

importation, and use of poisonous gases and other similar barbarous devices are prohibited. All fortifications except on the southern and eastern frontiers are to be dismantled. The German navy is to be reduced to very small proportions, as set out in Article 181 of the Treaty. The total personnel of the navy is restricted to 15,000, and is to be maintained only by voluntary enlistments. The building and maintenance of submarines are prohibited. On the North Sea and on the Baltic, the naval fortifications are to be dismantled, and no military or naval air services are permitted. The fulfilment of these stipulations is to be ensured by the appointment of Inter-Allied Commissions of Control to which the German Government shall give all necessary facilities for the accomplishment of their missions. There is an express provision that within three months after the Treaty comes into force the German laws must be modified and maintained by the German Government in conformity with the stipulations which I have summarized.

Reparation by Germany

I come now to the provisions for reparation, which demand a somewhat fuller explanation. They are set forth in Part VIII of the Treaty. In the first place the Allied and Associated Governments affirm, and Germany accepts the responsibility of Germany and her Allies for causing all the loss and damage to which the Allied Governments and their nationals have been subjected as a consequence of the war imposed upon them by the aggression of Germany and her Allies. Then follows the recognition by the Allied Governments that the resources of Germany are not adequate to make complete reparation. Germany, therefore, is required and undertakes to make compensation for all damage done to the civilian populations of the Allied Powers and their property. The amount of compensation so payable is defined in a series of schedules or annexes according to certain enumerated categories of damage. These categories cover damage of every character to property by bombardment whether from land, sea, or air; they embrace pensions to naval and military victims of the war, including members of the Air Force, whether mutilated, wounded, sick or invalided, and to the dependents of such victims. The amount due to the Allied Governments will be calculated for each of them as being the capitalized cost of such pensions and compensation at the date when the Treaty is ratified, and on the basis of the scale in force in France at that date. It is obvious that the scale of compensation payable by Germany in respect of pensions must be uniform, and the French scale was accepted as a fair basis by the other Allies. The amount eventually payable by Germany, and the method by which she shall pay, are to be determined by a Reparation Commission which is to be set up by the Allied Powers, and which is invested with very wide authority in dealing with the general question and interpreting the provisions of the Treaty with respect thereto. Special provision is made for the reimbursement to Belgium of all sums borrowed by her from the Allied Governments up to the date of the Armistice.

Method of Payment

Article 235 provides that Germany shall pay in such instalments and in such manner, whether in gold, commodities, ships, securities, or otherwise, as the Reparation Commission may fix during 1919, 1920, and the first four months of 1921, the equivalent of twenty billion gold marks. Out of this sum the expenses of the Armies of Occupation subsequent to the Armistice shall first be met, and such supplies of food and raw