

SUMMARY OF THE TREATY GERMAN MUST ACCEPT

Marks Nation's End as a Military, Naval and Colonial Power for All Time.

EX-KAISER TO BE TRIED.

Wilson Pledges Himself to Propose to Senate a Treaty to Protect France. Germany Responsible for All Damages—First Payment 20,000,000,000 Marks.

New York.—An official summary of the peace treaty made public here by the Committee on Public Information says: "In addition to the securities afforded in the treaty of peace the President of the United States has pledged himself to propose to the senate of the United States, and the prime minister of Great Britain has pledged himself to propose to the parliament of Great Britain in engagement, subject to the council of the League of Nations, to come immediately to the assistance of France in case of unprovoked attack by Germany."

Germany, by the terms of the treaty, restores Alsace-Lorraine to France, accepts the internationalization of the Saar basin temporarily and of Danzig permanently, agrees to territorial changes toward Belgium and Denmark and in East Prussia, cedes most of Upper Silesia to Poland, and renounces all territory and political rights outside Europe, as to her own or her allies' territories, and especially to Morocco, Egypt, Siam, Liberia and Shantung. She also recognizes the total independence of German-Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland.

Her army is reduced to a hundred thousand men including officers; conscription within her territories is abolished; all forts fifty kilometres east of the Rhine razed; 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 obligation. Any violation by Germany of the conditions as to the zone fifty 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 twelve torpedo boats, without submarines, and a personnel of not more than 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 to detect mines, and may manufacture aviation material for six months.

Responsibility for Damage.
Germany accepts full responsibility for 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 fleet 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 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.

No League Membership Yet.
The League of Nations is accepted by the allied 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 and 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 Danzig, which is created into a free city under the League, and various commissions for plebiscites in Malmody, 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.

Some Problems Left for Solution.
Certain problems are left for solution between the Allied and Associated Powers, notably details of the disposi-

tion 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 to Peace Treaty Names Many Nations.

The preamble to the peace treaty 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, Rumania, Serbia, Siam, Czechoslovakia and Uruguay, who with the five above are described as the allied and associated powers, and on the other part, Germany.

From the coming into force of the present treaty the state of war will terminate. From the 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.

League of Nations.—The covenant of the league of nations constitutes Section 1 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 provisions of the treaty subject to the provisions of this treaty.

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.

Amendments to 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, 5,000 square miles, to the southwest, and to Belgium two small districts between Luxembourg and Holland, totaling 980 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 of 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 Memel, and the internationalized areas about Danzig, 729 square miles, and the basin of the Saar, 738 square miles, between the western border of the Rhenish Palatinate of Bavaria and the southeast corner of Luxembourg. The Danzig area consists of the V between the Nogat and Vistula rivers made by the addition of a similar V on the west, including the city of Danzig. The southeastern third of East Prussia and the Vistula north of latitude 53 degrees 3 minutes is to have its nationality determined by popular vote, 5,785 square miles, as is to be the case in part of Silesia, 2,787 square miles.

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 Moresnet and over part of Prussian Moresnet, and to mediate, 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 ceased 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.

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 Frankfurt are restored to France with their frontiers as before 1871, to date from the signing of the armistice and to be free of all public debts.

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 subsidiaries, 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 Staveland to France, north as far as Rivendel, including, on the west, the valley of the Saar as far as Saarholz and on the east the town of Homburg.

German Austria.
Germany recognizes the total independence of German Austria in the boundaries traced.

Czechoslovakia.
Germany recognizes the entire independence of the Czechoslovak state.

Poland.
Germany cedes to Poland the great-

LONGEST TREATY AND PRODUCT OF 1,000 EXPERTS

Paris.—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 plenipotentiaries at Versailles.

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 18. 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 those former allies.

understandings like the Monroe Doctrine, for securing the maintenance of peace.

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er part of upper Silesia, Posen, and the province of West Prussia on the left bank of the Vistula.

East Prussia.
The southern and the eastern frontier of East Prussia is to be fixed by plebiscites.

In each case German troops and authorities will move out within fifteen days of the peace and the territories to 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.

Danzig.
Danzig and the district immediately about it are to be constituted into the "free city of Danzig" under the guarantee of the League of Nations.

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. The commission shall insure a free and secret vote in three zones.

Heligoland.
The fortifications, military establishments and harbors of the islands of Heligoland and Dune 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 fortifications built in the future.

Russia.
Germany agrees to respect as permanent and inalienable the independence 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 Maximalist 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 period.

German Rights Outside Europe.
Outside Europe Germany renounces all rights, titles, and privileges as 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 therein. All movable and immovable property belonging to the German Empire or to any German state shall pass to the government exercising authority therein. These governments may make whatever provisions seem suitable for the repatriation of German nationals and as to the conditions on which German subjects of European origin shall reside, hold property, or carry on business.

China.
Germany renounces in favor of China all privileges and indemnities resulting from the Boxer protocol of 1901 and all buildings, wharves, and barracks for the munitions of war, wireless plants, and other public property except diplomatic or consular establishments in the German concessions of Tien-tsin and Hankow and in other Chinese territory except Kiaochow, and agrees to return to China at her own expense all the astronomical instruments seized in 1900 and 1901. China will, however, take no measures for disposal of German property in the legation quarter at Peking without the consent of the Powers signatory to the Boxer protocol.

Morocco.
Germany renounces all her rights, titles and privileges under the act of Algeiras and the Franco-German agreements of 1900 and 1911 and under all treaties and arrangements with the Sheredid empire.

Egypt.
Germany recognizes the British Protectorate over Egypt declared on December 18, 1914, and renounces as from August 4, 1914, the capitulation and all the treaties, agreements, etc., concluded by her with Egypt.

Turkey and Bulgaria.
Germany accepts all arrangements which the allied and associated powers may make with Turkey and Bulgaria with reference to any right, privileges or interests claimed in those countries by Germany or her nationals and not dealt with elsewhere.

Shantung.
Germany cedes to Japan all rights, titles and privileges, notably as to Kiaochow and the railroads, mines and cables acquired by her treaty with China of March 6, 1897, and by other agreements as to Shantung. All German rights to the railroad from Tsingtao to Tsinanfu, including all facilities and mining rights and rights of exploitation, pass equally to Japan, and the cables from Tsingtao 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.

Military, Naval, and Air.
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 may not exceed 100,000, including 4,000 officers, with not over seven divisions of infantry and three of cavalry, and to be devoted exclusively to maintenance of internal order and control of

frontiers. The great German general staff is abolished.

Armaments.
All establishments for the manufacturing, preparation, storage, or design of arms and munitions of war, except those specifically excepted, must be closed within three months of the peace and their personnel dismissed. The exact amount of armament and munitions allowed Germany is laid down in detail tables, all in excess to be surrendered, or rendered useless. The manufacture or importation of asphyxiating, poisonous, or other gases, and all analogous liquids, is forbidden, as well as the importation of arms, munitions, and war materials. Germany may not manufacture such materials for foreign governments.

Conscription.
Conscription is abolished in Germany. The enlisted personnel must be maintained by voluntary enlistments. No military schools except those absolutely indispensable for the units allowed shall exist in Germany two months after the peace. No associations, such as societies of discharged soldiers, shooting or touring clubs, educational establishments or universities, may occupy themselves with military matters. All measures of mobilization are forbidden.

Fortresses.
All fortified works, fortresses and field works situated in German territory within a zone 50 kilometers east of the Rhine will be dismantled within three months. The construction of any new fortifications there is forbidden. The fortified works on the southern and eastern frontiers, however, may remain.

Control.
Inter-allied 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 desired.

Naval.
The German navy must be demobilized within a period of two months after the peace. She will be allowed six small battleships, 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.

All German vessels of war in foreign ports, and the German High Seas Fleet interned at Scapa Flow, will be surrendered.

Germany is required to sweep up the mines in the North Sea and the Baltic Sea as decided upon by the Allies. All German fortifications in the Baltic defending the passages through the belts must be demolished.

During a period of three months after the peace, German high-power wireless stations, at Nauen, Hanover, and Berlin will not be permitted to send any messages except for commercial purposes and under supervision of the Allied and Associated Governments, nor may any more be constructed.

Air.
The armed forces of Germany must not include any military or naval air forces except for not over 100 unarmed seaplanes to be retained till October 1 to search for submarine mines; no dirigibles shall be kept. The entire air personnel is to be demobilized within two months, except for 1,000 officers and men retained till October. No aviation grounds or dirigible sheds are to be allowed within 100 kilometers of the Rhine or the eastern or southern frontiers, existing installations within these limits to be destroyed.

Prisoners of War.
The repatriation of German prisoners and interned civilians is to be carried out without delay and at Germany's expense by a commission composed of representatives of the allies and Germany. Germany is to restore all property belonging to allied prisoners. There is to be a reciprocal exchange of information as to dead prisoners and their graves.

Responsibilities.
The Allied and Associated Powers publicly arraign William II, of Hohenzollern, formerly German Emperor, not for an offense against criminal law, but for a supreme offense against international morality and the sanctity of treaties.

The ex-Emperor's surrender is to be requested of Holland and a special tribunal set up composed of one judge from each of the five great powers, with full guarantees of the right of defence, it is to be guided "by the highest motives of international policy with a view to vindicating the solemn obligations of international undertakings and the validity of international morality" 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 are to be tried and punished by military tribunals under military law.

Reparation.
The Allied and Associated Governments affirm, and Germany accepts on behalf of herself and her allies, the responsibility for causing all the 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 enemy states.

The total obligation of Germany to pay, as defined in the category of damages, is to be determined and notified to her after a fair hearing and not later than May 1, 1921, by an inter-Allied reparation commission.

As an immediate step towards reparation, Germany shall pay within

TREATY DIVIDED INTO FIFTEEN SECTIONS.

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 classes are given in the third; and extra-European political classes 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 railway section, the labor covenant, the section on guarantees, and the final clauses.

two years 20,000,000,000 marks in either gold, goods, ships, or other specific forms of payment, with the understanding that certain expenses such as those of the armies of occupation and payments for food and raw materials, may be deducted at the discretion of the allies.

While the grand total of damages assessed against Germany may exceed her ability to pay, the undertakes to make compensation for all damages caused to civilians.

Shipping.
The German government recognizes the right of the allies to the replacement, ton for ton and class for class, of all merchant ships and fishing boats lost or damaged owing to the war, and agrees to cede to the allies all German merchant ships of 1,600 tons gross and upwards; one-half of her ships between 1,000 and 1,600 tons gross, and one-quarter of her steam trawlers and other fishing boats.

Devastated Areas.
Germany undertakes to devote her economic resources directly to the physical restoration of the invaded areas. The Reparation Commission is authorized to require Germany to replace the destroyed articles by the delivery of animals, machinery, etc., existing in Germany, and to manufacture materials required for reconstruction purposes; all with due consideration for Germany's essential domestic requirements.

The German government is also to restore to the French government certain papers taken by the German authorities in 1870, belonging then to Murether, and to restore the French flags taken during the war of 1870 and 1871.

Miscellaneous Treaty Points.
Sections ten to fifteen cover the following points:

For a period of six months Germany shall impose no tariff duties higher than the lowest in force in 1914.

Allied shipping must enjoy same rights in German ports as German vessels.

Germany undertakes to give the trade of the allied and associated powers adequate safeguards against unfair competition and in particular to suppress the use of false wrappings and markings.

Fire insurance contracts are not considered dissolved by the war even if premiums have not been paid.

The allied and associated powers agree that the properties of religious missions in territories belonging or ceded to them shall continue in their work under the control of the powers, Germany renouncing all claims in their behalf.

Aircraft of the allied and associated powers shall have full liberty of passage and landing over and in German territory.

Germany must grant freedom of transit through her territories by mail or water to persons, goods, ships, carriages and mails from or to any of the allied or associated powers, without customs or transit duties.

The Elbe, from the junction of the Vltava, the Vltava from Prague, the Oder from Oppeln, the Niemen from Grodno and the Danube from Ulm are declared international, together with their connections.

The Rhine and the Moselle are placed under the central commission to meet at Strassburg.

Belgium is to be permitted to build a deep draft Rhine-Meuse canal if she so desires within 25 years, in which case Germany must construct the part within her territory on plans drawn by Belgium.

To assure Czechoslovakia access to the sea special rights are given her both north and south. Toward the Adriatic she is permitted to run her own through trains to Fiume and Trieste.

The Kiel canal is to remain free and open to war and merchant ships of all nations at peace with Germany; subjects, goods and ships of all states are to be treated on terms of absolute equality.

Members of the League of Nations agree to establish a permanent organization to promote international adjustment of labor conditions, to consist of an annual international labor conference and an international labor office. The first meeting of the conference will take place in October, 1919, at Washington.

As a guarantee for the execution of the treaty German territory to the west of the Rhine, together with the bridgeheads, will be occupied by allied and associated troops for 15 years. The treaty is to become effective in all respects for each power on the date of deposition of its ratification.