OFFICIAL SUMMARY OF PEACE TREATY

HUNS ARE TO SIGN

COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS IS FIRST SECTION OF THE GREAT DOCUMENT.

ALSACE-LORRAINE RESTORED

Saar Valley and Danzig Internationalized — Germany's Military and Naval Power Made Nominal— Total Reparation to Be Determined Later.

The official summary of the peace treaty submitted to the German representatives at Versailles by the allied peace conference delegates is as follows:

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

Section One—League of Nations.

The covenant of the league of nations is given in Section I of the peace treaty, which places upon the league many specific in addition to its general duties. All parties to the treaty, at any time for a violation of the neutralized zones, may call the attention thereof against the world's power. It will appoint three of the five members of the Saar Valley commission, receive its reports and carry out the plebiscite. It will appoint a high commissioner at Danzig, guarantee the independence of the free city and arrange for treaties between it and Poland 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 and Danish territories. It appoints six to the Kiel canal, and decide certain of the international and boundary problems. An international conference on labor is to be held in October under its direction and will thereafter meet at national control of ports, waterways and railways is to be formulated.

Section Two—Boundaries of Germany.

Germany cedes to France Alsace-Lorraine, with the western basin of the Saar, to Belgium two small districts between Luxemburg and Holland, totalling 382 square miles. She cedes also to Poland the southeastern tip of Silesia beyond Leobschutz, most of the province of Posen and West Prussia—27,686 square miles. East Prussia being thus cut from the main body by a part of Poland, many loses sovereignty over the northeastern corner of East Prussia—5,700 square miles, between the western boundary of the Memel district, Russia and the southeast corner of Luxemburg. Memel, Memel land, and the islands in the lagoon of Kurisches Haff, between the Nogat and Vistula rivers made into a W by the addition of a similar V on the Baltic, including the tip between the southeastern third of East Prussia and the Vistula north of latitude 53 degrees three minutes, are to have its nationality determined by popular vote, as in the case of Schleswig.

Section Three—European Political Classes.

BELGIUM—Germany is to consent to the abrogation of the treaties of 1839 by which Belgium was established as a perpetual state and to agree in advance to any convention which the allied and associated powers may determine to replace them. She is to renounce the full sovereignty of Belgium over the territory of Moresnet and over part of Prussian Moresnet, and in favor of Belgium all rights over the cities of Eupen and Malmedy. The inhabitants of which are to be entitled within six months to protest against this change of sovereignty and may hold a plebiscite, the final decision to be reserved to the league of nations commission, to work out the details of the frontier, and various regulations for change of nationality are laid down.

LUXEMBOURG.—Germany renounces her valuable treaties and rights entitling the grand duchy of Luxemburg to regard itself as neutral. She adheres to the German zollverein from January 1 last, renounces all right of exploitation of the railroads, agrees to their abrogation of neutrality, and accepts in advance any international arrangement that may be made by the allied and associated powers.

HEDJAZ—Germany recognizes the full sovereignty of the Hedjaz.

ALSACE-LORRAINE.—After recognition of the moral obligation to repair the wrong done by Germany in 1871 to France and the people of Alsace-Lorraine, the territories ceded to Germany at that time by the treaty of Frankfort are restored to France with their frontiers of January 1, 1871, as fixed by 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 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 law. All public property and all private property of the German-ceded territories pass to France without payment or credit. France is substituted for Germany as regards ownership of the railways and rights over concessions of tramways. The French companies take over the obligation for their upkeep.

TOTAL SUM—In compensation for the erection of coal mines in northern France and as payment on account of reparation, Germany cedes to France full ownership of the coal mines in the Saar basin with their subsidiaries, accessories and facilities. Their value will be estimated by the reparation commission and credited against that account. The French rights will be preserved 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 extended from the frontier of Lorraine as reannexed to France north as far as the Rhine, including the west of the valley of the Saar as far as Saarbolsbeh and on the east the town of Homburg.

In order to secure the rights and welfare of the populations 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.

After fifteen years a plebiscite will be held by communes to ascertain the desires of the population as to continuance of the existing régime or the three options, union with France or union with Germany.

Section Four—European Political Classes.

GERMAN AUSTRIA.—Germany recognizes the entire independence of German Austria in the boundaries traced.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA—Germany recognizes the entire independence of the Czecho-Slovak state, including the autonomy of Ruthenia, south of the Carpathians, and accepts the frontiers of this state as to be determined, which include part of the Germanic frontier shall follow the frontier of Bohemia as it existed in 1914, subject to rectifications as to acquisition and change of nationality follow.

POLAND—Germany cedes to Poland the greatest part of upper Silesia, Posen and the province of West Prussia, and the right bank of the Vistula. A final boundary commission of seven five representing the allied and associated powers, Germany and each representing Poland and Germany, shall be constituted within 15 days after the treaty come into force to delimit this boundary. Such special provisions as are necessary to protect racial minorities, to safeguard railways and to protect freedom of transit and equitable treatment of commerce of other countries will be laid down. Any subsequent treaty between the five allied and associated powers and Poland can modify any provisions inserted in the treaty.

EAST PRUSSIA. The southern and the eastern frontier of East Prussia is to be fixed by the boundary commission. The boundary will leave Soldau to the south, following the circles of Soldau and Neidenburg and the parts of the circles of Mohrungen and Allenstein east of the Vistula.

In no case will German troops and officials will remain within 15 days of the peace and the territories be placed under the control of the governments of five members appointed by the five allied and associated powers with the particular duty of arranging a plebiscite in the area of the Allenstein district. The commission will report the results of the plebiscite and recommend the line of the German frontier to be laid down. It will then transmit its report with a recommendation for the boundary and will terminate its work as soon as the boundary has been delimited and the new authorities set up.

Germany agrees that the allied powers will draw up regulations assuring Prussia full and equitable access to and use of the Baltic for her goods in transit, convention, of which the terms will be left by the five allied and associated powers to the states most interested, including Germany and Danzig, to secure suitable provisions for the passage of goods, vessels and persons in transit to or from territory on the right bank of the Vistula between Poland and Danzig, while Poland undertakes to grant free passage to Prussia to Germany.

The southeastern corner of East Prussia about Memel is to be ceded by Germany to the associated powers, the final disposition of which will be settled at once made, especially as regards the nationality of the inhabitants.

DANZIG—It is agreed that the district immediately about it is to be constituted into the free city of Danzig, to be under the guaranty of the league of nations. A high commissioner appointed by the league of nations is to reside at Danzig to 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 boundaries of the city shall be delimited by a commission appointed within one month after the coming into force of the treaty. The commission shall include three representatives chosen by the allied and associated powers and one each by Germany and Poland.

A convention, the terms of which shall be fixed by the allied and associated powers, shall be concluded between Poland and Danzig, which shall include the following provisions: Polish customs freedom, though a free area in the port, inspection and technical supervision of the railways, waterways, docks and other port facilities, the control and administration of the Vistula and the river Niemen and the postal services within the city, and postal, telegraphic and telephonic services established between Poland and Danzig, provide against discrimination against Poles within the city and Danzig within Poland, and that the diplomatic protection of its citizens abroad shall be entrusted to Poland.

DENMARK—The frontier between Germany and Denmark will be fixed by the self-determination of the populations. Ten days from the peace German troops and authorities shall evacuate the region assigned to Denmark, including the Island of Heligoland, the fortifications, military and naval establishments and the whole of the territorial waters. The fortifications, military and naval establishments on the Island of Heligoland and the Düne are to be destroyed under the supervision of the allies by German labor and at Germany's expense. They may not be reconstructed for any similar fortification built in the future.

Section Five—German Rights Outside Europe

Outside Europe Germany renounces all rights, titles and privileges of whatever nature to her own or her allies' territories to all the allied and associated powers and undertakes to accept whatever measures are taken by the five allied powers in relation thereto.

COLONIES AND OVERSEAS POSSESSIONS—Germany renounces in favor of the allied and associated powers her overseas possessions with all rights and titles over her colonies, and all movable and immovable property belonging to the German empire or the German government or any German state shall pass to the government exercising authority therein.

No payment is to be made whatever provisions seem suitable for the repatriation of Germans from the colonies and as to the conditions on which German subjects of European origin shall reside there. Each power undertakes to buy nothing. Germany undertakes to pay reparation for damage suffered by French nationals in the Kameruns or its frontier zone through the acts of German civil or military authorities and of individual Germans from January 1, 1900, to the coming into force.

Germany renounces all rights under the conventions of November 4, 1911, and undertakes to pay to France in accordance with an estimate prepared by the reparation commission all deposits, credits, advances, guarantees or securities given under undertakes to accept and observe any provisions by the allied and associated powers as to the trade in arms and spirits in Africa as well as to the general act of the conference of Berlin of 1885 and of Brussels of 1890. Diplomatic protection to inhabitants of former German colonies is to be given by the governments exercising authority.

CHINA—Germany renounces in favor of China all privileges and indemnities resulting from the Boxer protocol of 1901, and all buildings, wharves, barracks, forts, munitions of war, ships, wireless plants and other public property except diplomatic or consular establishments in China, concessions at Hankow and Tientsin and Germany's interest in the Hankow-Pekin railway, and astronomical instruments seized in Pekin, which Germany undertakes to restore. She undertakes to make restitution of property in the legation quarter at Pekin without the formality of application and to indemnify Boxer protocol. Germany accepts the abrogation of the consular jurisdiction and rights and privileges enjoyed by her under the Boxer protocol, agreeing to open them to international use.

Morocco—Germany renounces all her rights, titles and privileges under the act of Algeciras of 1906 and all France's agreements of 1909 and 1911 and understandings, arrangements with Spain thereto.

She undertakes not to intervene in any negotiations as to Morocco between France and other powers, accepts all the consequences of the French protectorate and renounces all capitulations.

EGYPT—Germany recognizes the British protectorate over Egypt declared on December 18, 1914, and renounces as from August 4, 1914, the capitulations and all the treaties, agreements, etc., entered into by her with Egypt. She undertakes not to intervene in any negotiations as to Egypt between Great Britain and other powers.

There are provisions for jurisdiction over foreigners, for the non-application of German consent to any changes which may be made in relation to the commissions of the Suez Canal and navigation of the canal, for the transfer to Great Britain of the powers exercised by the Ottoman government and for securing the free navigation of the Suez Canal. Germany renounces all rights belonging to German nationals in Egypt are made similar to those in the case of Morocco, the consent of the Egyptian government being substituted for that of the Sherifian government as British goods.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA—Germany accepts all arrangements which the allied and associated powers make with Turkey and Bulgaria relating to rights, interests, privileges or interests claimed in those countries by Germany or her nationals and not dealt with elsewhere.

SHANTUNG.—Germany cedes to Japan all her rights, title and privileges, notably as to Kiaochow, and the railways, mines and submarine cables in her treaty with China of March 6, 1897, and other agreements as to Shantung.

All German rights to the railroad from Tsingtau to Tsinanfu, including all railways and mining rights and rights of exploitation, pass equally to Japan and the cables from Tsingtau to Shanghai and Chefoo, the cables free of all charges. All German State property, movable and immovable in Kiaochow is acquired by Japan free of all charges.

Section Six.

In order to render possible the initiation of a general limitation of the armaments of all nations, Germany undertakes directly to observe the military, naval and air clauses which follow.

MILITARY FORCES.—The demobilization of the German army must take place within two months of the peace. Its strength must not exceed 100,000, including 4,000 officers, with not more than seven divisions of infantry and three of cavalry. The army is to be employed exclusively to maintenance of internal order and control of frontiers.

Divisions may not be grouped under more than two army corps headquarters staffs. The general staff must be entirely abolished. The army administrative services must include no civilian personnel, but included in the number of effectives be reduced to one-tenth the total in the 1913 budget. Germany undertakes that states such as customs officers, fiscal guards and coast guards may not exceed that part of the total number of police which may be employed only in accordance with the scale of population. Police may be assembled for military training.

ARMAMENTS.—All establishments for the manufacturing, preparation or storage of arms, munitions of war or any war material other than specifically excepted, must be closed within three months of the peace and their personnel dispersed. The exact quantity of armament and munitions allowed Germany is laid down in the tables, all in excess to be surrendered or rendered useless. The manufacture or importation into Germany of armored cars or other gases and all analogous liquids is forbidden as well as the importation of any war material whatever. Germany for many may not manufacture such material for foreign governments.

CONSCRIPTION.—Conscription is abolished in Germany. The enlisted personnel of the German army must be entirely voluntary enlistment for terms of twelve consecutive years, the men discharged before the expiration of that term not in any year to exceed 5 per cent of the total number of men who have served for the full time and may agree to serve to the age of forty-five years. Officers who remain in the service or who newly enter it must agree to serve actively for twenty-five years.

No effective officers except those absolutely indispensable for the units allowed shall exist in Germany two months after the peace and the dismissal, pensioning or transfer to other employments of all officers, shooting or reduction to the ranks of all non-commissioned officers and men not specially retained by the terms of the treaty. Including the labor corps, all the non-combatant services and organizations of the army must be reduced to the extent required by the treaty. Within two months of the peace the great German general staff must be broken up and the number of officers in the various services fixed. Officers must not belong to any military organization outside Germany, nor may Germany enlist or engage any military personnel of any former German or allied state.**

FORTRESSES.—All fortified works, fortresses and entrenched camps situated in German territory within a zone 50 kilometers (30 miles) east of the Rhine shall be dismantled within three months. The construction of any new fortifications there is prohibited. The same applies to the islands on the southern and eastern frontiers, however, to remain.

CONTROL.—Interallied commissions of control will see to the execution of the provisions, for which a time limit is set, the maximum named being three months. They may establish headquarters at the German seat of government and go to any part of Germany. The German government must give them complete facilities, their expenses and also the expenses of execution of the treaty, including the labor and material necessary in demolition, destruction or surrender of war equipment.

NAVAL.—The German navy must be demobilized within a period of two months after the peace. She will be allowed six small battle ships, six light cruisers, twelve destroyers, twelve torpedo boats and no submarines, either military or commercial, with a personnel of 15,000 men, including officers, and no reserve force of any character.

Conscription is abolished, only voluntary service being permitted, with a minimum period of 25 years' service for officers and 12 for men. No member of the German mercantile marine will be permitted any naval training.

All German vessels of war in foreign ports and the German high sea fleet interned at Scapa Flow will be surrendered. The final disposal of these ships is to be decided upon by the allied and associated governments.

AIR.—The armed forces of Germany must not include any military or naval air forces nor any dirigibles, but one hundred unarmed seaplanes to be retained till October 1, 1919, to search for submarine mines. No dirigible shall be kept.

PRISONERS OF WAR. The repatriation of German prisoners of war and interned civilians is to be carried out without delay and with reciprocity by a mixed commission composed of representatives of the allied and German. Those under sentence and Germans under accusation are to be repatriated without regard to the sentences imposed or to be imposed. Germany has surrendered persons guilty of offenses committed during the period of war, the allies have the right to retain selected German officers.

GRAVES. Both sides undertake respect and maintain the graves of soldiers and sailors buried in their territory, agree to recognize any allied commission of government with identifying, registering, maintaining or erecting suitable monuments over graves and bodies at places indicated by the allies and to afford each other all facilities for the repatriation of bodies and the transmission of information.

RESPONSIBILITIES.—The allied and associated powers publicly arraign William II. of Hohenzollern, former German emperor, not for an offense against criminal morality, but for a supreme offense against international morality and the sanctity of treaties.

He will be tried by a special tribunal requested of Holland, and a special tribunal composed of one judge from each of the five great powers will fix the punishment which he will undergo. In the guidance of their decision the judges will be guided by the highest motives of international policy with a view of vindicating the solemn obligations of international undertakings and the validity of international morality. They will be entitled to call for such witnesses as they think necessary and will fix the punishment it feels should be imposed.

Persons accused of having committed acts in violation of the laws and customs of war will be liable to trial before military tribunals under military law. If the charges affect nationals of only one of the former allies they will be tried before a military tribunal of that state; if they affect nationals of several states they will be tried before joint tribunals of the states concerned. Germany undertakes to hand over to the allied governments either jointly or severally all persons so accused and all documents, archives, information, evidence and the like necessary to ensure the complete knowledge of the incriminated acts and the discovery of offenders and the just appreciation of the responsibility.

Section Seven—Reparation.

The allied and associated governments affirm, and German accepts or on behalf of herself and her allies, the responsibility of Germany and her allies for all loss and damage to which the allied and associated governments and their nationals have been subjected as a consequence of the war imposed upon them by the aggression of the allied states.

The total obligations of Germany to pay, as defined in the preceding of damages is to be determined and notified to her by the allies on or before May 1, 1921, later than May 1, 1923, by an interallied reparation commission, which will draw up a schedule of payments to discharge the obligation within thirty years. Germany undertakes to make compensation for all damage done to the civilian population of the allied powers and to their property during the period of the belligerency of each against Germany by such aggression by land, sea and air, and in general all damage as set out in Annex 1, but not including any claims based on any losses or damages other than those directly caused by the war. The reparation commission will have the right to require payment wholly or partly in kind, in ships, coal, dyestuffs and other products, and the value of any property or rights restored or any sum due may be credited to Germany on account.

Germany undertakes to make restitution of all cash, securities, property or valuable rights taken from the allies since November 11, 1918, and to restore all documents taken away relating to the civil or military administration, economic life, finances or legislation of territory belonging to the allies. She undertakes to return the Chinese indemnity remitted by China in pursuance of the Boxer agreement of 1901.

Germany undertakes to pay the cost of the armies of occupation from the date of the armistice so long as they are maintained in German territory, the cost of reparation in the invaded areas, after making such provisions for payment on account during the war as may be deemed necessary.

Germany is to deliver to the allied and associated powers all sums deposited in Germany by Turkey and Austria-Hungary in connection with the financial support extended to them during the war, and to assign to the allied and associated powers all claims against Austria-Hungary and Turkey for expenditures made on account of the common action during the war. Germany confirms the renunciation of the treaties of Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk.

On the request of the reparations commission Germany undertakes to restore all rights or interests of her nationals in any property in ceded territories or those administered under the mandatory system of Turkey, China, Russia, Austria-Hungary or Bulgaria, and to compensate her nationals for property taken from them. The reparation commission will have full power to deal with the property, rights and interests of German nationals within German territory.

Germany guarantees to repay to Belgium the food sent from the sale of Belgian relief supplies after the armistice, with interest at 5 per cent.

Section Eight—Economic Clauses.

CUSTOMS.—For a period of six months Germany shall impose no tariff duties on goods coming from the allied and associated powers, but agricultural products, wines, vegetable oils, artificial silk and various specified articles are excepted. Germany undertakes to make no change in the duties for two and a half years or for longer period in certain cases, except by treaty with the league of nations. Germany must give most favored nation treatment to the allied and associated powers. She shall impose no customs tariff for five years and for three years on goods coming from Alsace-Lorraine, certain territory ceded to Poland, with the right of observation of a similar privilege for Luxemburg.

SHIPPING.—For fifteen allied and associated powers shall for five years and for a further period in their discretion have the right to require Germany to build ships for their account to any amount they require, not exceeding in any year the average annual tonnage built in German yards during the five years 1913 to 1917, inclusive. Germany must give the most favored nation treatment to the allied and associated powers for fifteen years, and for a further period in the discretion of the league of nations. Germany must agree to the denunciation by the allied and associated powers of any treaties with neutral states during the war.

FISHERIES.—Germany undertakes to recognize the exclusive right of France within certain limits off the coast of Newfoundland, and the rights of the allied and associated powers to participate in the fisheries in the territorial waters of certain German territory, including the waters adjacent to Heligoland.

UNFAIR COMPETITION.—Germany undertakes to adopt measures to prevent unfair competition such as the use of names, marks, etc., and to insure to the nationals of the allied and associated powers the right to the use of their trade names and marks, and to the benefit of any indications of origin or appellations of source, in the case of wines and spirits.

TREATIES WITH NEUTRALS.—Germany shall impose no new restrictions on the exchange of securities, payments or commercial transactions between the nationals of the allied and associated powers and those of neutral countries, nor shall she for the space of two years, unless the league of nations by a majority vote decides otherwise, put any obstacles in the way of the transit across her territory of persons, goods, vessels or carriages coming from the territory of any of the allied or associated powers, or from neutral countries, and destined to the territory of any of the allied or associated powers, without customs or transit duties, undue delays, restrictions or discriminations based on nationality, means of transport, or place of entry or departure. Goods in transit shall be assured all possible speed of journey, especially perishable goods. Germany shall not divert traffic from its normal course in favor of her own transport, and shall maintain "control stations" in connection with transportation traffic. She may not establish any tax, dues or commission on the ports of allied or associated powers, but may charge for the use of docks, wharves, and technical tariffs granted her own or other nationals, and afford the allied and associated powers equivalent rights with those of her own nationals in her ports and waterways, and shall be free to open or close her maritime frontiers to trade.

FREE ZONES IN PORTS. Free zones existing in German ports on August 3, 1914, must be maintained with the facilities as to warehouse and packing without customs intervention, and no charges except for expenses of administration and use of goods leaving the free zones for consumption in the country of which they are part, or for importation into the free zones from other parts shall be subject to the ordinary import duties.

INTERNATIONAL RIVERS. The Elbe from its junction with the Vltava (Moldau), Vltava from Pralne, the Oder from opposite the Neisse, from Breslau and the Danube from Ulm are placed under international regulation with their connections. The Rhine and Moselle are to have general conditions of navigation within their territories on less a special organization exists therefor the states of the basin are to form a special commission of the league of nations which also may arrange for a general international regime for the whole basin.

The Elbe and Oder are to be placed under international commissions to meet within three months.

THE DANUBE. The European Danube commission is to meet at once and will have, for the time being, its present membership. Germany, Austria, Hungary and Roumania. The upper Danube is to be administered by a new international commission of seven, of which there shall be drawn up at a conference of the powers nominated by the allied and associated powers within one year after the coming into force of the present treaty with Germany.

THE RHINE AND THE MOSELLE.—The Rhine is placed under the central commission to meet at Strassburg within six months after the peace and to be composed of four representatives of France, four of Great Britain, Italy and Japan, two each of Belgium, Holland, Switzerland and the Netherlands.

Section Twelve.

RAILWAYS.—Germany, in addition to most favored nation treatment on her railways agrees to cooperate in the establishment of through routes and services for passengers and baggage without examination by the customs between the allied and associated states, to allow construction or improvement on her territory as required to connect railways of the allied and associated states with those of Germany and to conform her rolling stock to enable its interchange upon the railways of the allied and associated powers. She also agrees to certain provisions as to the Kiel canal and convention of Switzerland and Italy, requiring the former to grant facilities for transit of troops and supplies and the establishment of certain telegraphic services as provided.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.—To assure Czecho-Slovakia access to the sea, special rights are given her both north and south, and in particular she is permitted to run her own through trains to Fiume and Trieste. To the former port a railway is leased for 99 years' express in Hamburg and Stettin are placed at her disposal. The commission of three representing Czecho-Slovakia, Germany and Great Britain will arrange the details. The Czecho-Slovak state is to remain free and open to war and commerce and to be placed in relation to the customs regime as to the latter as to the league of nations and may denounce the agreement with two years' notice. Germany undertakes to recognize the full sovereignty of the new states in the territories ceded by her in Europe.

Section Thirteen.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION.—Members of the league of nations agree to establish a permanent organization to promote international administrative law and regulations, and of an annual international labor conference and an international labor office.

The annual conference of delegates representatives of each state, two from the government and one each from the employers and the employed, each of them may vote individually. It will be a deliberative body only, but conventions taking the form of draft conventions of a general character must be adopted by two-thirds vote must be submitted to the law making authority in each state for the enactment of legislation or such other action as may be deemed wise. They are to abstain from any modification of existing labor legislation which would jeopardize the interests of labor even though falling short of the conventions which will have similar force and effect.

Section Fifteen.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Germany agrees to recognize the full validity of the treaties of peace and additional agreements to be concluded by the allied and associated powers with the powers allied with Germany, to agree to the decisions to be taken as to the territories of Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, Turkey and to recognize the new states in the frontiers to be fixed for them.

Germany agrees but to put forward any claim to the property situated in the allied or associated power, signing the present treaty based on events previous to the coming into force of the treaty.

Germany accepts all decrees as to the German ships and goods made by any allied or associated prize court. The allies reserve the right to examine all decisions of German prize courts. The present treaty, of which the French and British texts are both authentic, shall be ratified and the depositions of ratifications made in Paris as soon as possible.

The treaty is to become effective in all respects for each power on the date of deposition of its ratification.

HIGH SPOTS IN PEACE TREATY.

Alsace-Lorraine goes to France.

The Saar valley will be temporarily internationalized.

Danzig will be permanently internationalized.

Germany renounces all territorial rights outside of Europe.

Germany recognizes the independence of Poland and Czecho-Slovakia.

The German army is reduced to 100,000 officers and men, and conscription within Germany is abolished.

The German navy is reduced to 24 warships and no submarines.

Germany may have only 100 unarmed seaplanes, to search for mines off her coast.

Germany will pay an indemnity, the amount of which is not yet fixed, the initial payment to be 25,000,000,000 marks, about $6,000,000,000.

Germany cedes a large part of her merchant fleet to the allies.

Germany agrees to the trial of the ex-kaiser.

The disposition of the surrendered German fleet, the German colonies and the German cables is left to future action.

The league of nations becomes a living organization.

YIELD BIG CROPS

Grain Seeds From Western Canada Do Well in Ohio.

Demand for Them Is Bound to Add Value to the Land of Our Northern Neighbor, Now to Be Had Cheap.

A large area of the land in several counties in Ohio prepared for spring seeding will be seeded with Marquis wheat—a spring variety. This wheat is imported from Western Canada. It was about three years ago that the first of this seed was imported into the States, and the result, watched each succeeding year, proved that Ohio soil and spring seeding was a success. The demand for the seed has now become so great that one of the largest seed houses in the state that has been purchasing from Western Canada farmers and importing has decided to purchase a large block of land in that country for the purpose of growing the grain themselves. They will devote a considerable portion of their Western Canada holdings to growing oats, barley and rye. Their action is a strong indorsement of the product. For some time past considerable quantities of Canadian seed has been used. The prolific yield reported was what probably gave an impetus to the introduction of wheat.

It was found, though, after a couple of years the quality of the oats, as well as the yield, began to deteriorate when grown seed was used, making it necessary for fresh importations every couple of years. It is possible that the same experience may follow the growing of Western Canada wheat. In fact it is quite probable, and the Ohio farmer will find it necessary to import every two years.

With the success that has followed the Ohio farmers' experiments with this imported seed it is possible other states now growing winter wheat will begin growing spring wheat. It may therefore be taken for granted that Western Canada, in addition to its ability to produce hundreds of millions of bushels of wheat possesses the greatest wheat belt of any wheat in the world will shortly be called upon to provide the seed that will be grown on the additional acres in the United States may be devoted to spring wheat.

It is a well established fact that the further north any product of the farm can be brought in a state of maturity, the more vigorous it becomes. This has been proven in the grains that have been produced in Western Canada; it has been shown in the development of its horses, its cattle, its sheep and its hogs; also in its people. The neighbor to the north really has a splendid future before him, and many will be glad to take advantage of the lands that are selling today for much less than their producing value will bring prices more commensurate with their true worth than they do today. Think of lands that yield in their operation a profit of from fifteen to twenty-five dollars an acre a year selling at figures less than $40 an acre. It does not require a mathematician to figure the percentage of profit. It is unfair to these lands to ask them to continue these profits for long. So it is safe to make the prediction that in a very few years they will place themselves on a parity with other lands that today produce less and sell for much more.—Advertisement.

Great Scott.

An Indianapolis woman had her first experience with a garden last year. She spaded the plot herself and then planted her seeds. Everything came up fairly well in due time except the potatoes, and they didn't come at all. In desperation she went to a friend. To her she told of her failure to grow potatoes. "I bought such nice, smooth ones," she ended her plaint, "and I peeled them as nice as I could."

"Peeled them!" ejaculated the friend.

"Yes," agreed the amateur gardener "I peeled them as nicely as I could and cut out all the dark spots I could find, and I went going to cook them. I did hate to put those great white beauties in the ground but I did and they didn't come up, and—"

"Great Scott!" ejaculated the friend And that was all.

He Loved the Khaki.

The officer father had just been mustered out and when he appeared at "civvies" his eighteen-months-old son failed to recognize him. In khaki had the father first been introduced to the baby and the baby refused to acknowledge the acquaintance in other dress. "Papa gone," he said sadly, over and over again—and when the parent insisted—"No! No!" declared the dean wise. They are to abstain from any modification of existing labor legislation which would jeopardize the interests of labor even though falling short of the conventions which will have similar force and effect.

He Knew Them.

"I told you," said the merchant, "to mark this box 'Handle with care.' What's this gibberish you've scrawled on it?"

"That," replied the college graduate "is the Latin for 'Handle with care.'"

"Huh! How do you expect a baggageman to understand that?"

"He won't, and therefore he won't get mad and smash the box."—Boston Transcript.

A buzz saw can teach an inquisitive man more in a minute than the best instructors can teach him in a life time.

There is nothing in which people betray their character more than in what they find to laugh about.—Goethe.