

be admitted when two-thirds of the assembly have consented. Hon. members will recall that under the covenant of the League of Nations none of the enemy countries are made members of the League, but they have the right to become members, under Article One of the covenant, upon a vote of the assembly and after compliance with certain conditions such as other nations, not members, are required to comply with.

Part Two defines the frontiers of Bulgaria, under which Bulgaria parts with most of the territory which, with the assistance of her then allies, Serbia and Greece, she won from Turkey in the war of 1912. Western Thrace, including the rich tobacco district of Xanthi and the Port of Dede-Agatch, is ceded to the Principal Allied and Associated Powers for future disposition; but in return these Powers undertake to ensure to Bulgaria commercial access to the Aegean Sea.

To the Serb-Croat-Slovene State she cedes the district of Stroumitsa, which experience has proved was too great a menace to the Serbian main railway to Salonika, while in the hands of a presumably hostile state. A further small rectification of the frontier is made in favour of Serbia on the west of Bulgaria in order that the Serbian town of Nish shall not be so exposed to the menace of the Dragoman Pass through the mountains. Roumania keeps the Southern Dodrudja which she seized when Bulgaria was at war with Serbia and Greece in 1913.

The territorial result is that both the Serb-Croat-Slovene State (Yugo-Slavia) and Roumania are more than treble the size of Bulgaria and have become Danubian or European States, while Greece, if she retains the territory now occupied by her in the Smyrna region, will be more than twice as large as Bulgaria, and will have ceased to be a purely Balkan State. Henceforth that term would apply strictly only to Bulgaria and Albania.

The overlapping and confusion of races in the Balkan Peninsula is such that no line can conceivably be drawn by which each State would include all its nationals within its boundaries, while entirely excluding men of other races; nor is it practicable to pay much attention to Greek, Bulgarian and Serbian historical frontiers in a region where the tide of conquest ebbed and flowed during centuries prior to the absorption of the whole by the Turks. Consequently there are few districts which cannot be claimed on some grounds by at least two States and to satisfy them all

would be a superhuman task even were the settlement not complicated by the fact that in the world war Bulgaria was on the losing, and Serbia, Roumania and Greece were on the winning side.

Mr. CANNON: Is there any provision about Macedonia?

Mr. ROWELL: There is no specific provision dealing with Macedonia.

Part III relates to various political adjustments. Bulgaria recognizes the Serb-Croat-Slovene State. She recognizes the other peace settlements concluded by the Allies and Associated Powers with the other enemy Powers. She undertakes to ensure full protection of life and liberty to all inhabitants of Bulgaria irrespective of birth, nationality, language, race or religion, and these guarantees are placed under the guarantee of the League of Nations. There is a provision also by which Greece agrees to afford protection to racial, religious or linguistic minorities.

Although at first recalcitrant Roumania, Serbia and Greece have now signed the Treaty with Bulgaria, (December 9th), thus concluding the Balkan settlement. Roumania and Serbia have also signed Treaties with the Allied and Associated Powers providing for the protection of minorities.

Part IV is a limitation of Bulgarian armaments. Universal compulsory military service is abolished and the voluntary system, with a twelve year period of service, is substituted. Bulgaria's total military forces are not to exceed 20,000 men. There are stringent provisions for the reduction of munition stores, guns, air craft and other armament, while the production of poison gases and liquids is forbidden. The manufacture of arms and munitions of war shall be carried on in a single factory under the ownership and control of the State. Bulgarian war ships are to be surrendered and Bulgaria may only maintain a few small boats for police and fishery duties on the Danube and the coast. Air craft and equipment are to be surrendered and no air forces are to be maintained in the future.

These disarmament provisions are to be carried out under the supervision of an Inter-Allied Commission of Control.

These provisions, providing for disarmament and limiting the strength of military forces are incorporated in the Treaty in pursuance of the policy set forth in the Covenant of the League of Nations for the reduction of armies and armaments. These reductions are imposed under the treaties on enemy countries but provision is made by