

4. Will a copy of this Treaty and all documents appertaining thereto be available to the members of the House?

To which I made the following answer:

The Treaty of Peace between the Allied and Associated Powers and Austria, signed at Saint Germain on Sept. 10, 1919, follows in general the lines of the Treaty with Germany, which has already been approved of by Parliament, while in the most important features, namely, the League of Nations Covenant and the labour sections, it is identical therewith. If the authenticated copy of the Treaty with Austria arrives in time, the Government will submit the Treaty to Parliament at the present session; if not, the Government would not feel justified in summoning another special session for the purpose, but will take the responsibility of advising the ratification of the Treaty in view of the action of Parliament above mentioned. In any case copies will be distributed to members of Parliament as soon as available.

We have not as yet received the authenticated copy of the Treaty as it was actually signed, but we have received a copy of the Treaty as prepared, and also a cable communication, from which it appears that this copy differs in no material point whatever from the document as actually signed. That document, as was stated in answer to the question which I have just read, is entirely on the lines of the German Treaty. The two parts of the Treaty dealing respectively with the Covenant of the League of Nations and the labour sections are in identical terms with similar parts of the German Treaty.

The Austrian Treaty is divided into some fourteen parts; there are fifteen parts in the German Treaty. As I have said, the first part of the Austrian Treaty, the Covenant of the League of Nations, is identical in its terms with the first part of the German Treaty.

Part II of the Treaty with Germany dealt with the boundaries of Germany; Part II of the Treaty with Austria deals with the boundaries of Austria. These parts, therefore, in the respective Treaties are necessarily different, but in each case the boundaries of the respective countries are fixed and have been accepted by the respective countries.

Part III of the Treaty has to do with political clauses affecting conditions within Europe. These clauses in the two Treaties are necessarily different in their details, because the two countries were respectively contiguous to, bounded by, different countries and out of their respective territories such part as was separated from them was allotted to different countries. So that the political clauses as applicable in Europe necessarily differ by reason of these dif-

ferences of situation; but wherever it is a question concerning the same countries in both Treaties the provisions of these political clauses are identical. It will be readily understood that there are some countries which are affected in the German Treaty and unaffected in the Austrian Treaty, and vice versa, on account of the different relations existing between them and these two countries.

Part V of the Treaty, containing the Military, Naval and Air clauses, proceeds on the same principle as the similar section of the German Treaty. The reduction in number of troops to be allowed Austria, however, is more considerable, the number allowed being very much smaller. I think it is safe to say that in all other respects the principles upon which these restrictions are imposed are identical with the principles of the German Treaty.

Part VI, which has to do with Prisoners of War and Graves, is substantially the same as the corresponding section of the German Treaty. There may be a difference of words, but there is really no difference of effect.

Part VII, which deals with the question of Penalties, is similar in both Treaties, with this exception: In the German Treaty provision is made for the indictment and trial of the German Emperor; that of course does not appear in the Austrian Treaty.

Part VIII, dealing with reparations, proceeds also on the same principles as those laid down in the German Treaty. It defines the similar classes of damages which are to be taken into account in establishing reparations; provides for a similar commission to be appointed to consider the different claims that may be made and to determine the amount that Austria ought to pay and the manner in which the payment shall be made. There are one or two differences in detail. For instance, the commission is to determine what proportion of the entire damage Austria should bear, taking into account the amount determined upon as that which Germany is in a position to pay. Furthermore, there are in the German Treaty provisions for certain specific issues of bonds to be made from time to time by Germany; in the Austrian Treaty the amounts to be so paid from time to time are left to be determined by the commission.

Part IX, which contains the economic clauses, is entirely on the same lines as the corresponding section of the German Treaty. There are some modifications in detail resulting from particular conditions prevailing in Austria, particularly, perhaps,