

the Covenant of the League of Nations for the appointment of a commission to investigate the strength of the armies and armaments of countries which are members of the League and to make recommendations to those countries in reference to a reduction in the size of their armies.

Part V provides for the repatriation of prisoners of war and interned civilians who are Bulgarian nationals. An Inter-Allied Commission for inquiry and control is set up to search for non-repatriated Allied nationals, and for establishing the criminal acts punishable under the penalty provisions. Each side agrees to respect and maintain the graves of the soldiers and sailors buried in their respective territories.

Part VI binds Bulgaria to hand over persons accused of crimes in violation of the laws and customs of war, and to recognize the right of the Allies to bring such persons before military tribunals for trial and punishment.

Part VII provides for reparation by Bulgaria. She recognizes that by joining in the war of aggression waged by Germany and Austria she has caused the Allied Powers great losses and sacrifices for which she ought to make complete reparation. On the other hand the Allies recognize that her resources are not sufficient for this. Bulgaria agrees, therefore, to pay, and the Allies agree to accept, as being such reparation as Bulgaria is able to make, the sum of 2,250,000,000 francs in gold to be discharged by a series of half yearly payments with provision for the payment of interest and for a sinking fund. She also agrees to return to Greece, Roumania or Serbia the securities, records and other objects seized from the territories of those countries, and to these States she also undertakes to hand over large numbers of cattle, horses, mules and sheep in reparation for seizures made. In compensation for the destruction of Serbian coal mines by Bulgarian armies Bulgaria is to deliver to Serbia fifty thousand tons of coal a year for five years. To oversee the execution of these reparation provisions an Inter-Allied Commission, composed of three members appointed by the British Empire, France and Italy, is to be set up at Sophia. It is in the nature of a Sub-Commission to the Reparation Commission established under the German Treaty. It will have power to recommend to the Reparation Commission either a reduction or a postponement of the sums to be paid by Bulgaria if it finds that her resources and capacity to pay are inadequate.

Part VIII is concerned with the financial aspects of the settlement. It deter-

mines the priority of the charges for the cost of military occupation, for the service of the external pre-war Ottoman public debt, and for the costs of reparation. Provisions are made for the protection of allied nationals in respect of their pre-war financial dealings with Bulgaria or Bulgarian nationals with regard to state securities, private mortgages, etc.

These provisions relating to debts and financial matters are of special interest to Canada in view of the fact that there are a number of Bulgarian nationals living in Canada and there is a certain amount of enemy property in this country. The provisions of this clause are similar in their general terms to those contained in the treaties with Germany and Austria. The same may be said in regard to the clauses dealing with aerial navigation, wharves, docks and railways. Provision is made that the Danube shall be declared to be an international waterway and also for an international commission to govern it. The labour clauses of the Treaty are identical in their terms with those embodied in the Treaty with Germany and Austria.

The foregoing is a brief outline of the terms of this Treaty. To go back to the two groups of clauses in the Treaty which are of most immediate concern to Canada, I should like for a few minutes to speak in reference to the League of Nations and to the labour clauses of the Treaty.

First in reference to the League of Nations—and I mention this because of its relation to the question which is now before us of Canada's position and status under the treaty. Hon. members will recall that the League has two definite objectives: One is the promotion of international co-operation; the other is the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security. Four methods are proposed by which those two great objectives are to be secured. The first is an agreement by the nations not to resort to war—I shall not now go into the details of the provisions for attaining that object—but the agreement of the nations not to resort to war is, I venture to think, having regard to all the conditions, the most important feature of the Treaty. If any nation does resort to war in violation of its obligations, it immediately becomes at war with all other nations members to the League.

The second is what we might describe as the abolition of secret diplomacy. In the Treaty it is defined as "the prescription of open, just and honourable relations between nations." To secure that result it is pro-

[Mr. Rowell.]