

delegates. On June 2, the Austrian delegates arrived and were presented with the allied terms four days afterwards.

The treaty was reluctantly signed by the German delegates on June 29, and the Turkish delegates were directed to return to their own country, as it was hopeless for them to expect to save their empire from dissolution in consequence of the frightful atrocities committed by their troops during the war. The Nations concerned in the treaties of peace and the dates on which they entered the war are as follows:—

| ALLIES.            |                |                  |                |                 |                 |
|--------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Serbia.....        | July 28, 1914. | Portugal.....    | Mar., 1916     | Guatemala.....  | April 24, 1918. |
| Russia.....        | Aug. 1, 1914.  | Rumania.....     | Aug., 1916.    | Costa Rica..... | April 27, 1918. |
| Belgium.....       | Aug. 2, 1914.  | United States of |                | Nicaragua.....  | May 8, 1918.    |
| France.....        | Aug. 3, 1914.  | America.....     | April 6, 1917  | Hayti.....      | July 15, 1918.  |
| Great Britain..... | Aug. 4, 1914.  | Cuba.....        | April 7, 1917  | Honduras.....   | July 19, 1918.  |
| Montenegro.....    | Aug., 1914.    | Panama.....      | April 10, 1917 |                 |                 |
| Japan.....         | Aug. 23, 1914. | Greece.....      | June 30, 1917. | ENEMY.          |                 |
| Italy.....         | May, 1915.     | Siam.....        | July 22, 1917. | Austria-        |                 |
| Albania.....       | Jan., 1916.    | Liberia.....     | Aug. 8, 1917.  | Hungary.....    | July 28, 1914.  |
|                    |                | China.....       | Aug. 16, 1917. | Germany.....    | Aug. 1, 1914.   |
|                    |                | Brazil.....      | Oct. 27, 1917. | Turkey.....     | Nov., 1914.     |
|                    |                |                  |                | Bulgaria.....   | Oct., 1915.     |

The treaty was divided into fifteen sections. The first contained the covenant of the League of Nations. The second described the new geographical frontiers of Germany. The third section, consisting of twelve clauses, bound the Germans to accept the political changes made by the treaty in Europe. It established two new States, Czecho-Slovakia and Poland it revised the basis of Belgian sovereignty and altered the boundaries of that country it set up new systems of government in Luxemburg and the basin of the river Saar. Alsace-Lorraine was restored to France. Germany was bound by it to recognize the independence of German-Austria and accept certain conditions respecting the new States created by the revolutionary movement in Russia. By the fourth section Germany abandoned her possessions and rights abroad. Her colonies were ceded to the Allies, together with certain rights obtained by various international conventions for regulating European influence in tropical Africa. The British Protectorate in Egypt was recognized, and the treaty of Algeciras annulled. The military, naval, and air conditions of peace were embodied in the fifth section, which limited the size of the German army and navy and abolished compulsory military service in Germany. The sixth section obliged all powers concerned to maintain the graves of soldiers who had died in the war and dealt with the release of prisoners. The seventh section dealt with responsibilities and punishment, and provided for the trial of the former German emperor. The eighth section stated the terms of reparation and restitution required from Germany. The ninth contained financial clauses relating to the previous section. The tenth dealt with economic conditions and renewed former political international treaties and conventions relating to the postal and telegraph services and sanitation. The eleventh section dealt with aerial navigation. The twelfth section contained clauses dealing with the international control of ports, canals, rivers and railways, with special provisions for the control of the Kiel canal. The labour convention was embodied in the thirteenth section. Guarantees for the execution of the treaty