

Schlesweig.—The frontier between Denmark and Germany has been fixed in conformity with the wishes of the people who inhabit the northern part of the province of Schlesweig. The population of the district in which the plebiscite was taken is of mixed Danish and German origin. To arrive at a fair expression of the will of the people, the district was divided into two voting divisions—a northern and a southern. The larger proportion of the population of the latter division is of German ancestry, and it has voted in favour of remaining part of the fatherland. The majority of the voters of the northern division are of Danish stock and have expressed their desire to be united with Denmark.

The whole district whose area has thus been decided by vote has an area somewhat less than that of Prince Edward Island. It is an agricultural land in which dairying and the growing of flax and sugar beets are the principal branches of farming.

Cession to Poland.—One of the direct consequences of the war is the re-establishment of an independent Poland. Germany contributes to this new republic territory lying in the basins of the Oder and Elbe Rivers whose area is almost equal to that of the Province of Nova Scotia, and she agrees to accept the result of a plebiscite to decide the ownership of other districts. The total area of the latter amounts to nearly one half of that already ceded to Poland.

In the territory given over to Poland the Polish language predominates, but large numbers of Germans also live in these districts.

One result of the effort to fix the boundaries in accordance with racial origin is that a strip of Poland runs north along the Vistula and separates a part of Eastern Prussia from the rest of Germany. The treaty secures to Germany