# World's Most Famous Document

# THE PEACE TREATY PRESENTED

The following is the official summary of the Peace Treaty received by His Excellency the Governor up to midnight:

Paris, May 7.—The Treaty of Peace between the twenty-seven Allied and Associated Powers on the one hand and Germany on the other was handed to the German plenipotentaries at Versailles to-day.

It is the longest treaty ever drawn. It totals about 80,000 words, divided into fifteen main sections, and represents the combined product of over a thousand experts working continuously through a series of commissions for the three and a half months since January 18th. The Treaty is printed in parallel pages of English and French, which are recognized as having equal validity. It does not deal with questions affecting Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey, except in so far as binding Germany to accept any agreement reached with these former allies.

Following the preamble and deposition of Powers comes the Covenant of the League of Nations as the first section of the Treaty. The frontiers of Germany in Europe are defined in the second section: European political clauses given in the third: and extra-European political clauses in the fourth. Next are the Military, Naval, and Air terms as the Fifth Section, followed by a section on prisoners of war and military graves and a seventh on responsibilities. Reparations, financial terms, and economic terms are covered in sections eight to ten. Then comes the Aeronautic Section, Ports, Waterways, and Railways Section, the Labor Covenant, the Section on Guarantees, and the final clauses.

Germany, by the terms of the Treaty, restores Alsace-Lorraine to France, accepts the internationalization of the Saar Basin temporarily, and of Dantzig permanently, agrees to territorial changes towards Belgium and Denmark and in East Prussia, cedes most of Upper Silesia to Poland, and renounces all territorial and political rights outside Europe, as to her own and her allies' territories, and especially to Morocco, Egypt, Siam, Siberia and Shantung. She also recognizes the total independence of German-Austria, Czecho-Slovakia, and Poland.

Her Army is reduced to 100,000 men including officers; conscription within her territories is abolished; all forts fifty kilometres east of the Rhine razed; and all importation, exportation and nearly all production of war material stopped. Allied occupation of parts of Germany will continue till reparation is made, but will be reduced at the end of each of three five-year periods if Germany is fulfilling her obligations. Any violation by Germany of the conditions as to the zone 50-kilometres east of the Rhine will be regarded as an act of war.

The German Navy is reduced to six battleships, six light cruisers, and 12 torpedo-boats, without submarines, and a personnel of not over 15,000. All other vessels must be surrendered or destroyed. Germany is forbidden to build forts controlling the Baltic, must demolish Heligoland, open the Kiel Canal to all nations, and surrender her fourteen submarine cables. She may have no military or naval air forces except 100 unarmed seaplanes, until October 1st, to detect mines, and may manufacture aviation material for six.

Germany accepts full responsibility for all damages caused to Allied and Associated Governments and Nationals, agrees specifically to reimburse all civilian damages beginning with an initial payment of 20,000,000,000 marks, subsequent payments to be secured by bonds to be issued at the discretion of the Reparation Commission. Germany is to pay shipping damage on a ton-for-ton basis by cession of a large part of her merchant, coasting and river fleets and by new construction; and to devote her economic resources to the rebuilding of the devastated regions.

She agrees to return to the 1914 most-favored-nation tariffs, without discrimination of any sort: to allow Allied and Associated Nationals freedom of transit through her territories, and to accept highly detailed provisions as to pre-war debts, unfair competition, internationalization of roads and rivers, and other economic and financial clauses. She also agrees to the trial of the ex-Kaiser by an International High Court for a supreme offense against international morality, and of other nationals for violation of the laws and customs of war, Holland to be asked to extradite the former and Germany being responsible for delivering the latter.

The League of Nations is accepted by the Allies and Associated Powers as operative and by Germany in principle, but without membership. Similarly an International Labor body is brought into being with a permanent office and an annual convention. A great number of international bodies of different kinds and for different purposes are created, some under the League of Nations, some to execute the Peace Treaty; among the former is the commission to govern the Saar Basin till a plebiscite is held fifteen years hence; the High Commissioner of Dantzig, which is created into a free city under the League, and various commissions for plebiscites in Malmedy, Schleswig and East Prussia. Among those to carry out the Peace Treaty are the Reparations, Military, Naval, Air, Financial and Economic Commissions, the International High Court and Military Tribunals to fix responsibilities, and a series of bodies for the control of international rivers.

Certain problems are left for solution between the Allied and Associated Powers, notably details of the disposition of the German fleet and cables, the former German colonies, and the values paid in reparation. Certain other problems, such as the laws of the air and the opium, arms and liquor traffic are either agreed to in detail or set for early international action.

PREAMBLE.

The preamble names as parties of the one part the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, described as the five Allied and Associated Powers, and Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, the Hedjaz, Honduras, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Serbia, Siam, Czecho-Slovakia and Uruguay, who with the five above are described as the Allied and Associated Powers, and on the other part, Germany.

It states that: Bearing in mind that on the request of the then Imperial German Government armistice was granted on November 11, 1918, by the five Allied and Associated Powers in order that a Treaty of Peace might be concluded with her, and whereas the Allied and Associated Powers being equally desirous that the war in which they were successively involved directly or indirectly and which originated in the declaration of war by Austria-Hungary on July 28, 1914, against Serbia, the declaration of war by Germany against Russia on August 1, 1914, nnd against France on August 3, 1914, and in the invasion of Belgium, should be replaced by a firm, just and durable peace, the plenipotentiaries (having communicated their full powers found in good and due form) have agreed as follows:

(From the coming into force of the present Treaty the state of war will terminate. From that moment and subject to the provisions of this treaty official relations with Germany, and with each of the German States, will be resumed by the Allied and Associated Powers):

SECTION 1.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.—The Covenant of the League of Nations constitutes Section One of the Peace Treaty, which places upon the League many specific in addition to its general duties. It may question Germany at any time for a violation of the neutralized zone east of the Rhine as a threat against the world's peace. It will appoint three of the five members of the Saar Commission, oversee its regime, and carry out the plebiscite. It will appoint the High Commissioner of Dantzig, guarantee the independence of the free city, and arrange for treaties between Dantzig and Germany and Poland. It will work out the mandatory system to be applied to the former German Colonies, and act as a final court in part of the plebiscites of the Belgian-German frontier, and in disputes as to the Kiel Canal, and decide certain of the economic and financial problems. An international conference on labor is to be held in October under its direction, and another on the international control of ports, waterways and railways is foreshadowed.

MEMBERSHIP.—The members of the League will be the signatories of the Covenant and other states invited to accede, who must lodge a declaration of accession without reservation within two months. Any state, dominion, or colony may be admitted, provided its admission is agreed to by two-thirds of the assembly. A State may withdraw upon giving two years' notice, if it has fulfilled all its international obligations.

SECTION II.

SECRETARIAT—A permanent Secretariat will be established at the seat of the League which will be at Geneva.

ASSEMBLY.— The Assembly will consist of representatives of the members of the League, and will meet at stated intervals. Voting will be by States. Each member will have one vote and not more than three representatives.

COUNCIL.— The Council will consist of representatives of the five Great Allied Powers, together with representatives of four other members selected by the Assembly from time to time; it may co-opt additional States and will meet at least once a year. Members not represented will be invited to send a representative when questions affecting their interests are discussed. Voting will be by States. Each State will have one vote and not more than one representative. Decisions taken by the Assembly and Council must be unanimous except in regard to procedure, and in certain cases specified in the Covenant and in the Treaty, where decisions will be by a majority.

ARMAMENTS. — The Council will formulate plans for a reduction of armaments for consideration and adoption. These plans will be revised every ten years. Once they are with any party to the dispute which complies with it; if a member fails to carry out the award, the Council will propose the uecessary measures. The Council will formulate plans for the establishment of a permanent Court of international justice to determine international disputes or to give advistory opinions. Members who do not submit their case to arbitration must accept the jurisdiction of the Council or the Assembly. If the Council, less the parties to the dispute, is secured, the members reserve the right of it, the members agree that they will not go to war with any party to the dispute which complies with its recommendations. In this case a recommendation by the Assembly adopted, 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.

## Allies Insist on Full Reparation By Germany—Other Enemy Countries to Have Separate Terms.

[The above paragraph is printed as received, but it has evidently got mixed in transmission.]

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, not to go to war, concurred in by all its members represented on 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 reserv the right to take such action 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 Covenants, and will afford facilities to members cooperating in this enterprise.

VALIDITY OF TREATIES. — All treaties or international engagements concluded after the institution of the League will be registered with the Secretariat and published. The Assembly may from time to time advise members to reconsider treaties which have become inapplicable or involve danger of peace. The Covenant abrogates all obligations between members inconsistent with the terms, but nothing in it shall affect the validity of international engagements, such as treaties of arbitration or regional understandings 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 mandatories. (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 should 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 to 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 South West Africa and the South Pacific Island, but 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 defined.

GENERAL INTERNATIONAL PROVISIONS.—Subject to and in accordance with the provisions of the International Coonvention existing or hereafter to be agreed upon, the members of the League will in general endeavour, through the international organization established by the Labor Convention, to secure and maintain fair conditions of labor 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 execution 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, 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 bureaus and commissiones already established will be placed under the League, as well as those to be established in the future.

AMENDMENTS TO THE COVENANT.—Amendments to the Covenant will take effect when ratified by the Council and by a majority of the Assembly.

BOUNDARIES OF GERMANY. — Germany cedes to France, Alsace-Lorraine, 5,600 square miles of it to the South-West, and to Belgium two small districts between Luxemburg and Holland, totalling 382 square miles. She also cedes to Poland the southeastern tip of Silesia beyond and including Oppeln, most of Posen and West Prussia, 27,686 square miles, East Prussia being isolated from the main body by a part of Poland. She loses sovereignty over the northeasternmost tip of East Prussia, 40 square miles north of the river Meosl, and the internationalized areas about Dantzig, 729 square miles, and the basin of the Saar, 738 squares miles, between the western border of Bavaria and the southeast corner of Luxemburg. The Dantzig area consists of the V—between the Nogat and Vistula rivers made a W 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 Prussit and the Vistula, north of latitude 53 degrees three 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 III.

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 Noresnet and over part of Prussian Moresnet, and to renounce in favor of Belgium all rights over the circles of Eupen and Malmedy, 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.

LUXEMBOURG.—Germany renounces her various treaties and conventions with the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, recognizes that it ceases to be a part of the German Zollverein from January 1, last, renounces all right 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 manoeuvres, or 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 Frankfort are restored to France, with their frontiers as before 1871, to take date from the signing of the armistice, and to be free of all public debts.

Citizenship is regulated by detailed provisions distinguishing those who are immediately restored 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 German residents in Alsace-Lorraine, as distinguished from those who acquire the position of Alsace-Lorraine as defined in the Treaty. All public property and all private property of German ex-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's bridges pass to France with the obligation for 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 reexported 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 Strassbourg 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 hold in certain classes of cases, while in other judicial execution is first required. Political condemnations during the war are null and void and the obligation to repay war fines is established as in other ports 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 subsidaries, 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. Wentil, including on the west the Valley of the Saar as far as Saar Holzbach, and on the east of 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, 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 modifications 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. Labor legislation will consider the wishes of the local labor organizations and the labor programme of the League. French and other labor 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 metal and surgical 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 restrictions.

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 IV.

GERMAN-AUSTRIA.—"Germany recognizes the total independence of German-Austria in the boundaries traced."

TCHECHO-SLOVAKIA. — Germany recognizes the entire independence of the Tchecho-Slovak State, including the autonomous territory of 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 nations shall be laid down in a subsequent Treaty between the five Allied and Associated Powers and Poland.

EAST PRUSSIA. — The Southern and the Eastern frontier of East Prussia as facing Poland is to be fixed by plebiscite, the first in the regency of Allenstein between the southern frontier of East Prussia and the northern frontier of Regierungsbenirk-Allenstein from where it meets the boundary between East and West Prussia to its junction with the boundary between the circle of Oletsko and Augersburg, thence the northern boundary of Oletsko to its junction with the present frontier, and the second in the area comprising the circles of Stuhm and Rosenburg and the parts of the circles of Marienburg and Mariewerder east of the Vistula.

In each case German troops and authorities will move out within fifteen days of the 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 Memels 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 Danzig" under the guarantee of the League of Nations. A High Commissioner appointed by the League and resident at Danzig 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 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 will include Dantzig within the Polish customs frontiers, though with a free area in the port; insure to Poland the free use of all the city's waterways, docks and other post facilities, the control and administration of the Vistula, and the whole through railway system within the city, and postal, telegraphic and telephonic communication 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 Kaphel, Schleswig, and Friedrichstadt, along the Eider to the North Sea, south of Tonning; the workmen's and soldiers' 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 Alsen, 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 geographical and economic conditions. Germany will renounce all sovereignty over territories north of this line in favor of the Associated Governments, who will hand them over to Denmark.

HELIGOLAND.—The fortifications, military establishments and harbors of the Islands of Heligoland and Deuneland are to be destroyed under the supervision of the Allies by German labor and at Germany's expense. They may not be reconstructed, nor any similar works built in the future.

RUSSIA.—Germany agrees to respect as permanent and inalienable the dependency 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 Maximilist Government of Russia, to recognize the full force of all treaties entered into by the Allied and Associated Powers with States which were a part of the former Russian Empire, and to recognize the frontiers as determined thereon. The Allied and Associated Powers formally reserve the right of Russia to obtain restitution and reparation of the principles of the present Treaty.


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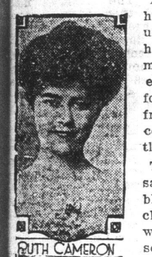

RUTH CAMERON

A friend of mine has just had the unpleasant (but highly illuminating) experience of being deaf for a few weeks from a violent cold which settled in his ears.

The last time I saw him the trouble had almost cleared up and he was savoring the sense of hearing almost as if he had had a new sense conferred upon him.

"You can't imagine how much better it makes me feel physically and nervously," he said, "it is such a letup of strain."

"Me too," said his wife, "don't forget me. It's some strain to say everything twice as loud as normally or else repeat it.

**Deafness A Constant Strain.**

"Yes," said her husband, "but don't forget that you have to do that for only one person whereas I had to strain to hear every person who spoke to me. My eyes used to just ache from trying to hear them by watching as well as listening. And then my mind had to be so active piecing things together when I only half caught them. And that was all the time, you know, not just in relation to one person."

That is a very interesting description of deafness, don't you think? Makes one realize more vividly what a strain deafness must be.

**But Is This True?**

There is an old saying that blindness is harder on the person who suffers it; deafness harder on the persons who live with the person afflicted.

I had always accepted this as true and in fact been guilty of repeating the bromidiom, but while we were discussing this case two people told of elderly friends of theirs who had suffered partial loss of both senses. And both said "The deafness was harder to bear."

**How Can We Be So Unkind?**

When asked why, one woman gave this explanation. "People are almost never impatient with a blind person.