control. They will entrust the League with the general supervision over the executive of agreements for the suppression of traffic in women and children, etc., and the control of the trade in arms and ammunition with countries in which control is necessary; they will make provision for freedom of communications and transit and equitable treatment for commerce of all members of the League, with special reference to the necessities of regions devastated during the war, and they will endeavour to take steps for international prevention and control of disease. International bureaux and commissions already established will be placed under the League, as will those to be established in the future.

AMENDMENTS TO COVENANT.

Amendments to the Covenant will take effect when ratified by the Council, and by a majority of the Assembly.

BOUNDARY OF GERMANY.

Germany cedes to France, Alsace-Lorraine, 5,600 square miles, and to Belgium two small districts between Luxembourg and Holland, totalling 382 square miles. She also cedes to Poland the southeastern tip of Silesia beyond the southwestern tip of Posen and including Oppeln, 27,686 square miles. East Prussia being isolated from the main body by part of Poland. She loses sovereignty over the northeasternmost tip of East Prussia, 40 square miles north of the river Memel, and the internationalized areas about Dantzig, 729 square miles, and the basin of the Saar, 738 square miles, between the western border of the Rhenish Palatinate of Bavaria and the southeast corner of Luxembourg. The Dantzig area consists of the V between the Vegal and Vistula rivers made by the addition of a similar V on the west, including the city of Dantzig. The southeastern third of East Prussia and the area between East Prussia and the Vistula north of latitude 53 degrees, 37 minutes, is to have its nationality determined by popular vote, 5,785 square miles, as is to be the case in part of Schleswig, 2,787 square miles.

SECTION 3.

BELGIUM.

Germany is to consent to the abrogation of the treaties of 1839, by which Belgium was established as a neutral state, and to agree in advance to any convention with which the allied and associated powers may determine to replace them. She is to recognize the full sovereignty of Belgium over the contested territory of Moreset and over part of Prussian Moreset, and to renounce in favour of Belgium all rights over the circles of Eupen and Malmédy, the inhabitants of which are to be entitled within six months to protest against this change of sovereignty

either in whole or in part, the final decision to be reserved to the League of Nations. A commission is to settle the details of the frontier, and various regulations for change of nationality are laid down.

LUXEMBURG.

Germany renounces her various treaties and conventions with the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, recognizes that it ceased to be a part of the German Zollverein from January 1 last, renounces all rights of exploitation of the railroads, adheres to the abrogation of its neutrality and accepts in advance any international agreement as to it reached by the allied and associated powers.

LEFT BANK OF THE RHINE.

As provided in the military clauses, Germany will not maintain any fortifications or armed forces less than fifty kilometres to the east of the Rhine, hold any manœuvres, nor maintain any works to facilitate mobilization. In case of violation, she shall be regarded "as committing a hostile act against the powers who sign the present treaty and as intending to disturb the peace of the world."

By virtue of the present treaty, Germany shall be bound to respond to any request for an explanation which the Council of the League of Nations may think it necessary to address to her.

ALSACE-LORRAINE.

After recognition of the moral obligation to repair the wrong done in 1871 by Germany to France and the people of Alsace-Lorraine, the territories ceded to Germany by the treaty of Frankfurt are restored to France with their frontiers as before 1871, to date from the signing of the armistice and to be free of all public debts.

Citizenship is regulated by detailed provisions, describing those who are immediately resumed to full French citizenship, those who have to make a formal application therefor, and those for whom naturalization is open after three years. The last-named class includes Germans resident in Alsace-Lorraine, as distinguished from those who acquire the position of Alsace-Lorrainers as defined in the treaty.

All public property and all private property of German sovereigns passes to France without payment or credit. France is substituted for Germany as regards ownership of the railroads and rights over concessions of tramways.

The Rhine bridges pass to France, with the obligation of their upkeep.

For five years manufactured products of Alsace-Lorraine will be admitted to Germany free of duty to a total amount not exceeding in any year the average of the three years preceding the war, and textile materials may be imported from Germany to Alsace-Lorraine and re-exported free of duty. Contracts for electric power from the right bank must be continued for ten years.

For seven years, with possible extension to ten, the ports of Kehl and Strassburg shall be administered as a single unit by a French administrator appointed and supervised by the Central Rhine Commission. Property rights will be safeguarded in both ports and equality of treatment as respects traffic assured the nationals, vessels, and goods of every country.

Contracts between Alsace-Lorrainers and Germans are maintained, save for France's right to annul on grounds of public interest.

Judgments of courts are upheld in certain classes of cases, while in others a judicial exequatur is first required. Political condemnations during the war are null and void, and the obligation to repay war fines is established as in other parts of allied territory.

Various clauses adjust the general provisions of the treaty to the special conditions of Alsace-Lorraine, certain matters of execution being left to conventions to be made between France and Germany.

THE SAAR.

In compensation for the destruction of coal mines in Northern France and as payment on account of reparation,

Germany cedes to France full ownership of the coal mines of the Saar Basin, with their subsidiaries, accessories and facilities. Their value will be estimated by the reparation commission and credited against that account. The French rights will be governed by German law in force at the armistice, excepting war legislation, France replacing the present owners, whom Germany undertakes to indemnify. France will continue to furnish the present proportion of coal for local needs and contribute in just proportion to local taxes. The basin extends from the frontier of Lorraine, as re-annexed to France, north as far as St. Wendel, including on the West the valley of the Saar, as far as Saar Holzbach, and on the east the town of Homburg.

In order to secure the rights and welfare of the population and guarantee to France entire freedom in working the mines, the territory will be governed by a commission appointed by the League of Nations and consisting of five members, viz., one French, one a native inhabitant of the Saar and three representing three different countries other than France and Germany. The League will appoint a member of the commission as chairman to act as executive of the commission. The commission will have all powers of government formerly belonging to the German Empire.

Prussia and Bavaria will administer the railroads and other public services and have full power to interpret the treaty clauses. The local courts will continue, but subject to the commission. Existing German legislation will remain the basis of the law, but the commission may make modification after consulting a local representative assembly, which it will organize. It will have the taxing power, but for local purposes only. New taxes must be approved by this assembly. Labour legislation will consider the wishes of local labour organizations and the labour programme of the League. French and other labour may be freely utilized, the former being free to belong to French unions. All rights acquired as to pensions and social insurance will be maintained by Germany and the Saar commission. There will be no military service, but only a local gendarmerie to preserve order. The people will preserve their local assemblies, religious liberties, schools, and language, but may vote only for local assemblies. They will keep their present nationality, except so far as individuals may change it. Those wishing to leave will have every facility with respect to their property. The territory will form part of the French customs system, with no export tax on coal and metallurgical products going to Germany nor on German products entering the basin, and for five years no import duties on products of the basin going to Germany, or German products coming into the basin for local consumption. French money may circulate without restriction.

After fifteen years a plebiscite will be held by communes to ascertain the desires of the population as to continuance of the existing regime under the League of Nations, union with France, or union with Germany. The right to vote will belong to all inhabitants over 20 resident therein at the signature. Taking into account the opinions thus expressed, the League will decide the ultimate sovereignty. In any portion restored to Germany, the German Government must buy out the French mines at an appraised valuation. If the price is not paid within six months thereafter, this portion passes finally to France. If Germany buys back the mines, the League will determine how much of the coal shall be annually sold to France.

SECTION 4.

GERMAN-AUSTRIA.

Germany recognizes the total independence of German-Austria in the boundaries traced.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

Germany recognizes the entire independence of the Czecho-Slovakia state, including the autonomous territory of

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