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# THE WORLD

## TODAY AND YESTERDAY



EUROPE AS IT LOOKS TODAY  
MAPS OF THE NEW COUNTRIES  
WHAT THE NEW TREATIES MEAN

CHICAGO

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# PRESIDENT WILSON'S PEACE CONDITIONS AS GIVEN IN HIS SPEECHES

## Program of World Peace Set Forth in the Address before the Joint Session of the Houses of Congress, January 8, 1918.

I. Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind, but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view.

II. Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants.

III. The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.

IV. Adequate guarantees given and taken that national armaments will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety.

V. A free, open-minded, and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims based upon a strict observance of the principle that in determining all such questions of sovereignty the interests of the populations concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the government whose title is to be determined.

VI. The evacuation of all Russian territory and such a settlement of all questions affecting Russia as will secure the best and freest co-operation of the other nations of the world in obtaining for her an unhampered and unembarrassed opportunity for the independent determination of her own political development and national policy and assure her of a sincere welcome into the society of free nations under institutions of her own choosing; and, more than a welcome, assistance also of every kind that she may need and may herself desire. The treatment accorded Russia by her sister nations in the months to come will be the acid test of their good will, of their comprehension of her needs as distinguished from their own interests, and of their intelligent and unselfish sympathy.

VII. Belgium, the whole world will agree, must be evacuated and restored, without any attempt to limit the sovereignty which she enjoys in common with all other free nations. No other single act will serve as this will serve to restore confidence among the nations in the laws which they have themselves set and determined for the government of their relations with one another. Without this healing act the whole structure and validity of international law is forever impaired.

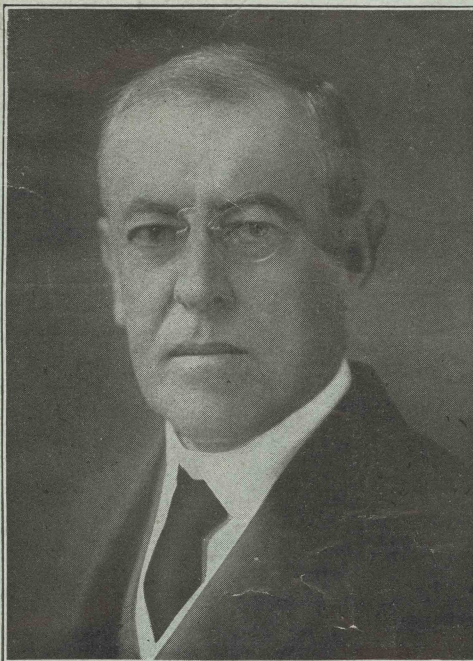
VIII. All French territory should be freed and the invaded portions restored, and the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, which has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly fifty years, should be righted, in order that peace may once more be made secure in the interest of all.

IX. A readjustment of the frontiers of Italy should be effected along clearly recognizable lines of nationality.

X. The peoples of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured, should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development.

XI. Rumania, Serbia, and Montenegro should be evacuated; occupied territories restored; Serbia accorded free and secure access to the sea; and the relations of the several Balkan States to one another determined by friendly counsel along historically established lines of allegiance and nationality; and international guaranties of the political and economic independence and territorial integrity of the several Balkan States should be entered into.

XII. The Turkish portions of the present Ottoman Empire should be assured a secure sovereignty, but the other nationalities which are now under Turkish rule should be assured an undoubted security of life and an absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous devel-



WOODROW WILSON  
President of the United States  
U. S. Peace Delegate

opment, and the Dardanelles should be permanently opened as a free passage to the ships and commerce of all nations under international guaranties.

XIII. An independent Polish State should be erected which should include the territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations, which should be assured a free and secure access to the sea, and whose political and economic independence and territorial integrity should be guaranteed by international covenant.

XIV. A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guaranties of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike.

## War Aims Set Forth in an Address to the Foreign Diplomats and Representatives of Foreign-Born Americans at Mount Vernon, July 4, 1918.

I. The destruction of every arbitrary power anywhere that can separately, secretly, and of its single choice disturb the peace of the world; or, if it cannot be presently destroyed, at the least its reduction to virtual impotence.

II. The settlement of every question whether of territory, of sovereignty, of economic arrangement, or of political relationship, upon the basis of the free acceptance of that settlement by the people immediately concerned, and not upon the basis of the material interest or advantage of any other nation or people which may desire a different settlement for the sake of its own exterior influence or mastery.

III. The consent of all nations to be governed in their conduct toward each other by the same principles of honor and of respect for the common law of civilized society that govern the individual citizens of all modern States in their relations with one another; to the end that all promises and covenants may be sacredly observed, no private plots or conspiracies hatched, no selfish injuries wrought with impunity, and a mutual trust established upon the handsome foundations of a mutual respect for right.

IV. The establishment of an organization of peace which shall make it certain that the combined power of free nations will check every invasion of right and serve to make peace and justice the more secure by affording a definite tribunal of opinion to which all must submit and by which every international readjustment that can not be amicably agreed upon by the peoples directly concerned shall be sanctioned.

## Conditions of Permanent Peace Stated in an Address at the Metro- politan Opera House, New York, at the Opening of the Fourth Liberty Loan Campaign, September 27, 1918.

First, the impartial justice meted out must involve no discrimination between those to whom we wish to be just and those to whom we do not wish to be just. It must be a justice that plays no favorites and knows no standard but equal rights of the several peoples concerned;

Second, no special or separate interest of any single nation or any group of nations can be made the basis of any part of the settlement which is not consistent with the common interest of all;

Third, there can be no leagues or alliances or special covenants and understandings within the general and common family of the League of Nations;

Fourth, and more specifically, there can be no special, selfish economic combinations within the League and no employment of any form of economic boycott or exclusion except as the power of economic penalty by exclusion from the markets of the world may be vested in the League of Nations itself as a means of discipline and control;

Fifth, all international agreements and treaties of every kind must be made known in their entirety to the rest of the world.



# SUMMARY OF THE TREATY OF PEACE WITH GERMANY

## "SECOND PEACE OF VERSAILLES"

The preamble names as parties of the one part the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy, and Japan, who with Belgium, Poland, and twenty other smaller powers are described as the allied and associated powers, and on the other part Germany.

On the request of the imperial government an armistice was granted on Nov. 11, 1918, by the allies, in order that a treaty of peace might be concluded, and that the war should be replaced by a firm, just, and durable peace, the plenipotentiaries agreed as follows:

"From the coming into force of the present treaty, the state of war will terminate, and official relations with Germany will be resumed by the allies."

**PART I.**—The covenant of the League of Nations constitutes part 1 of the peace treaty, which places upon the league many specific and general duties. Members will be the signatories of the covenant and others who declare accession without reservation within two months. A new state may be admitted by vote of two-thirds of the assembly. A state may withdraw upon giving two years' notice.

**Assembly.**—Will consist of representatives of the members, and will meet at stated intervals. Each member will have one vote, and not more than three representatives.

**Council.**—Will consist of representatives of the five great allied powers, with representatives of members selected by the assembly, and will meet at least once a year. Each state will have one vote and not more than one representative.

**Secretariat.**—A permanent secretariat will be established at the Seat of the League, Geneva.

**Armaments.**—The council will formulate plans for a reduction of armaments, to be revised every ten years.

**Preventing of War.**—Members are pledged to submit disputes to arbitration, and not to resort to war until three months after the award. The council will establish a permanent court of international justice to determine disputes or to give advisory opinions.

Members resorting to war in disregard of the covenant will be immediately debarred from all intercourse with other members. The council will consider what action can be taken by the league for the protection of the covenants.

**Validity of Treaties.**—All treaties concluded after the institution of the league will be registered with the secretariat and published.

**Monroe Doctrine.**—The covenant abrogates all obligations between members inconsistent with its terms, but nothing in it shall affect the validity of international engagement, such as treaties of arbitration or regional understandings, like the *Monroe Doctrine*, for securing the maintenance of peace.

**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.

**World Labor.**—The league members will endeavor to secure and maintain fair conditions of labor for men, women, and children in their own countries and other countries, and just treatment of the native inhabitants of territories under their control.

**Annex.**—Original Members of the League of Nations Signatories of the Treaty of Peace, and States invited to accede to the Covenant.

**PART II—Boundaries of Germany.**—From the frontiers of Belgium, Holland, and Germany, south to neutral Moresnet, east line of Eupen, northeast and east line of Malmédy to Luxembourg; north and east line of Saar Basin; north and east line of Alsace-Lorraine; present Switzerland frontier; Austria frontier of Aug. 3, 1914; Czecho-Slovakia frontier, or old frontier between Germany and Austria, to near Neustadt; thence north, west, northwest and north-northeast to the Baltic Sea, near Leba.

**PART III—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 to any convention with which the allies may determine to replace them; to recognize the full sovereignty of Belgium over the contested territory of Moresnet, the circles of Eupen and Malmédy, the inhabitants of which, within six months, to protest against this change of sovereignty, the final decision to be reserved to the League of Nations.

**Luxemburg.**—Germany renounces her various treaties and conventions with Luxemburg from Jan. 1, last.

**Left Bank of the Rhine.**—Germany is forbidden to maintain or construct any fortifications or to maintain armed forces less than fifty kilometers to the east of the Rhine.

**Saar Basin.**—As 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. The territory will be governed by a commission.

After fifteen years a plebiscite will be held to ascertain the desires of the population as to continuance under the League of Nations, union with France, or union with Germany; all inhabitants over 20 years resident therein will have the right to vote.

**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. All public and private property of German ex-sovereigns passes to France without payment or credit, as well as ownership of railroads and rights over concessions of tramways. The Rhine bridges pass to France with the obligation for their upkeep.

**Austria.**—Germany recognizes the independence of Austria.

**Czecho-Slovakia.**—Germany recognizes the complete independence of the Czecho-Slovak state, including the autonomous territory of the Ruthenians south of the Carpathians.

Germany renounces in favor of the Czecho-Slovak state all Silesian territory in the Kreis of Ratibor, to the south of Katscher and west of Kranowitz. Germany renounces in favor of the Czecho-Slovak state the Kreis of Leobschütz south and southeast of Leobschütz, in case the plebiscite decides for Germany instead of Poland.

**Poland.**—Germany cedes to Poland Posen, and the province of West Prussia on the left bank of the Vistula. A plebiscite will be held in Upper Silesia to decide whether the inhabitants wish to be attached to Germany or Poland.

**East Prussia.**—The southern and eastern frontier is to be fixed by plebiscite, the first in the regency of Allenstein, and the second in the circles of Stuhm and Rosenberg and the parts of the circles of Marienburg and Marienwerder.

Poland, Germany, and Danzig will assure suitable railroad communication across German territory on the right bank of the Vistula between Poland and Danzig, and Poland shall grant free passage from East Prussia to Germany.

**Memel.**—The northeastern corner of Prussia, about Memel, is to be ceded by Germany to the allies.

**Free City of Danzig.**—Danzig and the district about it is to be constituted into the "free city of Danzig."

**Schleswig.**—The frontier between Germany and Denmark will be fixed by the self-determination of the population. The region north of the line from Flensburg Fohrde, southwestward and westward to the North Sea, south of the islands of Fohr and Amrum, will be administered by a commission of seven; the population will vote in two zones, after which a new frontier will be drawn and Germany will renounce all sovereignty over Schleswig.

**Helgoland.**—The islands of Helgoland and Dune shall have all fortifications and harbors destroyed.

**Russia and Russian States.**—Germany agrees to abrogate the Brest-Litovsk and other treaties, to recognize all treaties entered into by the allies with states which were a part of the former Russian empire.

**PART IV.**—Outside Europe, Germany renounces all rights, titles, and privileges as to her own or her allies' territories to the allies, and accepts whatever measures are taken by the allies in relation thereto.

**German Colonies.**—Germany renounces in favor of the allies her colonies and overseas possessions.

**China.**—Germany renounces in favor of China all privileges and indemnities resulting from the Boxer protocol of 1901, except Kiau Chau, and agrees to return to China, all the astronomical

instruments seized in 1901. Germany accepts the abrogation of concessions at Hankow and Tientsin, China agreeing to open them to international use. She renounces in favor of Great Britain her property at Canton, and of France and China jointly, the German school at Shanghai.

**Siam.**—Germany abrogates all agreements with Siam made before July 22, 1917.

**Liberia.**—Germany renounces all rights under the international arrangements of 1911 and 1912 regarding Liberia.

**Morocco.**—Germany renounces all her rights, titles, and privileges under the act of Algeiras and the Franco-German agreements of 1909 and 1911.

**Egypt.**—Germany recognizes the British protectorate over Egypt, and renounces the capitulation, and all the treaties concluded by her with Egypt; consents also to the transfer to Great Britain of free navigation of the Suez Canal.

**Turkey and Bulgaria.**—Germany accepts all arrangements which the allies make with Turkey and Bulgaria.

**Shantung.**—Germany renounces, in favor of Japan all rights, titles, and privileges, notably as to Kiau-Chau and the railroads, mines, and cables acquired by her treaty with China of March 6, 1897, and of all other agreements as to Shantung Province.

**PART V—Military Forces.**—Within 3 months of the peace the number of effectives must be reduced to 200,000. The demobilization of the German army must take place not later than March 31, 1920. Its strength may not exceed 100,000, including 4,000 officers, with not over seven divisions of infantry, and three of cavalry, to be devoted exclusively to maintenance of internal order and control of frontiers. Divisions may not be grouped under more than two army corps headquarters staffs.

**Armaments.**—All establishments for manufacturing or storage of arms and munitions of war must be closed within three months of the peace. The manufacture or importation of all kinds of gases and all analogous liquids is forbidden. Germany may not manufacture such materials for foreign governments.

**Conscription.**—Conscription is abolished in Germany. The enlisted personnel must be maintained by voluntary enlistments for terms of twelve consecutive years. Officers remaining in the service must agree to serve to the age of 45 years, and newly appointed officers must agree to serve actively for twenty-five years.

**Fortresses.**—All forts and field works situated in German territory within a zone fifty kilometers east of the Rhine will be dismantled within three months. The fortified works on the southern and eastern frontiers may remain.

**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.

Only voluntary service is permitted, with a minimum period of twenty-five years service for officers and twelve for men. Mercantile marines will not be permitted any naval training.

All German vessels of war in foreign ports will be surrendered, the final disposition to be decided upon by the allies; all war vessels under construction, including submarines, must be broken up. The largest armored ship Germany will be permitted will be 10,000 tons. She is required to sweep up the mines in the North and Baltic seas. All Baltic fortifications must be demolished; other coast defenses are permitted, but guns must not be increased.

Only commercial wireless messages may be sent during three months after the peace.

**Aircraft.**—One hundred unarmed seaplanes are to be retained till Oct. 1, to search for submarine mines. No dirigible shall be kept. The entire air personnel is to be demobilized within two months, except for 1,000 officers and men retained till Oct. 1. The manufacture of aircraft or parts is forbidden for six months.

**Control.**—Interallied Commissions of control will see to the execution of the provisions; they may establish headquarters at the German seat of government and go to any part of Germany. She must give them complete facilities, pay their expenses, and also the expenses of execution of the treaty.

**PART VI—Prisoners of War.**—The repatriation of German prisoners and interned civilians is to be carried out at Germany's expense by a mixed commission; 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.

**Graves.**—Both parties will respect and maintain the graves of soldiers and sailors buried on their territories.

**PART VII—Penalties.**—The allies publicly arraign William II of Hohenzollern, formerly German emperor, 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, which will fix the punishment it considers should be imposed.

**PART VIII—Reparation.**—The allies affirm and Germany accepts the responsibility of herself and her allies for causing all the loss and damage to which the allies have been subjected as a consequence of the war imposed upon them by the aggression of Germany and her allies. The allies require her to make compensation for all damages caused to civilians.

Germany further binds herself to repay all sums borrowed by Belgium from her allies up to Nov. 11, 1918, handing over to the reparation commission 5 per cent gold bonds falling due in 1926. The total obligations of Germany to pay is to be determined and notified to her not later than May 1, 1921, by an interallied commission, and a schedule of payments to discharge the obligation within thirty years shall be presented.

Germany shall pay within two years \$5,000,000,000 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.

Bond issues are to be required of Germany in acknowledgment of its debt as follows: \$5,000,000,000 payable not later than May 1, 1921, without interest; \$10,000,000,000, bearing 2½ per cent interest between 1921 and 1926, and thereafter 5 per cent, with a 1 per cent sinking fund payment beginning in 1926, and an additional amount of \$10,000,000,000, bearing interest at 5 per cent.

**Shipping.**—Germany agrees to cede all merchant ships of 1,600 tons gross and upward; one-half of her ships between 1,000 and 1,600 tons gross, one-quarter of her steam trawlers and one-quarter other fishing boats, to be delivered within two months to the reparation commission, and further agrees to build merchant ships not exceeding 200,000 tons gross annually during the next five years. All ships used for inland navigation taken by Germany from the allies are to be restored within two months.

**Devastated Areas.**—Germany undertakes to devote her economic resources directly to the physical restoration of the invaded areas.

**Coal, etc.**—Germany is to deliver specified amounts of annual production to France, Belgium, and to Italy at prices to be fixed as prescribed in the treaty. Provision is also made for delivery to France annually for three years 35,000 tons of benzol, 50,000 tons of coal tar, and 30,000 tons of sulphate of ammonia.

**Dyestuffs.**—Germany is to give option on dyestuffs and chemical drugs and quinine, at prices fixed by the reparation commission.

**Cables.**—Germany renounces all title to specified cables, which will be credited to her against reparation indebtedness.

**Special Provisions.**—Germany is to furnish to the University of Louvain manuscripts, early printed books, maps, etc., to be equivalent to those destroyed of the Library of Louvain. In addition, Germany is to deliver to Belgium other noted works of art.

Germany is to restore within six months the Koran of the Caliph Othman, formerly at Medina, to the king of Hejaz, and the skull of the Sultan Mkwawa, formerly in German East Africa, to his Britannic majesty's government.

**PART IX—Finance.**—Powers to which German territory is ceded will assume a certain portion of the German pre-war debt. In view, however, of the special circumstances under which Alsace-Lorraine was separated from France in 1871, when Germany refused to accept any part of the French public debt,

France will not assume any part of Germany's pre-war debt there, nor will Poland share in certain German debts incurred for the oppression of Poland.

Mandatory powers will not assume any German debts or give any credit for German government property.

Germany is required to pay cost of armies of occupation, this cost to be a first charge on her resources. The cost of reparation is the next charge. She is to deliver all sums deposited in Germany by Turkey and Austria-Hungary, and to transfer to the allies all claims against Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, or Turkey in connection with agreements made during the war.

Germany confirms the renunciation of the treaties of Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk.

Germany agrees to reimburse all sums for the sale of coffee belonging to the State of Sao Paulo, Brazil, in the various German ports, and Antwerp and Trieste.

**PART X—Economic Clauses—Customs.**—For six months Germany shall impose no tariff duties higher than the lowest in force in 1914, and for specified products or articles this restriction obtains for two and a half years, or for five years unless further extended by the League of Nations.

**Shipping.**—Ships of the allies shall enjoy the same rights in German ports as German vessels.

**Unfair Competition.**—Germany is to give the trade of the allies adequate safeguards against unfair competition.

**Treatment of Nationals.**—Germany shall impose no exceptional taxes or restriction upon the nationals of the allies. Germany agrees to recognize any new nationality acquired by her nationals under the laws of the allies, all consuls and other officials appointed by the allies, and to admit them to exercise their duties with usual rules and customs.

**Treaties.**—Forty multilateral conventions are renewed between Germany and the allies, with several exceptions.

Great Britain and the United States, as to article 3 of the Samoan treaty of 1899, are relieved of all obligation toward Germany.

Each state of the allies may renew any treaty with Germany consistent with the peace treaty by giving notice within six months. Treaties entered into by Germany since Aug. 1, 1914, with other enemy states are annulled.

**Opium.**—The contracting powers agree to bring the opium convention of Jan. 23, 1912, into force by enacting within twelve months of the peace the necessary legislation.

**Pre-War and War Debts.**—A system of clearing offices is to be created within three months, one in Germany and one in each allied state, for the payment of pre-war debts, and for the adjustment of the proceeds of the liquidation of enemy property and other obligation.

**Property, Rights and Interests.**—Germany shall restore or pay for all private enemy property damaged by her, the damages to be fixed by the mixed arbitral tribunal. The allies may liquidate German private property within their territories as compensation for property of their nationals not restored or paid for by Germany, for debts, and for other claims against Germany.

**Contracts, Prescriptions, Judgments.**—Pre-war contracts between allied nationals excepting the United States, Japan and Brazil, and German nationals are cancelled. Mixed arbitral tribunals shall have jurisdiction over all disputes as to contracts concluded before the present peace treaty.

Fire insurance contracts are not considered dissolved by the war, but lapse at the date of the first annual premium falling due three months after the peace.

Life insurance contracts may be restored by payments of accumulated premiums with interest, sums falling due on such contracts during the war to be recoverable with interest. Marine insurance contracts are dissolved by the outbreak of war.

Any allied power, however, may cancel all the contracts running between its nationals and a German life insurance company.

**Mixed Arbitral Tribunal.**—Shall be established to decide matters within their jurisdiction relating to contracts and other questions.

**Industrial Property.**—Rights as to industrial, literary, and artistic property are re-established, the special war measures of the allies are ratified, and the right reserved to impose conditions on the use of German patents and copyrights when in the public interest. Pre-war licenses and rights to sue for infringements committed during the war are cancelled, except as between the United States and Germany.

**PART XI—Aerial Navigation.**—Aircraft of the allies shall have liberty of passage over and landing in Germany.

**PART XII—Ports, Waterways and Railways.—Freedom of Transit.**—Germany must grant free transit through her territories by rail or water to persons, goods, ships, carriages, and mails from or to any of the allied powers, without customs or transit duties, undue delays, restrictions or discriminations based on nationality, means of transport, or place of entry or departure.

**Navigation.**—Freedom of navigation shall be accorded nationals of any of the allies, on inland navigation routes of Germany.

**Free Zones in Ports.**—Free zones existing in German ports on Aug. 1, 1914, shall be maintained.

Germany must cede to the allies certain tugs, vessels, and facilities for navigation on all following rivers.

**International Rivers.**—The Elbe, the Voltava, the Oder, the Niemen, and the Danube are declared international, together with their connections.

**The Danube.**—The European Danube commission reassumes its pre-war powers with representatives of only Great Britain, France, Italy, and Roumania. The upper Danube is to be administered by a new international commission.

**Rhine and Moselle.**—The Rhine is placed under the central commission. Germany must give France all rights to take water to feed canals on the course of the Rhine between the two extreme points of her frontier.

Belgium is to be permitted to build a deep draft Rhine-Meuse canal within twenty-five years.

**Czecho-Slovakia.**—Germany shall lease for 99 years to Czecho-Slovakia free zones in the ports of Hamburg and Stettin.

**Railways.**—Germany agrees to co-operate in the establishment of through ticket services for passengers and baggage; to ensure communication by rail between the allied and other states; to allow construction or improvement of such lines as are necessary.

**The Kiel Canal.**—Is to remain free and open to war and merchant ships of all nations at peace with Germany.

**PART XIII—Labor.**—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; an international labor office, to be established at the seat of the League of Nations, as part of its organization. It is to collect and distribute information on labor throughout the world and to make periodical reports.

**PART XIV—Guarantees—Western Europe.**—German territory west of the Rhine, together with the bridgeheads, will be occupied by allied troops for fifteen years.

If the conditions are faithfully carried out by Germany certain districts will be evacuated at the end of five years, other districts at the end of ten years, and the remainder, after fifteen years.

**Eastern Europe.**—All German troops at present in territories to the east of the new frontier shall return as soon as the allies deem wise.

**PART XV—Miscellaneous.**—Germany agrees to the decisions to be taken as to the territories of Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey, to recognize the new states in the frontiers to be fixed for them, and to recognize the change of status of Upper Savoy and Gex district between France and Switzerland.

Definition of relations between France and Monaco placed on record.

**Religious Missions.**—The allies agree that religious missions in territories belonging or ceded to them shall continue under control of the powers, Germany renouncing all claims in their behalf.

Done at Versailles, the 28th day of June, 1919.

For Austria Peace Terms see Inside Back Cover



# THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

**THE HIGH CONTRACTING PARTIES,**  
In order to promote international co-operation and to achieve international peace and security  
by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war,  
by the prescription of open, just and honorable relations between nations,  
by the firm establishment of the understandings of international law as the actual rule of conduct among Governments, and  
by the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organized peoples with one another,  
Agree to this Covenant of the League of Nations.

## Article I

The original Members of the League of Nations shall be those of the Signatories which are named in the Annex to this Covenant and also such of those other States named in the Annex as shall accede without reservation to this Covenant. Such accession shall be effected by a Declaration deposited with the Secretariat within two months of the coming into force of the Covenant. Notice thereof shall be sent to all other Members of the League.

Any fully self-governing State, Dominion or Colony not named in the Annex may become a Member of the League if its admission is agreed to by two-thirds of the Assembly, provided that it shall give effective guarantees of its sincere intention to observe its international obligations, and shall accept such regulations as may be prescribed by the League in regard to its military, naval and air forces and armaments.

Any Member of the League may, after two years' notice of its intention so to do, withdraw from the League, provided that all its international obligations and all its obligations under this Covenant shall have been fulfilled at the time of its withdrawal.

## Article II

The action of the League under this Covenant shall be effected through the instrumentality of an Assembly and of a Council, with a permanent Secretariat.

## Article III

The Assembly shall consist of Representatives of the Members of the League. The Assembly shall meet at stated intervals and from time to time as occasion may require at the Seat of the League or at such other place as may be decided upon.

The Assembly may deal at its meetings with any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the peace of the world.

At meetings of the Assembly each Member of the League shall have one vote, and may have not more than three Representatives.

## Article IV

The Council shall consist of Representatives of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, together with Representatives of four other Members of the League. These four Members of the League shall be selected by the Assembly from time to time in its discretion. Until the appointment of the Representatives of the four Members of the League first selected by the Assembly, Representatives of Belgium, Brazil, Spain and Greece shall be members of the Council.

With the approval of the majority of the Assembly, the Council may name additional Members of the League whose Representatives shall always be members of the Council; the Council with like approval may increase the number of Members of the League to be selected by the Assembly for representation on the Council.

The Council shall meet from time to time as occasion may require, and at least once a year, at the Seat of the League, or at such other place as may be decided upon.

The Council may deal at its meetings with any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the peace of the world.

Any Member of the League not represented on the Council shall be invited to send a Representative to sit as a member at any meeting of the Council during the consideration of matters specially affecting the interests of that Member of the League.

At meetings of the Council, each Member of the League represented on the Council shall have one vote, and may have not more than one Representative.

## Article V

Except where otherwise expressly provided in this Covenant or by the terms of the present Treaty, decisions at any meeting of the Assembly or of the Council shall require the agreement of all the Members of the League represented at the meeting.

All matters of procedure at meetings of the Assembly or of the Council, including the appointment of Committees to investigate particular matters, shall be regulated by the Assembly or by the Council and may be decided by a majority of the Members of the League represented at the meeting.

The first meeting of the Assembly and the first meeting of the Council shall be summoned by the President of the United States of America.

## Article VI

The permanent Secretariat shall be established at the Seat of the League. The Secretariat shall comprise a Secretary General and such secretaries and staff as may be required.

The first Secretary General shall be the person named in the Annex; thereafter the Secretary General shall be appointed by the Council with the approval of the majority of the Assembly.

The secretaries and staff of the Secretariat shall be appointed by the Secretary General with the approval of the Council.

The Secretary General shall act in that capacity at all meetings of the Assembly and of the Council.

The expenses of the Secretariat shall be borne by the Members of the League in accordance with the apportionment of the expenses of the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union.

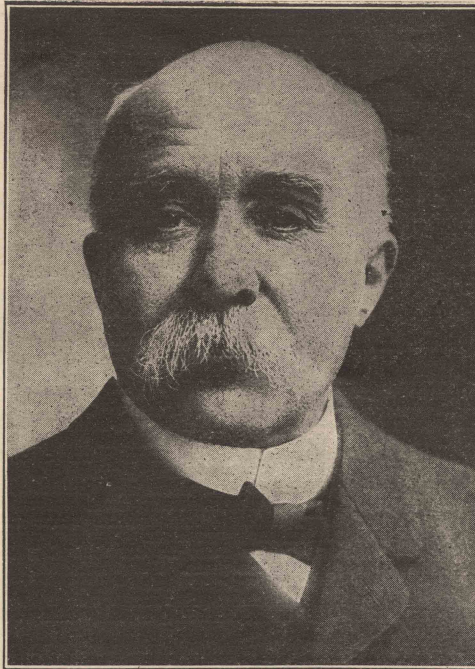
## Article VII

The Seat of the League is established at Geneva.

The Council may at any time decide that the Seat of the League shall be established elsewhere.

All positions under or in connection with the League, including the Secretariat, shall be open equally to men and women.

Representatives of the Members of the League and officials of the League when



**M. GEORGES CLEMENCEAU**  
Premier of France  
President of the Peace Conference

engaged on the business of the League shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities.

The buildings and other property occupied by the League or its officials or by Representatives attending its meetings shall be inviolable.

## Article VIII

The Members of the League recognize that the maintenance of peace requires the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations.

The Council, taking account of the geographical situation and circumstances of each State, shall formulate plans for such reduction for the consideration and action of the several Governments.

Such plans shall be subject to reconsideration and revision at least every ten years.

After these plans shall have been adopted by the several Governments, the limits of armaments therein fixed shall not be exceeded without the concurrence of the Council.

The Members of the League agree that the manufacture by private enterprise of munitions and implements of war is open to grave objections. The Council shall advise how the evil effects attendant upon such manufacture can be prevented, due regard being had to the necessities of those Members of the League which are not able to manufacture the munitions and implements of war necessary for their safety.

The Members of the League undertake to interchange full and frank information as to the scale of their armaments, their military, naval and air programmes and the condition of such of their industries as are adaptable to war-like purposes.

## Article IX

A permanent Commission shall be constituted to advise the Council on the execution of the provisions of Articles I and VIII and on military, naval and air questions generally.

## Article X

The Members of the League undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all Members of the League. In case of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression the Council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled.

## Article XI

Any war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any of the Members of the League or not, is hereby declared a matter of concern to the whole League, and the League shall take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations. In case any such emergency should arise the Secretary General shall on the request of any Member of the League forthwith summon a meeting of the Council.

It is also declared to be the friendly right of each Member of the League to bring to the attention of the Assembly or of the Council any circumstance whatever affecting international relations which threatens to disturb international peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends.

## Article XII

The Members of the League agree that if there should arise between them any dispute likely to lead to a rupture, they will submit the matter either to arbitration or to inquiry by the Council, and they agree in no case to resort to war until three months after the award by the arbitrators or the report by the Council.

In any case under this Article the award of the arbitrators shall be made within a reasonable time, and the report of the Council shall be made within six months after the submission of the dispute.

## Article XIII

The Members of the League agree that whenever any dispute shall arise between them which they recognize to be suitable for submission to arbitration and which cannot be satisfactorily settled by diplomacy, they will submit the whole subject-matter to arbitration.

Disputes as to the interpretation of a treaty, as to any question of international law, as to the existence of any fact which if established would constitute a breach of any international obligation, or as to the extent and nature of the reparation to be made for any such breach, are declared to be among those which are generally suitable for submission to arbitration.

For the consideration of any such dispute the court of arbitration to which the case is referred shall be the Court agreed on by the parties to the dispute or stipulated in any convention existing between them.

The Members of the League agree that they will carry out in full good faith any award that may be rendered, and that they will not resort to war against a Member of the League which complies therewith. In the event of any failure to carry out such an award, the Council shall propose what steps should be taken to give effect thereto.

## Article XIV

The Council shall formulate and submit to the Members of the League for adoption plans for the establishment of a Permanent Court of International Justice. The Court shall be competent to hear and determine any dispute of an international character which the parties thereto submit to it. The Court may also give an advisory opinion upon any dispute or question referred to it by the Council or by the Assembly.

## Article XV

If there should arise between Members of the League any dispute likely to lead to a rupture, which is not submitted to arbitration in accordance with Article XIII, the Members of the League agree that they will submit the matter to the Council. Any party to the dispute may effect such submission by giving notice of the existence of the dispute to the Secretary General, who will make all necessary arrangements for a full investigation and consideration thereof.

For this purpose the parties to the dispute will communicate to the Secretary General, as promptly as possible, statements of their case with all the relevant facts and papers, and the Council may forthwith direct the publication thereof.

The Council shall endeavor to effect a settlement of the dispute, and if such efforts are successful, a statement shall be made public giving such facts and expla-



nations regarding the dispute and the terms of settlement thereof as the Council may deem appropriate.

If the dispute is not thus settled, the Council either unanimously or by a majority vote shall make and publish a report containing a statement of the facts of the dispute and the recommendations which are deemed just and proper in regard thereto.

Any Member of the League represented on the Council may make public a statement of the facts of the dispute and of its conclusions regarding the same.

If a report by the Council is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof other than the Representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the Members of the League agree that they will not go to war with any party to the dispute which complies with the recommendations of the report.

If the Council fails to reach a report which is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof, other than the Representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the Members of the League reserve to themselves the right to take such action as they shall consider necessary for the maintenance of right and justice.

If the dispute between the parties is claimed by one of them, and is found by the Council, to arise out of a matter which by international law is solely within the domestic jurisdiction of that party, the Council shall so report, and shall make no recommendation as to its settlement.

The Council may in any case under this Article refer the dispute to the Assembly. The dispute shall be so referred at the request of either party to the dispute, provided that such request be made within fourteen days after the submission of the dispute to the Council.

In any case referred to the Assembly, all the provisions of this Article and of Article XII relating to the action and powers of the Council shall apply to the action and powers of the Assembly, provided that a report made by the Assembly, if concurred in by the Representatives of those Members of the League represented on the Council and of a majority of the other Members of the League, exclusive in each case of the Representatives of the parties to the dispute, shall have the same force as a report by the Council concurred in by all the members thereof other than the Representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute.

#### Article XVI

Should any Member of the League resort to war in disregard of its covenants under Articles XII, XIII or XV, it shall ipso facto be deemed to have committed an act of war against all other Members of the League, which hereby undertake immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the covenant-breaking State, and the prevention of all financial, commercial or personal intercourse between the nationals of the covenant-breaking State and the nationals of any other State, whether a Member of the League or not.

It shall be the duty of the Council in such case to recommend to the several Governments concerned what effective military, naval or air force the Members of the League shall severally contribute to the armed forces to be used to protect the covenants of the League.

The Members of the League agree, further, that they will mutually support one another in the financial and economic measures which are taken under this Article, in order to minimize the loss and inconvenience resulting from the above measures, and that they will mutually support one another in resisting any special measures aimed at one of their number by the covenant-breaking State, and that they will take the necessary steps to afford passage through their territory to the forces of any of the Members of the League which are co-operating to protect the covenants of the League.

Any Member of the League which has violated any covenant of the League may be declared to be no longer a Member of the League by a vote of the Council concurred in by the Representatives of all the other Members of the League represented thereon.

#### Article XVII

In the event of a dispute between a Member of the League and a State which is not a Member of the League, or between States not Members of the League, the State or States not Members of the League shall be invited to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute, upon such conditions as the Council may deem just. If such invitation is accepted, the provisions of Articles XII to XVI inclusive shall be applied with such modifications as may be deemed necessary by the Council.

Upon such invitation being given the Council shall immediately institute an inquiry into the circumstances of the dispute and recommend such action as may seem best and most effectual in the circumstances.

If a State so invited shall refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute, and shall resort to war against a Member of the League, the provisions of Article XVI shall be applicable as against the State taking such action.

If both parties to the dispute when so invited refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute, the Council may take such measures and make such recommendations as will prevent hostilities and will result in the settlement of the dispute.

#### Article XVIII

Every treaty or international engagement entered into hereafter by any Member of the League shall be forthwith registered with the Secretariat and shall as soon as possible be published by it. No such treaty or international engagement shall be binding until so registered.

#### Article XIX

The Assembly may from time to time advise the reconsideration by Members of the League of treaties which have become inapplicable and the consideration of international conditions whose continuance might endanger the peace of the world.

#### Article XX

The Members of the League severally agree that this Covenant is accepted as abrogating all obligations or understandings inter se which are inconsistent with the terms thereof, and solemnly undertake that they will not hereafter enter into any engagements inconsistent with the terms thereof.

In case any Member of the League shall, before becoming a Member of the League, have undertaken any obligations inconsistent with the terms of this Covenant, it shall be the duty of such Member to take immediate steps to procure its release from such obligations.

#### Article XXI

Nothing in this Covenant shall be deemed to affect the validity of international engagements, such as treaties of arbitration or regional understandings like the Monroe doctrine, for securing the maintenance of peace.

#### Article XXII

To those colonies and territories which as a consequence of the late war have ceased to be under the sovereignty of the States which formerly governed them and which are inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world, there should be applied the principle that the well-being and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilization and that securities for the performance of this trust should be embodied in this Covenant.

The best method of giving practical effect to this principle is that the tutelage of such peoples should be entrusted to advanced nations who by reason of their

resources, their experience or their geographical position can best undertake this responsibility, and who are willing to accept it, and that this tutelage should be exercised by them as Mandatories on behalf of the League.

The character of the mandate must differ according to the stage of the development of the people, the geographical situation of the territory, its economic conditions and other similar circumstances.

Certain communities formerly belonging to the Turkish Empire have reached a stage of development where their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognized subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a Mandatory until such time as they are able to stand alone. The wishes of these communities must be a principal consideration in the selection of the Mandatory.

Other peoples, especially those of central Africa, are at such a stage that the Mandatory must be responsible for the administration of the territory under conditions which will guarantee freedom of conscience and religion, subject only to the maintenance of public order and morals, the prohibition of abuses such as the slave trade, the arms traffic and the liquor traffic, and the prevention of the establishment of fortifications or military and naval bases and of military training of the natives for other than police purposes and the defence of territory, and will also secure equal opportunities for the trade and commerce of other Members of the League.

There are territories, such as South-West Africa and certain of the South Pacific Islands, which, owing to the sparseness of their population, or their small size, or their remoteness from the centers of civilization, or their geographical contiguity to the territory of the Mandatory, and other circumstances, can be best administered under the laws of the Mandatory as integral portions of its territory, subject to the safeguards above mentioned in the interests of the indigenous population.

In every case of mandate, the Mandatory shall render to the Council an annual report in reference to the territory committed to its charge.

The degree of authority, control, or administration to be exercised by the Mandatory shall, if not previously agreed upon by the Members of the League, be explicitly defined in each case by the Council.

A permanent Commission shall be constituted to receive and examine the annual reports of the Mandatories and to advise the Council on all matters relating to the observance of the mandates.

#### Article XXIII

Subject to and in accordance with the provisions of international conventions existing or hereafter to be agreed upon, the Members of the League:

(a) will endeavor to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labor for men, women, and children, both in their own countries and in all countries to which their commercial and industrial relations extend, and for that purpose will establish and maintain the necessary international organizations;

(b) undertake to secure just treatment of the native inhabitants of territories under their control;

(c) will entrust the League with the general supervision over the execution of agreements with regard to the traffic in women and children, and the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs;

(d) will entrust the League with the general supervision of the trade in arms and ammunition with the countries in which the control of this traffic is necessary in the common interest;

(e) will make provision to secure and maintain freedom of communications and of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all Members of the League. In this connection, the special necessities of the regions devastated during the war of 1914-1918 shall be borne in mind;

(f) will endeavor to take steps in matters of international concern for the prevention and control of disease.

#### Article XXIV

There shall be placed under the direction of the League all international bureaux already established by general treaties if the parties to such treaties consent. All such international bureaux and all commissions for the regulation of matters of international interest hereafter constituted shall be placed under the direction of the League.

In all matters of international interest which are regulated by general conventions but which are not placed under the control of international bureaux or commissions, the Secretariat of the League shall, subject to the consent of the Council and if desired by the parties, collect and distribute all relevant information and shall render any other assistance which may be necessary or desirable.

The Council may include as part of the expenses of the Secretariat the expenses of any bureau or commission which is placed under the direction of the League.

#### Article XXV

The Members of the League agree to encourage and promote the establishment and co-operation of duly authorized voluntary national Red Cross organizations having as purposes the improvement of health, the prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world.

#### Article XXVI

Amendments to this Covenant will take effect when ratified by the Members of the League whose Representatives compose the Council and by a majority of the Members of the League whose Representatives compose the Assembly.

No such amendment shall bind any Member of the League which signifies its dissent therefrom, but in that case it shall cease to be a Member of the League.

#### ANNEX

##### I. ORIGINAL MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS SIGNATORIES OF THE TREATY OF PEACE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	HAITI
BELGIUM	HEDJAZ
BOLIVIA	HONDURAS
BRAZIL	ITALY
BRITISH EMPIRE	JAPAN
CANADA	LIBERIA
AUSTRALIA	NICARAGUA
SOUTH AFRICA	PANAMA
NEW ZEALAND	PERU
INDIA	POLAND
CHINA	PORTUGAL
CUBA	ROUMANIA
ECUADOR	SERB-CROAT-SLOVENE STATE
FRANCE	SIAM
GREECE	CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
GUATEMALA	URUGUAY
	STATES INVITED TO ACCEDE TO THE COVENANT
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC	PERSIA
CHILE	SALVADOR
COLOMBIA	SPAIN
DENMARK	SWEDEN
NETHERLANDS	SWITZERLAND
NORWAY	VENEZUELA
PARAGUAY	

##### II. FIRST SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

The Honourable Sir James Eric Drummond, K. C. M. G., C. B.



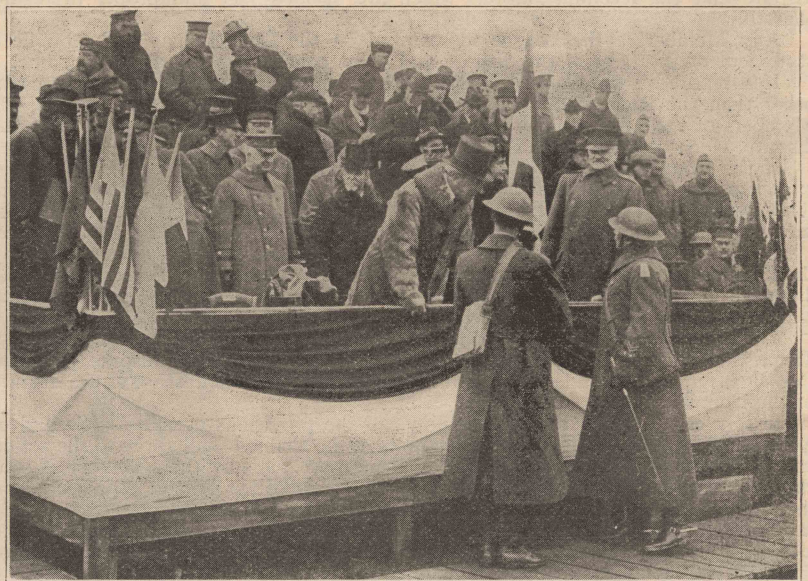
# PRESIDENT WILSON IN EUROPE



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## PARIS WELCOMES THE PRESIDENT

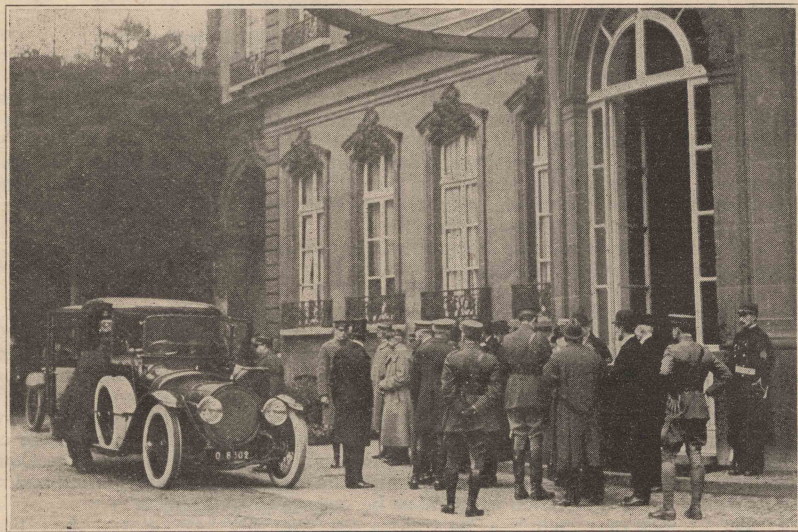
On one of the most magnificent and fashionable promenades in Paris, the Champs-Élysées, the President was greeted by the people before the Palais de l'Industrie, in which is held the annual exhibition of modern paintings and sculpture known the world over as the Salon.



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## ON THE GRAND STAND AT CHAUMONT

President Wilson spent Christmas Day at Chaumont, the headquarters of General Pershing, where he reviewed and addressed the American troops.



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## THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE PRESIDENT IN PARIS

The entrance to the mansion of Prince Murat which was placed at the disposal of the President and his party during their first stay in Paris.



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## THE PRESIDENT VISITS THE COLOSSEUM

In Rome the Italian leaders conducted the presidential party to the impressive ruins of the largest theater and one of the most imposing buildings in the world, long the scene of huge gladiatorial combats and Christian martyrdoms.



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## WILSON, CLEMENCEAU, AND LLOYD GEORGE

At the Great Conference succeeding the armistice in the World War, the triumvirate of strength boasted no royal blood but drew their power from the brains, the bones, and sinews of democracy.



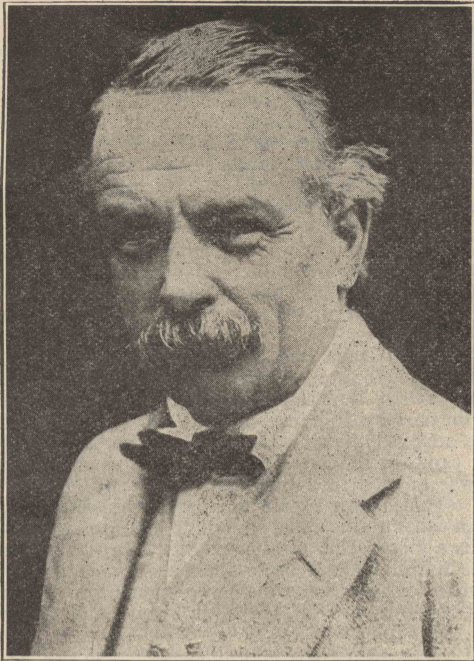
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## LONDON HONORS THE PRESIDENT

In the historic old Guildhall in the presence of England's most famous men, President Wilson receives from the hand of the Lord Mayor the freedom of London.



# The World's Foremost Diplomats, Military and Naval Commanders



**RIGHT HON. DAVID LLOYD GEORGE**  
Premier of Great Britain  
British Peace Delegate



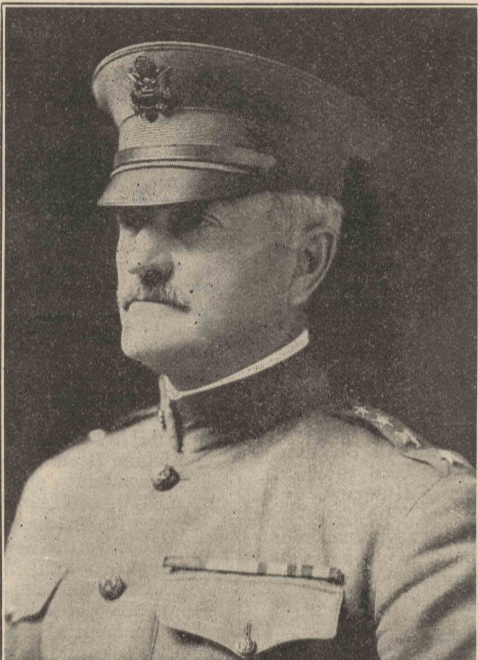
**FIELD MARSHAL FERDINAND FOCH**  
Commander-in-Chief of the Entire Allied Forces



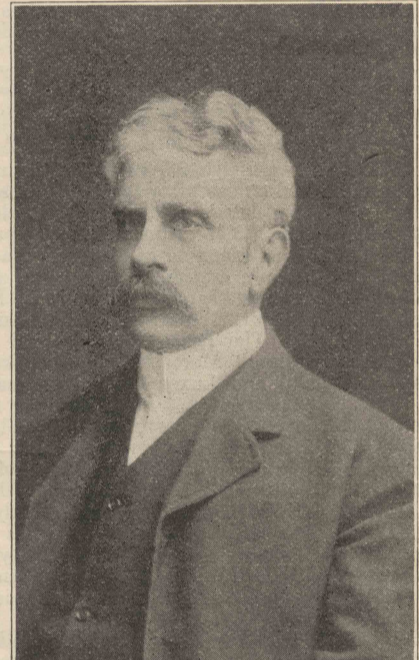
**BARON NOBUAKI MAKINO**  
Member of Diplomatic Council  
Japanese Peace Delegate



**FIELD MARSHAL SIR DOUGLAS HAIG**  
Commander-in-Chief of the Entire British  
Forces in France



**GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING**  
Commander-in-Chief American Forces in France



**SIR ROBERT LAIRD BORDEN**  
Premier of the Dominion of Canada



**VICE-ADMIRAL SIR DAVID BEATTY**  
English Navy



**REAR ADMIRAL WILLIAM S. SIMS**  
U. S. Navy



Photo by British & Colonial Press, Toronto, Canada  
**MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ARTHUR W. CURRIE**  
Commander of the Canadian Army in the Field



# EUROPE MADE OVER

**ALSACE-LORRAINE.** German name Elsass-Lothringen. Was a part of the older German empire, and in 1648 was ceded to France by the Peace of Westphalia. Was ceded by France to Germany in 1871, as the result of the Franco-Prussian War. Area, 5,605 square miles; population, 1,874,014. Alsace-Lorraine is restored to France with frontiers as before 1871. The capital is Strassburg, population 178,891.

**ARMENIA.** Partly in Russia, in Persia, and mostly in Turkey, has been invaded in turn by Romans, Persians, Arabs, Turks, and Russians. Throughout the many massacres, persecutions and savage invasions Armenia persists in existing. The United States is the proposed mandatory for Armenia. With outlets on the three great bodies of water, the Mediterranean Sea, the Black Sea, and the Caspian Sea, and its proximity to the Tigris and Euphrates, and thence to the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean, resurrected Armenia will become one of the great depots to the Near East. The proposed Armenian state is composed of approximately 208,000 square miles, and about 10,800,000 inhabitants, apportioned as follows: Area, in square miles: 57,000 Russian and 151,000 Turkish. Population: 4,700,000 Russian and 6,100,000 Turkish.

**AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.** Formerly a monarchy, consisting of two states, the Austrian Empire and the Hungarian Kingdom. Before the Great War its area and population was as follows:

Austria.....	Area	115,882 square miles	28,571,934 population
Hungary.....	"	125,609 "	20,744,744 "
Austria-Hungary.....	Area	241,491 square miles	49,316,678 population
Bosnia and Herzegovina....	"	19,768 "	1,898,044 "
Total.....	Area	261,259 square miles	51,214,722 population

An estimate of the different ethnical elements in the Dual Monarchy, based on the census of 1910, shows their distribution as follows:

Germans.....	11,987,701	Serbians.....	3,722,967
Magyars.....	10,061,549	Roumanians.....	3,224,147
Czechs.....	8,403,953	Jews.....	2,246,458
Poles.....	4,967,984	Slovenes.....	1,252,940
Ruthenians.....	3,991,711	Italians.....	768,422

Austria-Hungary has been partitioned as follows:

Czecho-Slovakia.....	area	52,712 square miles;	13,600,000 population
Austria.....	"	33,438 "	7,076,418 "
Hungary.....	"	95,000 "	15,500,000 "
Italia Irredenta, etc..	"	11,740 "	1,848,542 "
Jugo-Slavia.....	"	68,369 "	13,190,767 "
Total.....	"	261,259 "	51,215,727 "

**AUSTRIA.** On Oct. 23, 1918, the German Austrian deputies in the Austrian Reichsrath formed an assembly for the purpose of conducting the affairs of the Germanic people in Austria. Karl Seitz was elected president of the new assembly. Approximate area, 33,438 square miles; population 7,076,418.

**BAVARIA.** A kingdom of Germany; late in 1918 was proclaimed a republic with Herr Hoffmann as the Premier. Under Soviet rule for a short period early in 1919. The present capital is located at Bamberg. Area, 30,346 square miles population, 6,887,291. Ex-King Louis, or Ludwig III, is in exile in Switzerland.

**BELGIUM.** The Peace Treaty added 382 square miles to Belgium in the contested territory of Moresnet, and the circles of Eupen and Malmedy, located between Holland and Luxemburg in Germany.

**CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.** Proclaimed a republic Nov. 15, 1918, with Dr. Thos. G. Masaryk as the first president. The area of the new republic is approximately 52,712 square miles, or about four times greater than that of Belgium. Population, about 13,600,000; 10,000,000 of these are Bohemians and Slovaks. It consists of Bohemia, Moravia, Austrian Silesia, and upper part of Hungary.

**DALMATIAN COAST.** See under Italy.

**DENMARK.** Schleswig (or Slesvig, as the Danes spell it), was taken from Denmark by Germany in 1864. The treaty of 1864 provided for a plebiscite in Schleswig to decide the inhabitants' preference. Germany never carried out this provision. The peace treaty of Paris provides for this plebiscite to be taken in two zones.

**FINLAND.** Sweden conquered Finland in 1157, and occupied it until the thirteenth century; Russia acquired a small part of it in 1721, and the whole in 1809. Proclaimed its independence July 20, 1917, and on October 7 a republic was formed with Prof. K. J. Stahlberg as the president. Its area is 125,689 square miles, and the population amounts to 3,277,100.

**FRANCE.** The addition of Alsace-Lorraine to France will change its area from 207,054 square miles, and 39,602,258 population before the war, to 212,659 square miles, and 41,476,272 population.

If the Saar Basin is added to above, it will total as follows: Area 213,397 square miles, and 41,705,790 population.

**GERMANY.** Formerly an empire, composed of 26 states, with a total area of 208,780 square miles, and a population of 64,925,993 in 1910. Estimated population June 30, 1914, 67,812,000.

By the terms of the treaty, through cession, loss of sovereignty, and by plebiscite, Germany loses in area and population as follows:

	Area, Sq. M.	Population
Alsace-Lorraine, ceded to France.....	5,605	1,874,014
Moresnet, Eupen, Malmedy, etc., ceded to Belgium.....	382	118,573
*Upper Silesia, Posen, and West Prussia, ceded to Poland.....	27,686	5,903,305
Northeast Prussia and Memel, loses sovereignty.....	40	6,000
Danzig Area, loses sovereignty.....	729	109,350
Saar Basin, loses sovereignty.....	738	229,518
Allenstein Area, by Plebiscite.....	5,785	833,040
Schleswig, by Plebiscite.....	2,787	615,927
Total.....	43,752	9,689,727
Before the War.....	Area 208,780 square miles;	67,812,000 population
Deductions by Provisions of Treaty " 43,752 " " 9,689,727 " "		

Remaining to Germany..... Area 165,028 square miles; 58,122,273 population

Germany's colonies and dependencies in Africa, Asia, and in the Pacific Ocean were: Estimated area, 1,027,820 square miles; 24,389 white population, and an estimated native population of 12,041,603.

Disposition of Former German Colonies—Togoland and Kamerun—France and Great Britain shall make a joint recommendation to the League of Nations as to their future.

German East Africa—The mandate shall be held by Great Britain.

German Southwest Africa—The mandate shall be held by the Union of South Africa.

The German Samoan Islands—The mandate shall be held by New Zealand.

The other German Pacific possessions south of the equator, excluding the German Samoan Islands and Nauru, the mandate shall be held by Australia.

\*Upper Silesia to be decided by Plebiscite.

Nauru (Pleasant Island)—The mandate shall be given to the British Empire. German Pacific islands north of equator—The mandate shall be held by Japan.

**GREECE.** About the middle of May, 1919, Greece, with the aid of the allies, established her mandatory over Smyrna, Turkey, and reports state that Italy would turn over the Dodecanese islands to her. Greece also wishes the territory of Northern Epirus and Thrace, and to have the Dardanelles placed under International control.

**HUNGARY.** The Hungarian People's Republic was proclaimed Nov. 16, 1918, by the Hungarian National Council and the two chambers of parliament. Area, about 95,000 square miles; population, about 15,500,000. Count Michael Karolyi was elected President, but was overthrown in April, 1919, by Bela Kun, who in turn has been overthrown.

**ITALY AND ITALIA IRREDENTA.** "Italia Irredenta" means "unredeemed Italy." After 1861, when the present kingdom of Italy was established, the papal states, Venetia, the district around Trieste, and the district around Trent were still—although inhabited mainly or in part by Italians—not parts of the kingdom. Venetia and the papal states were annexed in 1866 and 1870. This process of winning Italy from foreign control came to be called redeeming Italy, and after 1870 the term "Italia Irredenta" was applied to Trieste and the Trentino, these being territories still "unredeemed." This is Italy's claim against Austria-Hungary, together with parts of the Dalmatian coast and islands, which amounts to approximately 11,740 square miles and has a population of about 1,848,542. Italy also seeks the possession of Avlona and its hinterland, a protectorate over Albania, possession of the islands (Dodecanesia), in the Aegean sea, which were taken away from Turkey in the Tripolitan war, and the province of Adalia, if France and Great Britain should occupy territory in Asia Minor.

**JUGO-SLAVIA.** "Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes." On Oct. 31, 1918, the Croatian parliament at Agram voted for a total separation of Croatia, Slavonia and Dalmatia from Hungary. A regent was appointed Nov. 26, 1918, by the National Council. Jugo-Slavia is composed of parts of Austria-Hungary, viz.: Croatia and Slavonia, part of Styria, part of Dalmatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, the greater part of Serbia, and a part of Albania. The area is approximately 87,490 square miles, and the population estimated from 15,000,000 to 18,000,000.

**LUXEMBURG.** According to the "Second Treaty of Versailles," Germany renounces her various treaties and conventions with Luxemburg from Jan. 1, last.

**POLAND.** Was known as a duchy in 962-992, after which it declined, but became prosperous again in 1333-70. The kingdom flourished from 1370-1763, when it suffered greatly from factional troubles. Poland was partitioned three times; in 1772, in 1793, and in 1795. The Congress of Vienna created it into a kingdom again in 1815, in Western Russia. The kingdom of Poland ceased to exist, after an unsuccessful revolt in 1863, which was crushed by Russia in 1864. Poland originally consisted of Russian Poland, Austrian Poland (Galicia), and Prussian Poland. On Nov. 9, 1918, it was announced that a Polish republic had been formed at Cracow, under the presidency of Deputy Daszynski, while on Nov. 15, it was reported that Gen. Jos. Pilsudski had been intrusted with the formation of a national government. Ignace Jan Paderewski is the Premier.

The area of Russian Poland is 43,804 square miles, with a population of 12,247,600. Austrian Poland (Galicia), area 30,321 square miles, population 8,211,770. Prussian Poland (Posen, Upper Silesia, and West Prussia), area 27,686 square miles, population 5,903,305; total area about 101,811 square miles, and about 28,803,305 inhabitants.

**RHINELAND.** That part of Germany north of Alsace-Lorraine and west of the Rhine River. Occupied by troops of the Allies since the Armistice of Nov. 11, 1918, went into effect.

**ROUMANIA.** Roumanians have overrun Hungary as far west as the Theiss River. Roumania desires to retain possession of that portion of Russian Bessarabia given her by the Central Powers under the cancelled treaty of Bucharest, and now in her possession. Also Southern Dobrudja, as ceded to her by Bulgaria after the second Balkan war; both of these possessions command the mouth of the Danube. Roumania wants to annex the Hapsburg provinces of Bukovina and Transylvania, and a considerable part of the rich agricultural district of Banat. Here the Roumanian aspirations conflict with Serbia, which claims a large section of Banat as well as other sections of former Austria-Hungary.

**RUSSIA.** So far as can be ascertained, at present there are twenty-one separate state formations in Russia, but their relationship to the Bolshevik Government is uncertain. Admiral Kolchak has established an all-Russian government at Omsk, in Siberia, which, at last reports, is gaining, while Bolshevism seems to be losing hold of the people generally.

1. Azerbaijan. Formed out of part of the Caucasus.
2. Bessarabia. One of the provinces of Old Russia, with Kishinev as its capital. Area 17,143 square miles, population 2,686,600. Was declared an independent Moldavian republic Dec. 23, 1917. On April 9, 1918, the government agreed that Bessarabia should be joined to Roumania. The Ukrainian People's Republic refused to recognize the union with Roumania. The Bolshevik government of Russia also protested against the union. The affairs of Bessarabia are at present in an unsettled and uncertain condition.
3. Caucasus. Proclaimed a republic Sept. 20, 1917, and declared its complete independence on April 22, 1918.
4. Courland. One of the provinces of Old Russia, with an area of 10,435 square miles, and a population of 812,300. On March 15, 1918, Germany recognized the restored Duchy of Courland, which it took under its protection, but which was abrogated by the new Treaty of Paris.
5. Don Republic. Was proclaimed a republic in January, 1918.
6. Daghestan. Formed out of part of the Caucasus.
7. Esthonia. One of the provinces of Old Russia, with an area of 7,605 square miles and 512,500 inhabitants. On April 22, 1918, requested the German government to create a State to be joined to Germany through personal union with the king of Prussia. Union abrogated by the new Treaty of Paris.
8. Finland. See after Denmark.
9. Georgia. Was proclaimed a republic in January, 1918.
10. Kazan. Was proclaimed a republic in 1918. One of the provinces of Old Russia, with an area of 24,587 square miles and 2,900,400 inhabitants.
11. Latvia. Formed out of parts of Lithuania and the old district of Livonia.
12. Lithuania. Proclaimed a republic Nov. 30, 1918, at Riga. Area is approximately 80,000 square miles, and the population about 9,000,000. Vilna is the capital.
13. Livonia. One of the provinces of Old Russia; area 17,574 square miles, population 1,778,500. Uncertain when independence was declared.
14. Poland. See after Luxemburg.
15. Siberia. Consisted of 10 governments of Old Russia in Asia, extending from the boundary of Europe to the Pacific Ocean. Area 3,301,629 square miles, population 10,045,300. Was proclaimed a republic in December, 1917, with its capital at Tomsk.



16. Tartar Bashkir. This republic is in the territory of the Southern Ural and the Central Zavalzhe.

17. Tauride. Was proclaimed a republic March, 1918. Consists of the province of Taurida, of Old Russia, with an area of 23,312 square miles, and a population of 2,133,300.

18. Turkestan. Proclaimed a republic Jan., 1918. Is located in Asia, and has an area of 420,807 square miles, with 6,684,400 inhabitants.

19. Ukraine. The Ukrainian People's Republic was proclaimed on Nov. 21, 1917. It claims the three districts of Little Russia, Southwestern Russia, and New Russia; area is 216,400 square miles, and population about 30,000,000. Kiev is the capital.

20. White Russia. Independence proclamation uncertain. It includes the governments of Vilna, Grodno, Moghilev, Minsk, Smolensk, and Vitebsk. Formerly it belonged to Poland.

21. Yakutsk. Proclaimed an independent republic in May, 1918. Is a province in the northeastern part of Siberia, Asiatic Russia. Area 1,530,253 square miles, population 332,600.

**SAXONY.** One of the kingdoms of the German Empire; area 5,789 square miles, population 4,806,661. Was proclaimed a republic in 1919, with Julius Frassdorf as the first president. Saxony and Bavaria will, in all probability, be members of the United States of Germany.

**SCHLESWIG.** See under Denmark.

**TURKEY.** The Ottoman Empire is made up of Turkey in Asia, Turkey in Europe, and certain islands in the Mediterranean. Since the conclusion of the First Balkan War, Nov., 1913, which commenced in Oct., 1912, the Turkish possessions in Europe have been considerably lessened, Turkey in Europe being divided among Bulgaria, Serbia, Montenegro, Albania, and Greece. The Aegean Islands are in possession of Greece and Italy, the definite arrangement with regard to their destiny being in the hands of the Five Great Powers, in the making of the Treaty of Peace.

The total area of Turkey's dominions were estimated at about 710,224 square miles, and its total population at about 21,273,900.

It is proposed to divide the whole of Asia Minor among the Allies. President Wilson will urge America to accept a mandate over Constantinople and Armenia, but not over Anatolia, leaving that as the remnant of the old Turkish Empire. Smyrna and its vicinity will probably go to Greece. A strip of coast northeast of

Rhodes to go to Italy. Syria, to be independent under a French protectorate. Mesopotamia, over which the British will have a mandate. Palestine, to be independent, possibly under a British protectorate, with consent of League of Nations.

Large areas in Arabia consist only of desert and steppe, occupied by Bedouin tribes, but the oases of Central Arabia and the fertile coastal districts are occupied by settled communities, under independent systems of government.

Aden. Was captured by the British in 1839, and annexed. It is an important coaling station, and a port of call for steamships. Area of Aden peninsula, 75 square miles, with the Protectorate, about 9,000 square miles. Population 46,165.

Asir, Principate of. On the west coast of Arabia between Yemen and Hejaz, and its capital is Sabiyah. No definite estimates of area and population available. El Haza. See under Nejd.

Hejaz, Kingdom of. Attained its independence during the war, and is the most important principality in Arabia by virtue of its possession of Mecca and Medina, the Holy Places of Islam. Early in the war the British Government guaranteed their protection of the Holy Places, and on June 5, 1916, the Emir Husein ibn Ali proclaimed his independence; area 96,500 square miles, population 300,000.

Jebel Shammar, Emirate of. Formerly within the jurisdiction of Nejd. Capital at Hail. No definite estimates of area and population available.

Koweit, Sultanate of. On the northwestern coast of the Persian Gulf, acquired considerable importance during the discussion of the Bagdad Railway. The Sultan is subsidized by the British Government. No definite estimates of area and population available.

Nejd, Emirate of, and El Haza. Has its capital at Riyadh. The present Emir expelled the Turks in 1913, and has extended his influence to include Hofuf in the region of the Persian Gulf. No definite estimates of area and population available.

Oman, Sultanate of. Extends along the southern shore of the gulf of Oman from the entrance into the Persian Gulf to extreme eastern point of Arabia, and thence southwest as far as Ras Sajir. Area, 82,000 square miles; population estimated at 500,000. Capital, Maskat. The integrity of the State has been guaranteed by Great Britain and France.

Yemen, Imamate of. In the southwestern point of Arabia, with its capital at Sana. Area, 73,800 square miles; population, 750,000.

**UKRAINE.** See under Russia.

## WHERE OUR SOLDIERS WERE IN FRANCE

### FIRST DIVISION, Regular Army.

Brig.-Gen. Frank Parker, Commanding.

Headquarters Troop; 1st Mach. Gun Battalion.

1st Inf. Brig.—16th, 18th Inf.; 2d Mach. Gun Battalion.

2d Inf. Brig.—26th, 28th Inf.; 3d Mach. Gun Battalion.

1st Art. Brig.—5th, 6th, 7th Field Art.; 1st Tr. Mor. Battery; 1st Eng.; 2d Field Signal Battalion.

In Action at Cantigny, Soissons, St. Mihiel, Argonne, the Rhine.

### SECOND DIVISION, Regular Army, and Marine Corps.

Maj.-Gen. John A. Lejeune, Commanding.

Headquarters Troop; 4th Mach. Gun Battalion.

3d Inf. Brig.—9th, 23d Inf.; 5th Mach. Gun Battalion.

4th Brig. Marine Corps—5th, 6th Marines; 6th Mach. Gun Battalion.

2d Art. Brig.—12th, 13th, 17th Field Art.; 2d Tr. Mor. Battery; 2d Eng.; 1st Field Signal Battalion.

In Action at Bouresches, Belleau Wood, Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel, Argonne, the Rhine.

### THIRD DIVISION, Regular Army.

Brig.-Gen. Preston Brown, Commanding.

Headquarters Troop; 7th Mach. Gun Battalion.

5th Inf. Brig.—4th, 7th Inf.; 8th Mach. Gun Battalion.

6th Inf. Brig.—30th, 38th Inf.; 9th Mach. Gun Battalion.

3d Art. Brig.—10th, 18th, 76th Field Art.; 3d Tr. Mor. Battery; 6th Eng.; 5th Field Signal Battalion.

In Action at Chateau Thierry, Jaulgonne, Mont St. Pere, Argonne, the Meuse, the Rhine.

### FOURTH DIVISION, Regular Army.

Maj.-Gen. Mark L. Hersey, Commanding.

Headquarters Troop; 10th Mach. Gun Battalion.

7th Inf. Brig.—39th, 47th Inf.; 11th Mach. Gun Battalion.

8th Inf. Brig.—58th, 59th Inf.; 12th Mach. Gun Battalion.

4th Art. Brig.—13th, 16th, 77th Field Art.; 4th Tr. Mor. Battery; 4th Eng.; 8th Field Signal Battalion.

In Action at Chateau Thierry, Ourcq Heights, the Vesle, Argonne, the Rhine.

### FIFTH DIVISION, Regular Army.

Maj.-Gen. Hanson E. Ely, Commanding.

Headquarters Troop; 13th Mach. Gun Battalion.

9th Inf. Brig.—60th, 61st Inf.; 14th Mach. Gun Battalion.

10th Inf. Brig.—6th, 11th Inf.; 15th Mach. Gun Battalion.

5th Art. Brig.—19th, 20th, 21st Field Art.; 5th Tr. Mor. Battery; 7th Eng.; 9th Field Signal Battalion.

In Action at St. Mihiel, Argonne, the Meuse, the Rhine.

### SIXTH DIVISION, Regular Army.

Maj.-Gen. Walter H. Gordon, Commanding.

Headquarters Troop; 16th Mach. Gun Battalion.

11th Inf. Brig.—32d, 51st Inf.; 17th Mach. Gun Battalion.

12th Inf. Brig.—53d, 54th Inf.; 18th Mach. Gun Battalion.

6th Art. Brig.—3d, 11th, 78th Field Art.; 6th Tr. Mor. Battery; 318th Eng.; 6th Field Signal Battalion.

In Reserve at Stonne and St. Dizier.

### SEVENTH DIVISION, Regular Army.

Maj.-Gen. Edmund Wittenmyer, Commanding.

Headquarters Troop; 19th Mach. Gun Battalion.

13th Inf. Brig.—55th, 56th Inf.; 20th Mach. Gun Battalion.

14th Inf. Brig.—34th, 64th Inf.; 21st Mach. Gun Battalion.

7th Art. Brig.—8th, 79th, 80th Field Art.; 7th Tr. Mor. Battery; 5th Eng.; 10th Field Signal Battalion.

In Reserve at Euvezin and St. Dizier.

### EIGHTH DIVISION, Regular Army.

Maj.-Gen. Eli A. Helmick, Commanding.

Headquarters Troop; 22d Mach. Gun Battalion.

15th Inf. Brig.—8th, 12th Inf.; 23d Mach. Gun Battalion.

16th Inf. Brig.—13th, 62d Inf.; 24th Mach. Gun Battalion.

8th Art. Brig.—2d, 81st, 83d Field Art.; 8th Tr. Mor. Battery; 319th Eng.; 320th Field Signal Battalion.

Arrived in France as Armistice was signed.

### TWENTY-SIXTH DIVISION, New England National Guard.

Brig.-Gen. Frank E. Bamford, Commanding.

Headquarters Troop; 101st Machine Gun Battalion.

51st Inf. Brig.—101st, 102d Inf.; 102d Mach. Gun Battalion.

52d Inf. Brig.—103d, 104th Inf.; 103d Mach. Gun Battalion.

51st Art. Brig.—101st, 102d, 103d Field Art.; 101st Tr. Mor. Battery; 101st Eng.; 101st Field Signal Battalion.

In Action at Seicheprey, Soissons, St. Mihiel, the Rhine.

### TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION, New York National Guard.

Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, Commanding.

Headquarters Troop; 104th Mach. Gun Battalion.

53d Inf. Brig.—105th, 106th Inf.; 105th Mach. Gun Battalion.

54th Inf. Brig.—107th, 108th Inf.; 106th Mach. Gun Battalion.

52d Art. Brig.—104th, 105th, 106th Field Art.; 102d Tr. Mor. Battery; 102d Eng.; 102d Field Signal Battalion.

In Action with British, smashing Hindenburg line.

### TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION, Pennsylvania National Guard.

Maj.-Gen. William H. Hay, Commanding.

Headquarters Troop; 107th Mach. Gun Battalion.

55th Inf. Brig.—109th, 110th Inf.; 108th Mach. Gun Battalion.

56th Inf. Brig.—111th, 112th Inf.; 109th Mach. Gun Battalion.

53d Art. Brig.—107th, 108th, 109th Field Art.; 103d Tr. Mor. Battery; 103d Eng.; 103d Field Signal Battalion.

In Action at Chateau Thierry, the Aisne, Argonne.

### TWENTY-NINTH DIVISION, N. J., Del., Va., Md., D. C. Nat. Guard.

Maj.-Gen. Charles C. Morton, Commanding.

Headquarters Troop; 110th Mach. Gun Battalion.

57th Inf. Brig.—113th, 114th Inf.; 111th Mach. Gun Battalion.

58th Inf. Brig.—115th, 116th Inf.; 112th Mach. Gun Battalion.

54th Art. Brig.—110th, 111th, 112th Field Art.; 104th Tr. Mor. Battery; 104th Eng.; 104th Field Signal Battalion.

In Action at Argonne.

### THIRTIETH DIVISION, Tenn., N. Car., D. C. National Guard.

Maj.-Gen. Edward H. Lewis, Commanding.

Headquarters Troop; 113th Mach. Gun Battalion.

59th Inf. Brig.—117th, 118th Inf.; 114th Mach. Gun Battalion.

60th Inf. Brig.—119th, 120th Inf.; 115th Mach. Gun Battalion.

55th Art. Brig.—113th, 114th, 115th Field Art.; 105th Tr. Mor. Battery; 105th Eng.; 105th Field Signal Battalion.

In Action with British, smashing Hindenburg line.

### THIRTY-FIRST DIVISION, Ga., Ala., Fla. National Guard.

Maj.-Gen. Leroy S. Lyon, Commanding.

Headquarters Troop; 116th Mach. Gun Battalion.

61st Inf. Brig.—121st, 122d Inf.; 117th Mach. Gun Battalion.

62d Inf. Brig.—123d, 124th Inf.; 118th Mach. Gun Battalion.

56th Art. Brig.—116th, 117th, 118th Field Art.; 106th Tr. Mor. Battery; 106th Eng.; 106th Field Signal Battalion.

At Brest when Armistice was signed.

### THIRTY-SECOND DIVISION, Michigan and Wisconsin Nat. Guard.

Maj.-Gen. William C. Haan, Commanding.

Headquarters Troop; 119th Mach. Gun Battalion.

63d Inf. Brig.—125th, 126th Inf.; 120th Mach. Gun Battalion.

64th Inf. Brig.—127th, 128th Inf.; 121st Mach. Gun Battalion.

57th Art. Brig.—119th, 120th, 121st Field Art.; 107th Tr. Mor. Battery; 107th Eng.; 107th Field Signal Battalion.

In Action at Grimettes Wood, Bellevue farm, Fismes, Argonne, the Rhine.

### THIRTY-THIRD DIVISION, Illinois National Guard.

Maj.-Gen. George Bell, Jr., Commanding.

Headquarters Troop; 122d Mach. Gun Battalion.

65th Inf. Brig.—129th, 130th Inf.; 123d Mach. Gun Battalion.

66th Inf. Brig.—131st, 132d Inf.; 124th Mach. Gun Battalion.

58th Art. Brig.—122d, 123d, 124th Field Art.; 108th Tr. Mor. Battery; 108th Eng.; 108th Field Signal Battalion.

In Action at Hamel, St. Mihiel, Chipilly ridge, Argonne, the Meuse.

### THIRTY-FOURTH DIVISION, Neb., Iowa, S. D., Minn. Nat. Guard.

Brig. Gen. John A. Johnston, Commanding.

Headquarters Troop; 125th Mach. Gun Battalion.

67th Inf. Brig.—133d, 134th Inf.; 126th Mach. Gun Battalion.

68th Inf. Brig.—135th, 136th Inf.; 127th Mach. Gun Battalion.

59th Art. Brig.—125th, 126th, 127th Field Art.; 109th Tr. Mor. Battery; 109th Eng.; 109th Field Signal Battalion.

In Reserve at Castres when Armistice was signed.



**THIRTY-FIFTH DIVISION**, Missouri, Kansas National Guard.  
 Maj.-Gen. Peter E. Traub, Commanding.  
 Headquarters Troop; 128th Mach. Gun Battalion.  
 69th Inf. Brig.—137th, 138th Inf.; 129th Mach. Gun Battalion.  
 70th Inf. Brig.—139th, 140th Inf.; 130th Mach. Gun Battalion.  
 60th Art. Brig.—128th, 129th, 130th Field Art.; 110th Tr. Mor. Battery;  
 110th Eng.; 110th Field Signal Battalion.  
 In Action at St. Mihiel, Argonne, the Meuse.

**THIRTY-SIXTH DIVISION**, Texas, Oklahoma National Guard.  
 Maj.-Gen. William R. Smith, Commanding.  
 Headquarters Troop; 131st Mach. Gun Battalion.  
 71st Inf. Brig.—141st, 142d Inf.; 132d Mach. Gun Battalion.  
 72d Inf. Brig.—143d, 144th Inf.; 133d Mach. Gun Battalion.  
 61st Art. Brig.—131st, 132d, 133d Field Art.; 111th Tr. Mor. Battery; 111th  
 Eng.; 111th Field Signal Battalion.  
 In Action at Argonne, Champagne.

**THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVISION**, Ohio National Guard.  
 Maj.-Gen. Charles S. Farnsworth, Commanding.  
 Headquarters Troop; 134th Mach. Gun Battalion.  
 73d Inf. Brig.—145th, 146th Inf.; 135th Mach. Gun Battalion.  
 74th Inf. Brig.—147th, 148th Inf.; 136th Mach. Gun Battalion.  
 62d Art. Brig.—134th, 135th, 136th Field Art.; 112th Tr. Mor. Battery; 112th  
 Eng.; 112th Field Signal Battalion.  
 In Action in Flanders, the Scheldt, Belgium.

**THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVISION**, Ind., Ky., W. Va. Nat. Guard.  
 Maj.-Gen. Robert L. Howze, Commanding.  
 Headquarters Troop; 137th Mach. Gun Battalion.  
 75th Inf. Brig.—149th, 150th Inf.; 138th Mach. Gun Battalion.  
 76th Inf. Brig.—151st, 152d Inf.; 139th Mach. Gun Battalion.  
 63d Art. Brig.—137th, 138th, 139th Field Art.; 113th Tr. Mor. Battery; 113th  
 Eng.; 113th Field Signal Battalion.  
 In Reserve at LeMans when Armistice was signed.

**THIRTY-NINTH DIVISION**, Ala., Miss., La. Nat. Guard.  
 Maj.-Gen. Henry C. Hodges, Jr., Commanding.  
 Headquarters Troop; 140th Mach. Gun Battalion.  
 77th Inf. Brig.—153d, 154th Inf.; 141st Mach. Gun Battalion.  
 78th Inf. Brig.—155th, 156th Inf.; 142d Mach. Gun Battalion.  
 64th Art. Brig.—140th, 141st, 142d Field Art., 114th Tr. Mor. Battery; 114th  
 Eng.; 114th Field Signal Battalion.  
 At St. Florent, Depot Division.

**FORTIETH DIVISION**, Colo., Utah, Ariz., N. Mex., Calif. Nat. Guard.  
 Maj.-Gen. Frederick S. Strong, Commanding.  
 Headquarters Troop; 143d Mach. Gun Battalion.  
 79th Inf. Brig.—157th, 158th Inf.; 144th Mach. Gun Battalion.  
 80th Inf. Brig.—159th, 160th Inf.; 145th Mach. Gun Battalion.  
 65th Art. Brig.—143d, 144th, 145th Field Art.; 115th Tr. Mor. Battery; 115th  
 Eng.; 115th Field Signal Battalion.  
 At Revigny and St. Dizier, Depot Division.

**FORTY-FIRST DIVISION**, Wash., Ore., Mont., Idaho, Wyo. Nat. Guard.  
 Brig.-Gen. Eli Cole, Commanding.  
 Headquarters Troop; 146th Mach. Gun Battalion.  
 81st Inf. Brig.—161st, 162d Inf.; 147th Mach. Gun Battalion.  
 82d Inf. Brig.—163d, 164th Inf.; 148th Mach. Gun Battalion.  
 66th Art. Brig.—146th, 147th, 148th Field Art.; 116th Tr. Mor. Battery;  
 116th Eng.; 116th Field Signal Battalion.  
 At St. Aignan and Noyon, Depot Division.

**FORTY-SECOND DIVISION**, Rainbow (various states).  
 Maj.-Gen. Charles D. Rhodes, Commanding.  
 Headquarters Troop; 149th Mach. Gun Battalion.  
 83d Inf. Brig.—165th, 166th Inf.; 150th Mach. Gun Battalion.  
 84th Inf. Brig.—167th, 168th Inf.; 151st Mach. Gun Battalion.  
 67th Art. Brig.—149th, 150th, 151st Field Art.; 117th Tr. Mor. Battery;  
 117th Eng.; 117th Field Signal Battalion.  
 In Action at Red Cross farm, St. Mihiel, Argonne, the Rhine.

**SEVENTY-SIXTH DIVISION**, New England, New York.  
 Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges, Commanding.  
 Headquarters Troop; 301st Mach. Gun Battalion.  
 151st Inf. Brig.—301st, 302d Inf.; 302d Mach. Gun Battalion.  
 152d Inf. Brig.—303d, 304th Inf.; 303d Mach. Gun Battalion.  
 151st Art. Brig.—301st, 302d, 303d Field Art.; 301st Tr. Mor. Battery; 301st  
 Eng.; 301st Field Signal Battalion.  
 At St. Amand and Montron, Depot Division.

**SEVENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION**, New York City.  
 Maj.-Gen. Robert Alexander, Commanding.  
 Headquarters Troop; 304th Mach. Gun Battalion.  
 153d Inf. Brig.—305th, 306th Inf.; 305th Mach. Gun Battalion.  
 154th Inf. Brig.—307th, 308th Inf.; 306th Mach. Gun Battalion.  
 152d Art. Brig.—304th, 305th, 306th Field Art.; 302d Tr. Mor. Battery; 302d  
 Eng.; 302d Field Signal Battalion.  
 In Action at the Vesle, Argonne.

**SEVENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION**, Western N. Y., N. J., Del.  
 Maj.-Gen. James H. McRae, Commanding.  
 Headquarters Troop; 307th Mach. Gun Battalion.  
 155th Inf. Brig.—309th, 310th Inf.; 308th Mach. Gun Battalion.  
 156th Inf. Brig.—311th, 312th Inf.; 309th Mach. Gun Battalion.  
 153d Art. Brig.—307th, 308th, 309th Field Art.; 303d Tr. Mor. Battery; 303d  
 Eng.; 303d Field Signal Battalion.  
 In Action at St. Mihiel, Argonne.

**SEVENTY-NINTH DIVISION**, Pa., Md., Dist. of Col.  
 Maj.-Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn, Commanding.  
 Headquarters Troop; 310th Machine Gun Battalion.  
 157th Inf. Brig.—313th, 314th Inf.; 311th Mach. Gun Battalion.  
 158th Inf. Brig.—315th, 316th Inf.; 312th Mach. Gun Battalion.  
 154th Art. Brig.—310th, 311th, 312th Field Art.; 304th Tr. Mor. Battery;  
 304th Eng.; 304th Field Signal Battalion.  
 In Action at Argonne.

**EIGHTIETH DIVISION**, Va., W. Va., Western Pa.  
 Maj.-Gen. Adelbert Cronkhite, Commanding.  
 Headquarters Troop; 313th Mach. Gun Battalion.  
 159th Inf. Brig.—317th, 318th Inf.; 314th Mach. Gun Battalion.  
 160th Inf. Brig.—319th, 320th Inf.; 315th Mach. Gun Battalion.  
 155th Art. Brig.—313th, 314th, 315th Field Art.; 305th Tr. Mor. Battery;  
 305th Eng.; 305th Field Signal Battalion.  
 In Action at St. Mihiel, Argonne.

**EIGHTY-FIRST DIVISION**, N. C., S. C., Fla., Porto Rico.  
 Maj.-Gen. Charles J. Bailey, Commanding.  
 Headquarters Troop; 316th Mach. Gun Battalion.  
 161st Inf. Brig.—321st, 322d Inf.; 317th Mach. Gun Battalion.  
 162d Inf. Brig.—323d, 324th Inf.; 318th Mach. Gun Battalion.  
 156th Art. Brig.—316th, 317th, 318th Field Art.; 306th Tr. Mor. Battery;  
 306th Eng.; 306th Field Signal Battalion.  
 In Reserve at Somme Dieue and Is-sur-Tille when Armistice was signed.

**EIGHTY-SECOND DIVISION**, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee.  
 Maj.-Gen. George P. Duncan, Commanding.  
 Headquarters Troop; 319th Mach. Gun Battalion.  
 163d Inf. Brig.—325th, 326th Inf.; 320th Mach. Gun Battalion.  
 164th Inf. Brig.—327th, 328th Inf.; 321st Mach. Gun Battalion.  
 157th Art. Brig.—319th, 320th, 321st Field Art.; 307th Tr. Mor. Battery;  
 307th Eng.; 307th Field Signal Battalion.  
 In action at Argonne.

**EIGHTY-THIRD DIVISION**, Ohio and Western Pennsylvania.  
 Maj.-Gen. Edwin F. Glenn, Commanding.  
 Headquarters Troop; 322d Mach. Gun Battalion.  
 165th Inf. Brig.—329th, 330th Inf.; 323d Mach. Gun Battalion.  
 166th Inf. Brig.—331st, 332d Inf.; 324th Mach. Gun Battalion.  
 158th Art. Brig.—322d, 323d, 324th, Field Art.; 308th Tr. Mor. Battery;  
 308th Eng.; 308th Field Signal Battalion.  
 At Le Mans and Castries, Depot Division.

**EIGHTY-FOURTH DIVISION**, Kentucky, Indiana, Southern Illinois.  
 Maj.-Gen. Harry C. Hale, Commanding.  
 Headquarters Troop; 325th Mach. Gun Battalion.  
 167th Inf. Brig.—333d, 334th Inf.; 326th Mach. Gun Battalion.  
 168th Inf. Brig.—335th, 336th Inf.; 327th Mach. Gun Battalion.  
 159th Art. Brig.—325th, 326th, 327th Field Art.; 309th Tr. Mor. Battery;  
 309th Eng.; 309th Field Signal Battalion.  
 At Neuve, Supply Service.

**EIGHTY-FIFTH DIVISION**, Michigan and Eastern Wisconsin.  
 Maj.-Gen. Chase W. Kennedy, Commanding.  
 Headquarters Troop; 328th Mach. Gun Battalion.  
 169th Inf. Brig.—337th, 338th Inf.; 329th Mach. Gun Battalion.  
 170th Inf. Brig.—339th, 340th Inf.; 330th Mach. Gun Battalion.  
 160th Art. Brig.—328th, 329th, 330th Field Art.; 310th Tr. Mor. Battery;  
 310th Eng.; 310th Field Signal Battalion.  
 At Pouilly, Depot Division.

**EIGHTY-SIXTH DIVISION**, Chicago and Northern Illinois.  
 Maj.-Gen. Charles H. Martin, Commanding.  
 Headquarters Troop; 331st Mach. Gun Battalion.  
 171st Inf. Brig.—341st, 342d Inf.; 332d Mach. Gun Battalion.  
 172d Inf. Brig.—343d, 344th Inf.; 333d Mach. Gun Battalion.  
 161st Art. Brig.—331st, 332d, 333d Field Art.; 311th Tr. Mor. Battery; 311th  
 Eng.; 311th Field Signal Battalion.  
 At St. Andre de Cubzac, Supply Service.

**EIGHTY-SEVENTH DIVISION**, Ark., La., Miss., Southern Ala.  
 Maj.-Gen. Samuel D. Sturgis, Commanding.  
 Headquarters Troop; 334th Mach. Gun Battalion.  
 173d Inf. Brig.—345th, 346th Inf.; 335th Mach. Gun Battalion.  
 174th Inf. Brig.—347th, 348th Inf.; 336th Mach. Gun Battalion.  
 162d Art. Brig.—334th, 335th, 336th Field Art.; 312th Tr. Mor. Battery;  
 312th Eng.; 312th Field Signal Battalion.  
 At Pons, Supply Service.

**EIGHTY-EIGHTH DIVISION**, N. D., Minn., Iowa, Western Ill.  
 Maj.-Gen. William Weigel, Commanding.  
 Headquarters Troop; 337th Mach. Gun Battalion.  
 175th Inf. Brig.—349th, 350th Inf.; 338th Mach. Gun Battalion.  
 176th Inf. Brig.—351st, 352d Inf.; 339th Mach. Gun Battalion.  
 163d Art. Brig.—337th, 338th, 339th Field Art.; 313th Tr. Mor. Battery;  
 313th Eng.; 313th Field Signal Battalion.  
 In Action on Alsace front.

**EIGHTY-NINTH DIVISION**, Kan., Mo., S. D., Neb., Colo., N. M., Ariz.  
 Brig.-Gen. Frank L. Winn, Commanding.  
 Headquarters Troop; 340th Mach. Gun Battalion.  
 177th Inf. Brig.—353d, 354th Inf.; 341st Mach. Gun Battalion.  
 178th Inf. Brig.—355th, 356th Inf.; 342d Mach. Gun Battalion.  
 164th Art. Brig.—340th, 341st, 342d Field Art.; 314th Tr. Mor. Battery;  
 314th Eng.; 314th Field Signal Battalion.  
 In Action at Argonne, the Rhine.

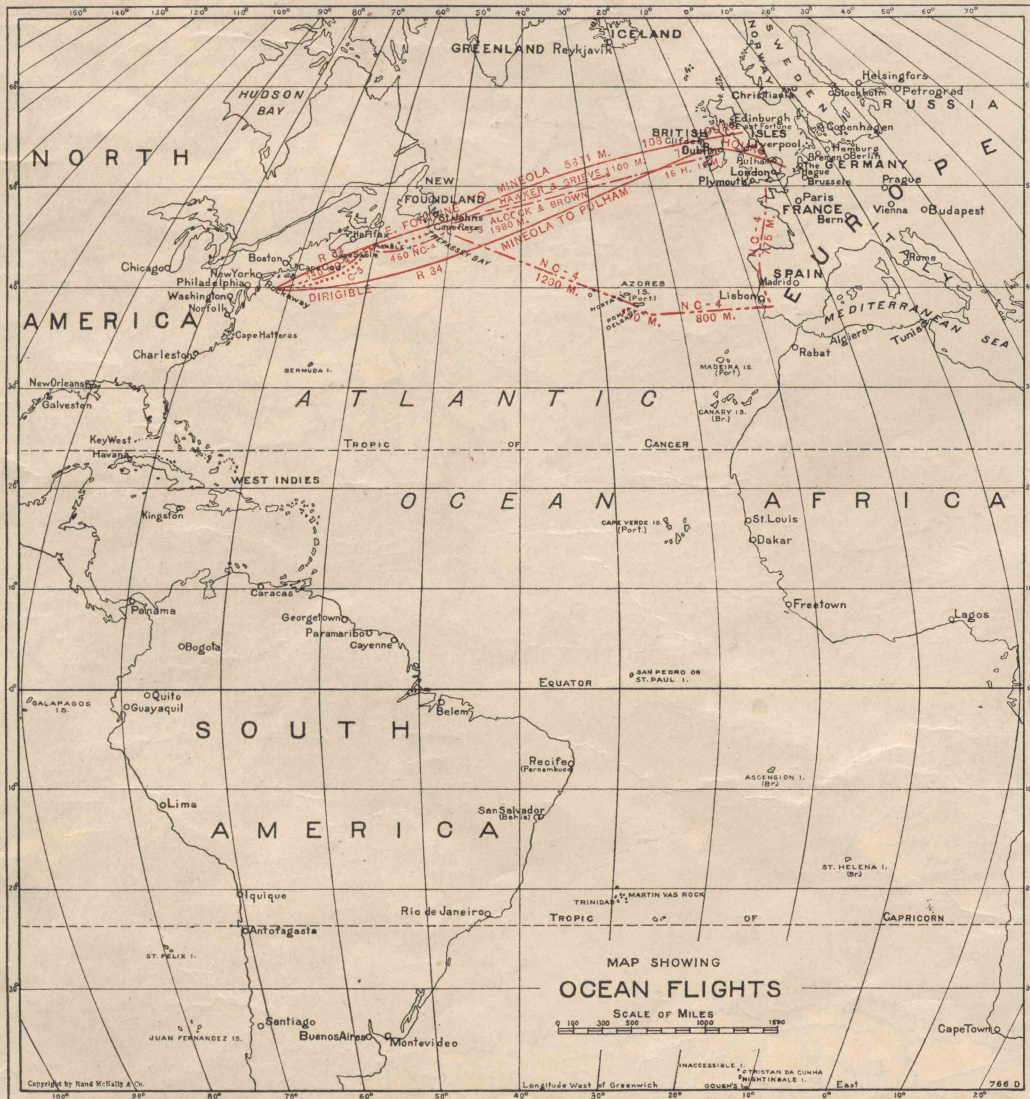
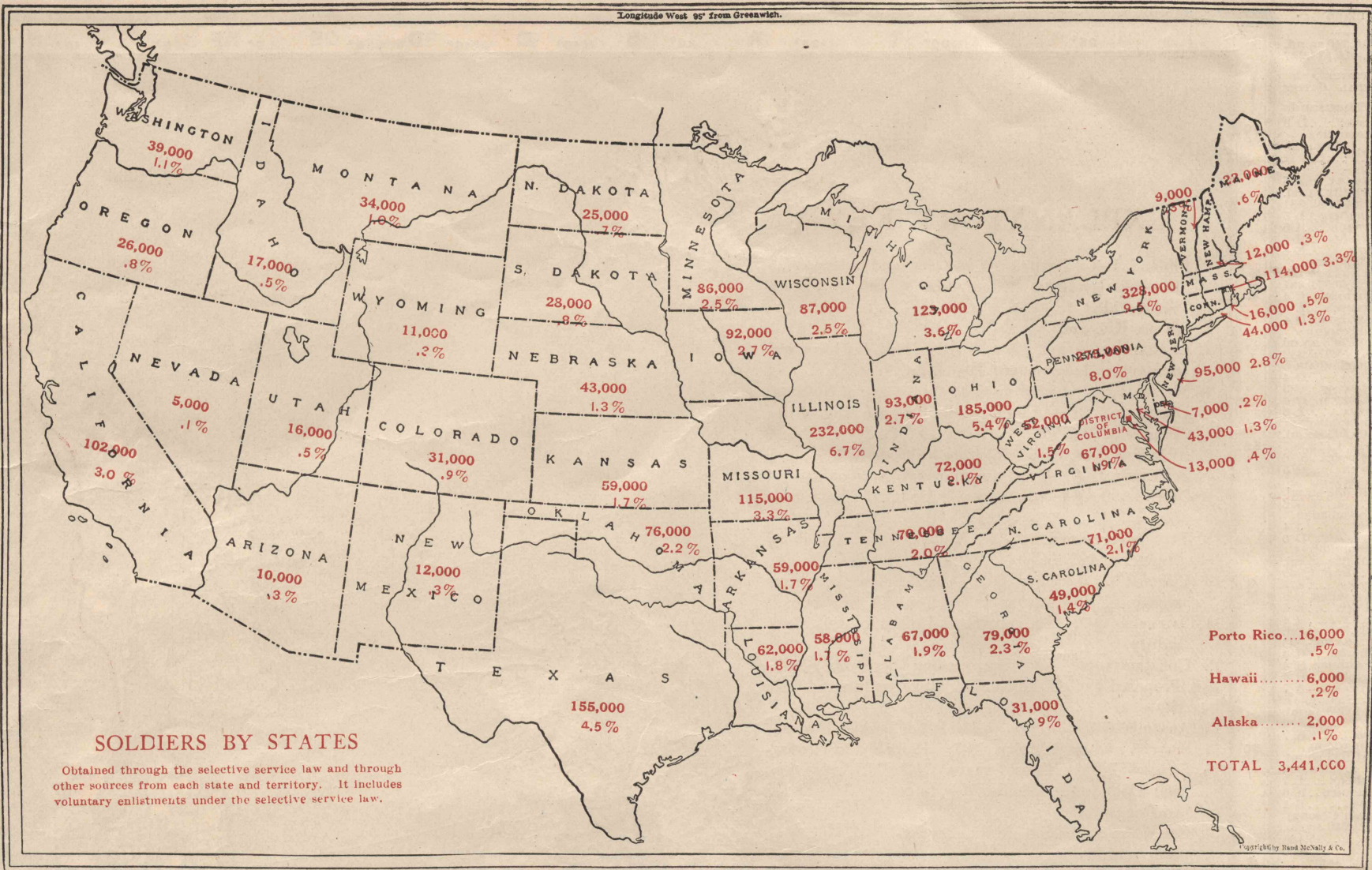
**NINETIETH DIVISION**, Texas and Oklahoma.  
 Maj.-Gen. Henry T. Allen, Commanding.  
 Headquarters Troop; 343d Mach. Gun Battalion.  
 179th Inf. Brig.—357th, 358th Inf.; 344th Mach. Gun Battalion.  
 180th Inf. Brig.—359th, 360th Inf.; 345th Mach. Gun Battalion.  
 165th Art. Brig.—343th, 344th, 345th Field Art.; 315th Tr. Mor. Battery;  
 315th Eng.; 315th Field Signal Battalion.  
 In Action at Argonne, the Rhine.

**NINETY-FIRST DIVISION**, Alaska, Wash., Ore., Calif., Idaho, Nevada, Mont.  
 Wyo., Utah.  
 Maj.-Gen. William H. Johnston, Commanding.  
 Headquarters Troop; 346th Mach. Gun Battalion.  
 181st Inf. Brig.—361st, 362d Inf.; 347th Mach. Gun Battalion.  
 182d Inf. Brig.—363d, 364th Inf.; 348th Mach. Gun Battalion.  
 166th Art. Brig.—346th, 347th, 348th Field Art.; 316th Tr. Mor. Battery;  
 316th Eng.; 316th Field Signal Battalion.  
 In Action at St. Mihiel, Argonne, Flanders, Spitals Bosschen.

**NINETY-SECOND DIVISION**, Negroes, National Army.  
 Maj.-Gen. Charles C. Ballou, Commanding.  
 Headquarters Troop; 349th Mach. Gun Battalion.  
 183d Inf. Brig.—365th, 366th Inf.; 350th Mach. Gun Battalion.  
 184th Inf. Brig.—367th, 368th Inf.; 351st Mach. Gun Battalion.  
 167th Art. Brig.—349th, 350th, 351st Field Art.; 317th Tr. Mor. Battery;  
 317th Eng.; 317th Field Signal Battalion.  
 In Action on Alsace front.

**NINETY-THIRD DIVISION**, Negroes, National Army.  
 Commanding.  
 Headquarters Troop; . . . Mach. Gun Battalion.  
 185th Inf. Brig.—369th, 370th Inf.; . . . Mach. Gun Battalion.  
 186th Inf. Brig.—371st, 372d Inf.; . . . Mach. Gun Battalion.  
 168th Art. Brig.— . . . Field Art.; 318th Tr. Mor. Battery; 318th Eng.; 318th  
 Field Signal Battalion.  
 Just arriving and organizing when Armistice was signed.





## ATLANTIC OCEAN FLIGHTS

### FLIGHT OF NC-4

In 1917 Rear Admiral D. W. Taylor, U. S. N., designed a seaplane to cross the Atlantic Ocean. Completed and tested in 1918. Named NC-1, NC-2, NC-3 and NC-4.

Tractor biplane type. Four Liberty motors, "twelves" of 400 horse power each, a total of 1,600 horse power. Wing span, 126 feet from tip to tip. The hull, from prow to rudders, is 68 feet, 3 1/2 inches long. From keel to top of wireless, 25 feet high. Capacity of fuel, 2,000 gallons of gasoline; 170 gallons of oil. Speed of eighty miles an hour. NC-4 succeeded in crossing the Atlantic, was commanded by Lt. Com. A. C. Read, U. S. N., and crew of five men.

Course	1919	Distance		Speed
		Naut. Miles	Time	
Rockaway to Chatham	May 8	540	5:45	52.0
Chatham to Halifax	May 14	460	3:51	85.0
Halifax to Trepassy Bay	May 15	460	6:20	72.6
Trepassy Bay to Horta	May 16-17	1200	15:18	78.4
Horta to Ponta Delgada	May 20	150	1:45	86.7
Ponta Delgada to Lisbon	May 27	800	9:44	88.1
Lisbon to Mondego River	May 30	100	2:07	48.8
Mondego River to Ferrol	May 30	220	4:37	45.6
Ferrol to Plymouth	May 31	455	6:59	64.8

### FLIGHT OF NAVY DIRIGIBLE C-5

The navy dirigible C-5 flew from Montauk Point, N. Y., to Newfoundland, with the intention of continuing to the Azores in the train of the NC planes. Envelope length, 192 feet. Envelope diameter, 41 feet 9 inches. Normal speed, 50 miles an hour. Endurance at normal speed, 10 hours. Crew, six men. Car length, 40 feet. Fuel consumption, approximately 10 gallons an hour at a speed of 42 miles an hour.

The dirigible left Montauk at 8 a. m., May 14, arrived at St. Johns, Newfoundland, in the forenoon of May 15. After being anchored at her grounds, the strong winds turned to a gale and at about 4 p. m. the dirigible broke her anchor moorings and went skyward. By sundown she had passed out of sight and was abandoned.

### FLIGHT OF HAWKER AND GRIEVE

Harry Hawker and Lt. Com. MacKenzie Grieve tried for the London Daily Mail's prize of £10,000, offered to the crew of the first heavier-than-air machine that would fly across the Atlantic without making a single stop.

The flight was made in a Sopwith machine designed after the pattern of the American Wright biplane, and occurred May 18, at 3:30 p. m. Not a word was heard from these two daring men until May 25, when there came a message from the little Danish steamer "Mary" passing the Hebrides Islands, that she had picked up Hawker and Grieve in mid-ocean on May 19. The aviators were picked up in latitude 50° 20', longitude 29° 30'. The airplane, badly battered, was brought in a few days later by a vessel that had picked it up.

### FIRST CONTINUOUS TRANSATLANTIC FLIGHT

The first flight across the Atlantic Ocean without a single stop was made June 14-15, 1919, by Capt. John Alcock and Lt. Arthur W. Brown, from St. Johns, Newfoundland, to Clifden, Ireland, 1,980 miles, in 16 hours and 12 minutes, at a speed of 120 miles an hour, in a Vickers-Vimy machine.

The Vickers-Vimy machine is of British manufacture, equipped with 2 Rolls-Royce engines of 350 horse power each. The spread of the wings is 67 feet, and the maximum speed amounts to 120 miles per hour. It carried on this journey 865 gallons of gasoline.

### FLIGHT OF THE DIRIGIBLE R-34

The British dirigible R-34 left East Fortune near Edinburgh, Scotland, at 1:48 a. m., July 2, 1919, and arrived at Roosevelt Field, Mineola, Long Island, U. S. A., at 9:54 a. m., July 6. The distance is about 3,200 miles, but on account of adverse winds during the trip, the estimate is nearer to 5,634 miles—3,690 to Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, and 1,944 from there to Mineola. The time consumed was a little over 108 hours.

The return trip was made in approximately seventy-five hours from Mineola, U. S. A., to Pulham, Norfolk Co., England. The giant airship measures 634 feet from nose to stern and carries three boats below the gas bag. It has a gas capacity of 12,000,000 cubic feet. The craft is equipped with a wireless system as powerful as that of the great ocean liners.



Ar. 3,753,310 sq. mi.  
Pop. 445,133,227

COUNTRIES AND PRINCIPAL CITIES

Pop.—Thousands

ANDORRA . . . D 6  
(Republic)  
Area . . . 175 sq. mi.  
Pop. . . . . 5,231

AUSTRIA . . . J 5  
Area 241,491 sq. mi.  
Pop. . . . 49,882,331

206 Lemberg . . L 5  
224 Prague . . . I 5  
2031 Vienna . . . I 5

BELGIUM . . . E 4  
(Kingdom)  
Area 11,373 sq. mi.  
Pop. . . . 7,571,387

313 Antwerp . . E 4  
664 Brussels . . E 4

BRITISH ISLES D 4  
(Kingdom)  
Area 121,633 sq. mi.  
Pop. . . . 45,370,530

526 Birmingham . . D 4

784 Glasgow . . C 3  
4322 London . . D 4

BULGARIA . . L 6  
(Principality)  
Area 43,305 sq. mi.  
Pop. . . . 4,752,997

103 Sofia . . . K 6

DENMARK . . G 3  
(Kingdom)  
Area 15,582 sq. mi.  
Pop. . . . 2,775,076

559 Copenhagen . . D 4

FRANCE . . . D 5  
(Republic)  
Area 207,054 sq. mi.  
Pop. . . . 39,601,509

324 Lyons . . . E 5  
551 Marseilles . . E 6  
2888 Paris . . . E 5

GERMANY . . G 4  
(Kingdom)  
Area 208,780 sq. mi.  
Pop. . . . 64,925,993

2071 Berlin . . . H 4  
931 Hamburg . . H 4  
590 Leipzig . . . H 4

GIBRALTAR . . A 7  
(Br. Colony)  
Area . . . 17.8 sq. mi.  
Pop. . . . 23,572

GREECE . . . K 6  
(Kingdom)  
Area 41,933 sq. mi.  
Pop. . . . 4,963,000

167 Athens . . . L 7  
174 Salonica . . K 6

ICELAND . . . B 1  
(Danish Colony)  
Area 39,756 sq. mi.  
Pop. . . . 85,188

ITALY . . . H 6  
(Kingdom)  
Area 110,550 sq. mi.  
Pop. . . . 35,238,997

599 Milan . . . G 5  
723 Naples . . . G 6  
542 Rome . . . G 6

LUXEMBURG . . F 5  
(Grand Duchy)  
Area . . . 998 sq. mi.  
Pop. . . . 259,891

21 Luxembourg . . F 6

MOROCCO . . F 6  
(Principality)  
Area . . . 8 sq. mi.  
Pop. . . . 22,656

MONTENEGRO . . J 6  
(Principality)  
Area . . . 5,903 sq. mi.  
Pop. . . . 516,000

NETHERLANDS . . F 4  
(Kingdom)  
Area 12,648 sq. mi.  
Pop. . . . 6,114,302

566 Amsterdam . . E 4

418 Rotterdam . . E 4

NORWAY . . . H 2  
(Kingdom)  
Area 124,130 sq. mi.  
Pop. . . . 2,391,782

244 Christiania . . H 3

PORTUGAL . . . A 6  
(Kingdom)  
Area 32,380 sq. mi.  
Pop. . . . 426,928

435 Lisbon . . . A 6  
194 Oporto . . . A 5

ROMANIA . . . L 6  
(Kingdom)  
Area 53,489 sq. mi.  
Pop. . . . 7,516,418

338 Bukarest . . L 6

RUSSIA . . . O 5  
(Empire)  
Area 1,997,310 sq. mi.  
Pop. . . . 140,683,000

1617 Moscow . . P 3  
620 Odessa . . . O 5  
2019 Petrograd . . P 3

872 Warsaw . . K 4

SAN MARINO . . H 6  
(Republic)  
Area . . . 38 sq. mi.  
Pop. . . . 11,041

SARDAIGNA . . F 4  
(Kingdom)  
Area 33,891 sq. mi.  
Pop. . . . 4,547,902

91 Belgrade . . K 6

SPAIN . . . B 6  
(Kingdom)  
Area 194,783 sq. mi.  
Pop. . . . 19,588,688

560 Barcelona . . D 6  
572 Madrid . . . B 6

SWEDEN . . . I 3  
(Kingdom)  
Area 172,963 sq. mi.  
Pop. . . . 5,604,192

174 Gothenburg . . H 3

351 Stockholm . . J 3

SWITZERLAND . . F 5  
(Republic)  
Area 15,976 sq. mi.  
Pop. . . . 3,781,430

132 Basel . . . H 5  
126 Geneva . . . E 5  
189 Zurich . . . G 5

TURKEY . . . N 6  
(Empire)  
Area 710,224 sq. mi.  
Pop. . . . 21,273,900

1200 Constantinople . . N 6

### EXPLANATORY KEY

- Finland, L-3. Recognized as a new and independent Republic by Great Britain, May 6, and by United States, May 7, 1918.
- Latvia, K-4, and
- Lithuania, L-4, not officially recognized, but declared themselves independent Republics.
- Memel, K-4, to be governed by the League of Nations.
- Danzig, I-4. Free City Under the protection of the League of Nations.
- Allenstein Area, K-4. Plebiscite to decide Nationality.
- Schleswig, G-4. Plebiscite to decide Nationality.
- Territory in dispute between Poland and Ukrainians, K-5.
- Territory claimed by Roumanians, but disputed by Hungarians, K-6.
- Claimed by Ukraine, O-5. Ukraine has not been recognized officially as an independent Republic.
- Armenia, Q-7. The proposed United States Mandatory.
- Constantinople and surrounding territory, O-7. Proposed United States Mandatory, or International State.
- Anatolia, O-7. All that will be left of Turkish Empire.
- Smyrna and its Vicinity, M-7. Probably to Greece.
- Strip of Turkish Coast (Adalia), N-7, and Dodecanese Islands, M-7, to go to Italy.
- Caucasian States, S-6, desiring separation from Russia.
- Upper Silesia, I-5. Plebiscite to decide Nationality.
- Estonia, L-3. On April 22, 1918, requested Germany to create a State, under a Monarchy. Not officially recognized.

— OLD BOUNDARIES, 1914  
— NEW BOUNDARIES SHOWN IN GREEN





**NETHERLANDS**  
(Kingdom)

Area. 12,648 sq. m.  
Pop. . . . 6,114,302  
Male. . . . 3,030,505  
Female. . . . 3,083,797

**CHIEF CITIES**

**Pop.—Thousands**

21 Alkmaar	F 3
24 Amersfoort	G 4
588 Amsterdam	
G 4	
38 Apeldoorn	H 4
65 Arnhem	H 5
13 Assen	J 3
16 Bergen op zoom	E 6
28 Breda	F 5
35 Delft	E 4
29 Deventer	I 4
48 Dordrecht	F 5
19 Ede	H 4
28 Emmen	J 3
36 Enschede	J 4
22 Flushing	D 6
(Vlissingen)	
25 Gouda	F 4
78 Groningen	J 2
70 Haarlem	E 4
27 Helder	F 3
15 Helmond	H 6
22 Hengelo	J 4
33 Hilversum	G 4
13 Hoogeveen	J 3
20 Kampen	H 3
38 Leeuwarden	H 2
59 Leiden	E 4
18 Lonneker	J 4
39 Maastricht	H 7
20 Middelburg	D 6
58 Nimeguen	H 5
18 Rheden	I 4
14 Roermond	H 6
17 Roosendaal-en-Nispen	F 5
447 Rotterdam	E 5
34 Schiedam	E 5
35 s'Hertogenbosch	G 5
13 Slochteren	J 2
13 Sneek	H 2
295 The Hague	E 4
53 Tilburg	G 5
123 Utrecht	G 4
18 Velsen	F 4
17 Venlo	I 6
23 Vlaardingen	E 5
13 Winterswijk	
26 Zaandam	F 4
18 Zutphen	I 4
34 Zwolle	I 3

**BELGIUM**  
(Kingdom)

Area. 11,373 sq. m.  
Pop. . . . 7,571,387  
Male. . . . 3,756,872  
Female. . . . 3,814,505

**CHIEF CITIES**

**Pop.—Thousands**

36 Alost	E 7
313 Antwerp	E 6
30 Barchem	F 6
17 Boom	E 6
49 Borgerhout	F 6
54 Bruzes	C 6
664 Brussels	E 7
29 Charleroi	E 8
12 Chatelinaef	F 8
18 Courcelles	E 8
36 Courtrai	C 7
15 Gheel	G 7
167 Ghent	D 6
24 Gilly	E 8
15 Hal	E 7
17 Hasselt	G 7
23 Herstal	H 7
17 Hoboken	D 9
15 Huy	G 8
14 Jemappes	D 8
15 Jette	E 7
28 Jumet	F 8
35 Laken	E 7
21 La Louviere	E 8
171 Liege	H 7
26 Lierre	F 6
23 Lokoren	D 6
42 Louvain	F 6
60 Malines	F 6
(Mechlin)	
22 Marchienne-au-Pont	E 8
19 Menin	C 7
18 Merxem	F 6
28 Mons	D 8
22 Montignies-sur-Sambre	F 8
23 Mouscron	C 7
32 Namur	F 8
43 Ostend	B 6
17 Ougree	H 7
17 Quaregnon	D 8
22 Renaix	D 7
25 Rousselaere	C 7
32 Schaarbeek	E 7
42 Seraing	H 7
35 St. Nicolas	E 6
16 St. Trond	G 7
19 Tirlémont	F 7
37 Tournay	D 7
24 Turnhout	F 6
27 Uccle	F 6
46 Verviers	H 7
16 Vilvoorde	F 7
16 Wasmes	D 8
16 Wetteren	D 7
17 Ypres	E 7
14 Zele	E 6

**LUXEMBURG**  
(Grand Duchy)

Area. . . . 998 sq. m.  
Pop. . . . 259,891  
Male. . . . 134,101  
Female. . . . 125,790

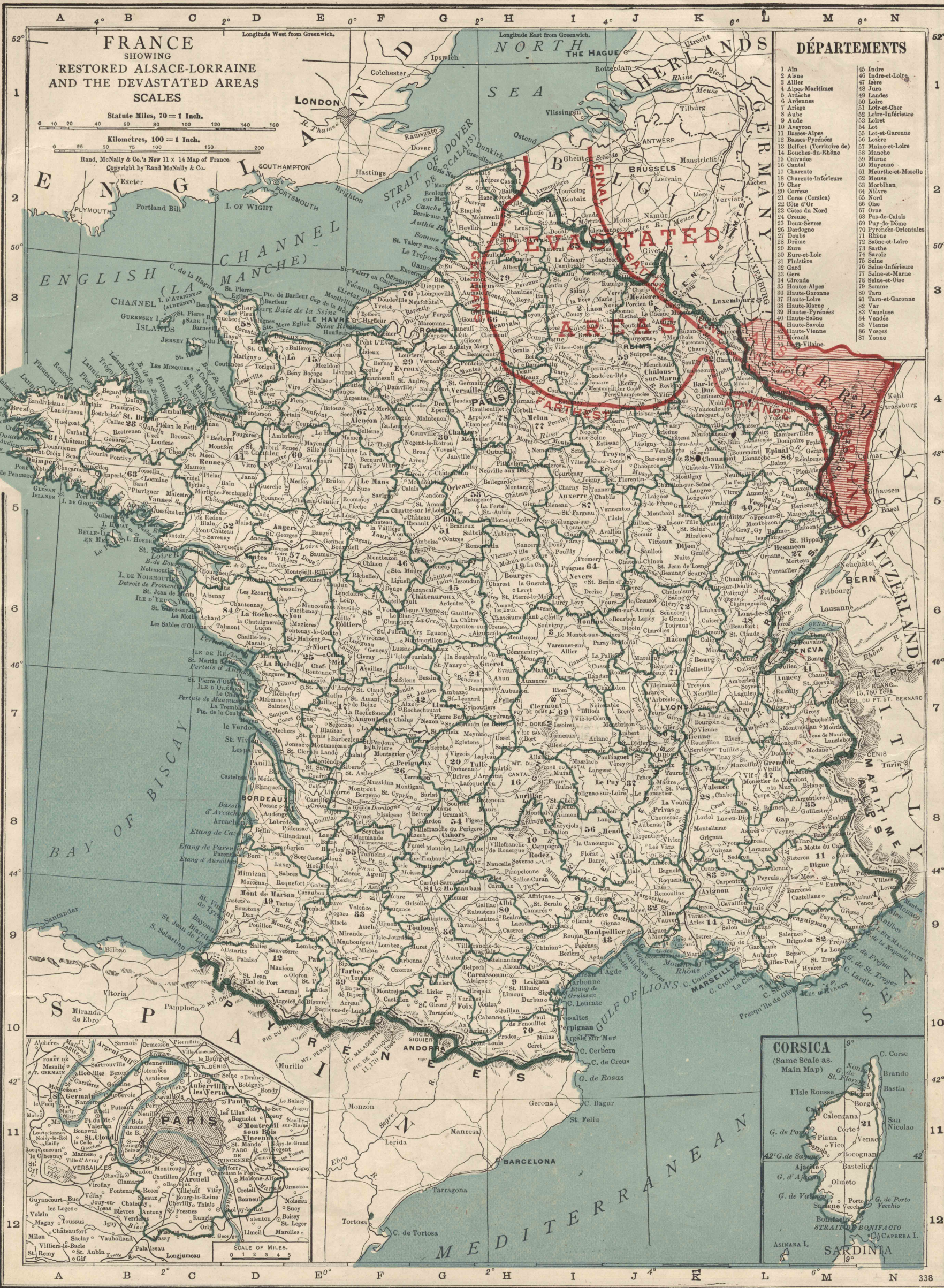
**CHIEF CITIES**

**Pop.—Thousands**

4 Echternach	I 9
6 Eich	I 9
6 Esch	H 9
4 Ettelbruck	I 9
21 Luxembourg	I 9
3 Mersch	I 9
4 Wiltz	H 9







**DÉPARTEMENTS**

1	Ain	45	Indre
2	Aisne	46	Indre-et-Loire
3	Allier	47	Loire
4	Alpes-Maritimes	48	Jura
5	Ardeche	49	Landes
6	Ardennes	50	Loire
7	Ariège	51	Loir-et-Cher
8	Aube	52	Lot-et-Garonne
9	Aude	53	Loire-Inférieure
10	Aveyron	54	Loiret
11	Basses-Alpes	55	Lot
12	Basses-Pyrénées	56	Lozère
13	Belfort (Territoire de)	57	Maintenon
14	Bouches-du-Rhône	58	Mayenne
15	Calvados	59	Meurthe-et-Moselle
16	Charente	60	Meuse
17	Charente-Inférieure	61	Morbihan
18	Cher	62	Nord
19	Corrèze	63	Orne
20	Corse (Corse)	64	Oslo
21	Côte d'Or	65	Oslo
22	Côte du Nord	66	Oslo
23	Creuse	67	Oslo
24	Deux-Sèvres	68	Oslo
25	Dordogne	69	Oslo
26	Doubs	70	Oslo
27	Drôme	71	Oslo
28	Eure	72	Oslo
29	Eure-et-Loir	73	Oslo
30	Finistère	74	Oslo
31	Gard	75	Oslo
32	Gers	76	Oslo
33	Gironde	77	Oslo
34	Hautes-Alpes	78	Oslo
35	Hautes-Pyrénées	79	Oslo
36	Haute-Saône	80	Oslo
37	Haute-Loire	81	Oslo
38	Haute-Marne	82	Oslo
39	Hautes-Pyrénées	83	Oslo
40	Haute-Saône	84	Oslo
41	Haute-Vienne	85	Oslo
42	Herault	86	Oslo
43	Ile-de-France	87	Oslo
44	Ile-de-France	88	Oslo
45	Ile-de-France	89	Oslo
46	Ile-de-France	90	Oslo
47	Ile-de-France	91	Oslo
48	Ile-de-France	92	Oslo
49	Ile-de-France	93	Oslo
50	Ile-de-France	94	Oslo
51	Ile-de-France	95	Oslo
52	Ile-de-France	96	Oslo
53	Ile-de-France	97	Oslo
54	Ile-de-France	98	Oslo
55	Ile-de-France	99	Oslo
56	Ile-de-France	100	Oslo

**CHIEF CITIES**

1	Paris	11	Toulon
2	Lyon	12	Toulouse
3	Marseille	13	Troyes
4	Nantes	14	Valence
5	Bordeaux	15	Vannes
6	Strasbourg	16	Versailles
7	Montpellier	17	Villefranche
8	Nice	18	Vincennes
9	Limoges	19	Amiens
10	Angers	20	Arras
11	Orléans	21	Aurillac
12	Reims	22	Autun
13	Metz	23	Auxerre
14	Nancy	24	Avignon
15	Caen	25	Bar-le-Duc
16	Dijon	26	Bastia
17	Le Mans	27	Bayonne
18	Angoulême	28	Beauvais
19	Chalon-sur-Saône	29	Belfort
20	Châtelleraut	30	Bergerac
21	Cherbourg	31	Besançon
22	Cherbourg	32	Blois
23	Cherbourg	33	Bordeaux
24	Cherbourg	34	Boulogne-sur-Mer
25	Cherbourg	35	Caen
26	Cherbourg	36	Châlons-sur-Marne
27	Cherbourg	37	Châlons-sur-Marne
28	Cherbourg	38	Châlons-sur-Marne
29	Cherbourg	39	Châlons-sur-Marne
30	Cherbourg	40	Châlons-sur-Marne
31	Cherbourg	41	Châlons-sur-Marne
32	Cherbourg	42	Châlons-sur-Marne
33	Cherbourg	43	Châlons-sur-Marne
34	Cherbourg	44	Châlons-sur-Marne
35	Cherbourg	45	Châlons-sur-Marne
36	Cherbourg	46	Châlons-sur-Marne
37	Cherbourg	47	Châlons-sur-Marne
38	Cherbourg	48	Châlons-sur-Marne
39	Cherbourg	49	Châlons-sur-Marne
40	Cherbourg	50	Châlons-sur-Marne
41	Cherbourg	51	Châlons-sur-Marne
42	Cherbourg	52	Châlons-sur-Marne
43	Cherbourg	53	Châlons-sur-Marne
44	Cherbourg	54	Châlons-sur-Marne
45	Cherbourg	55	Châlons-sur-Marne
46	Cherbourg	56	Châlons-sur-Marne
47	Cherbourg	57	Châlons-sur-Marne
48	Cherbourg	58	Châlons-sur-Marne
49	Cherbourg	59	Châlons-sur-Marne
50	Cherbourg	60	Châlons-sur-Marne
51	Cherbourg	61	Châlons-sur-Marne
52	Cherbourg	62	Châlons-sur-Marne
53	Cherbourg	63	Châlons-sur-Marne
54	Cherbourg	64	Châlons-sur-Marne
55	Cherbourg	65	Châlons-sur-Marne
56	Cherbourg	66	Châlons-sur-Marne
57	Cherbourg	67	Châlons-sur-Marne
58	Cherbourg	68	Châlons-sur-Marne
59	Cherbourg	69	Châlons-sur-Marne
60	Cherbourg	70	Châlons-sur-Marne
61	Cherbourg	71	Châlons-sur-Marne
62	Cherbourg	72	Châlons-sur-Marne
63	Cherbourg	73	Châlons-sur-Marne
64	Cherbourg	74	Châlons-sur-Marne
65	Cherbourg	75	Châlons-sur-Marne
66	Cherbourg	76	Châlons-sur-Marne
67	Cherbourg	77	Châlons-sur-Marne
68	Cherbourg	78	Châlons-sur-Marne
69	Cherbourg	79	Châlons-sur-Marne
70	Cherbourg	80	Châlons-sur-Marne
71	Cherbourg	81	Châlons-sur-Marne
72	Cherbourg	82	Châlons-sur-Marne
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81	Cherbourg	91	Châlons-sur-Marne
82	Cherbourg	92	Châlons-sur-Marne
83	Cherbourg	93	Châlons-sur-Marne
84	Cherbourg	94	Châlons-sur-Marne
85	Cherbourg	95	Châlons-sur-Marne
86	Cherbourg	96	Châlons-sur-Marne
87	Cherbourg	97	Châlons-sur-Marne
88	Cherbourg	98	Châlons-sur-Marne
89	Cherbourg	99	Châlons-sur-Marne
90	Cherbourg	100	Châlons-sur-Marne

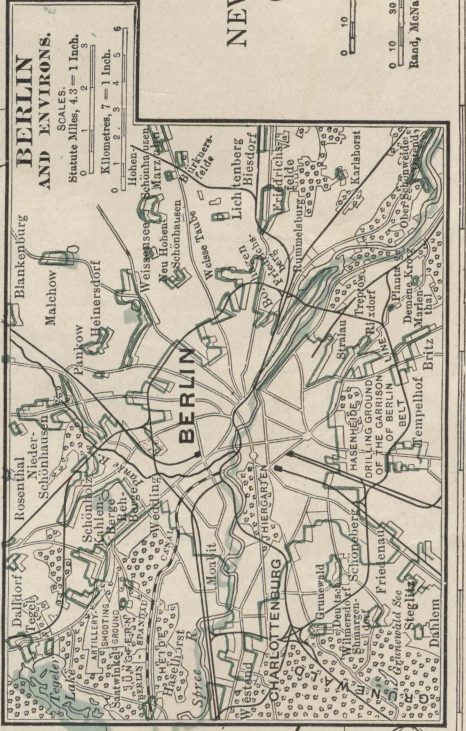
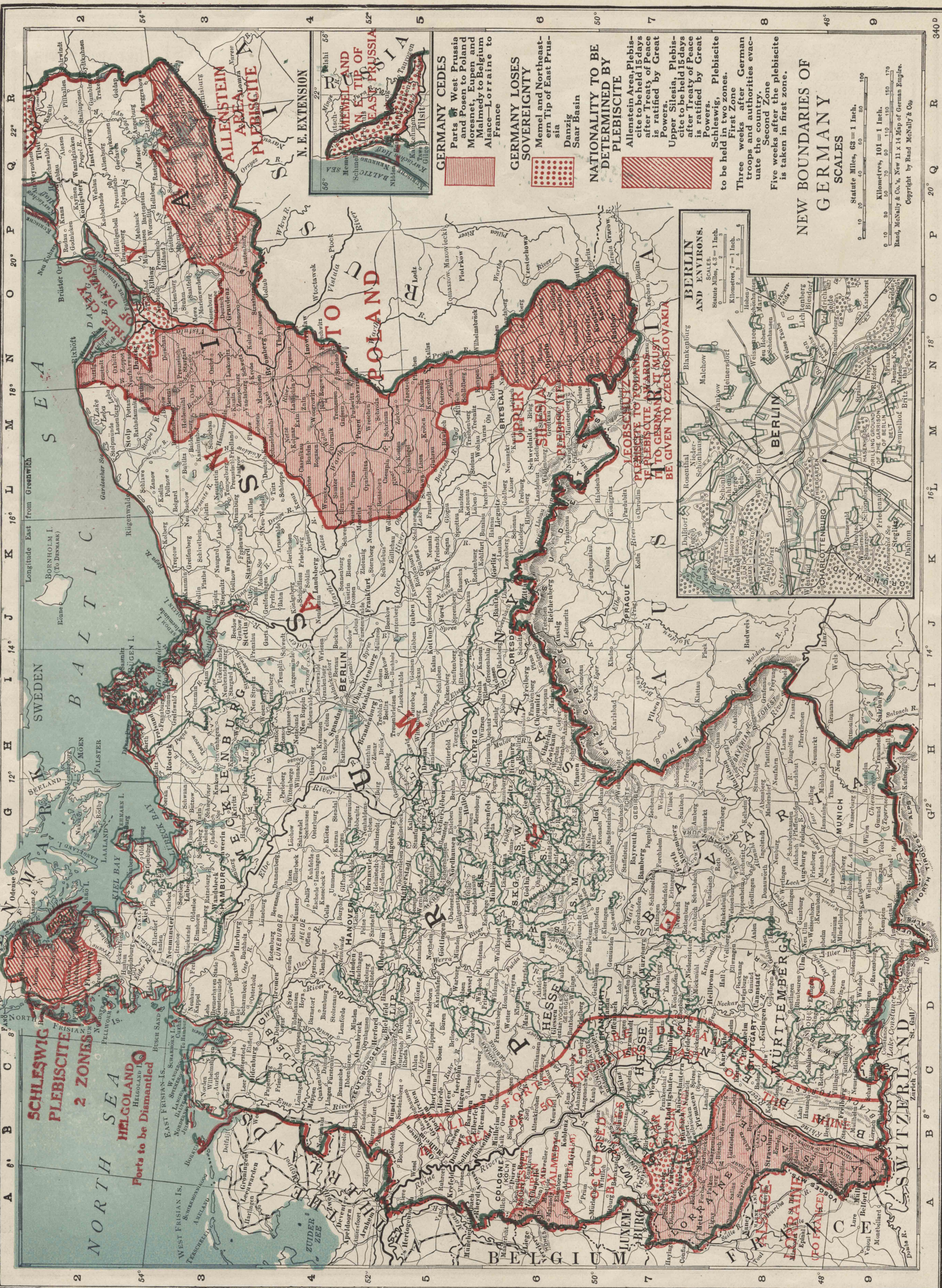


GERMANY

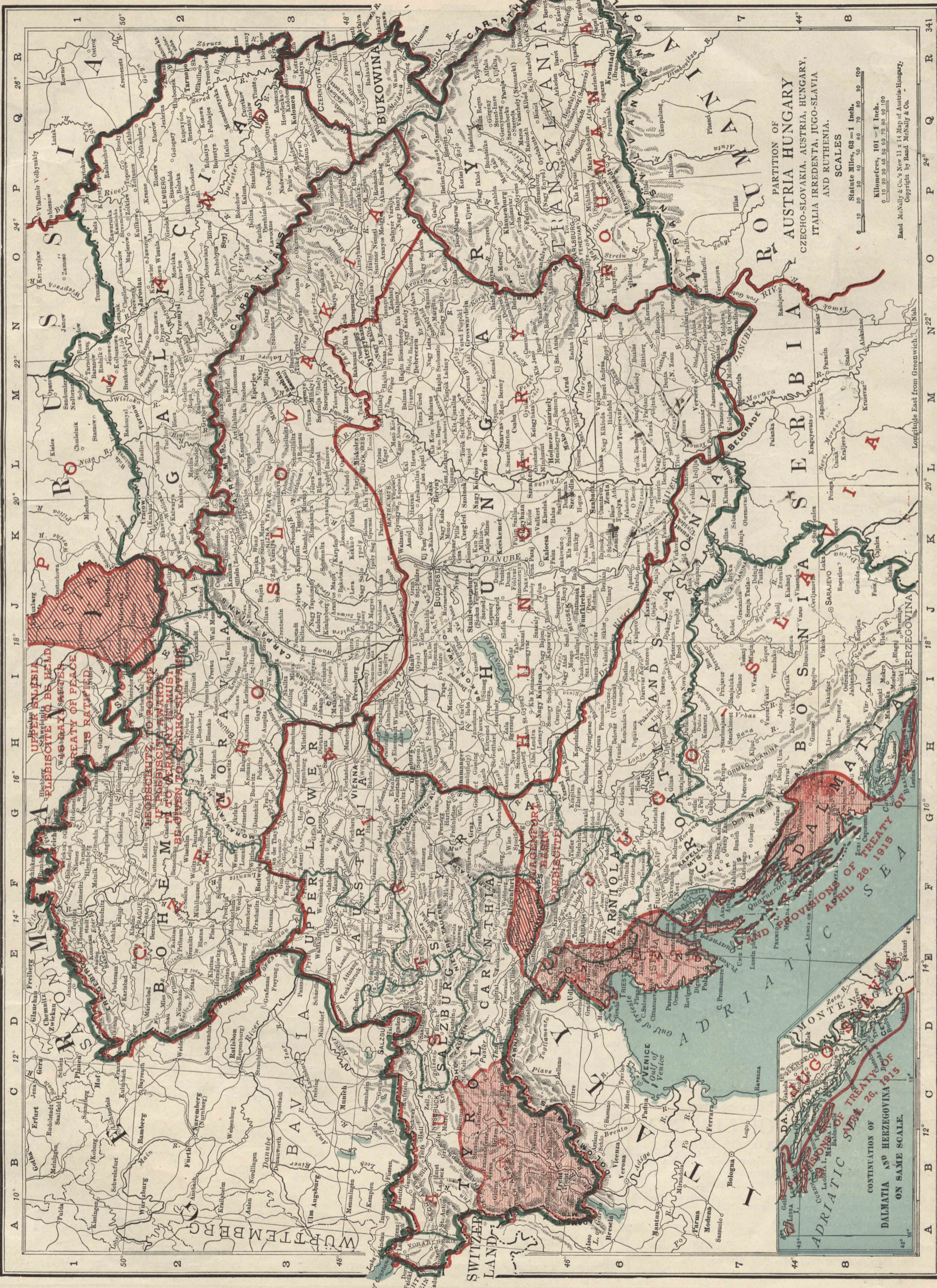
Area 208,780 sq. m.  
Pop. . . . 64,925,993  
Male . . . 32,040,166  
Female . 32,885,827

CHIEF CITIES

- Pop.—Thousands
- 156 Aix la Chapelle . . . B 6 (Aachen)
  - 40 Altenburg . . . H 6
  - 173 Altona . . . E 3
  - 102 Augsburg . . . F 8
  - 48 Bamberg . . . G 7
  - 169 Barmen . . . C 5
  - 2071 Berlin . . . I 4
  - 68 Beuthen . . . O 6
  - 137 Bielefeld . . . D 5
  - 87 Bochum . . . C 5
  - 88 Bonn . . . B 6
  - 54 Brandenburg . . . H 4
  - 247 Bremen . . . E 4
  - 512 Breslau . . . M 6
  - 58 Bromberg . . . N 4
  - 144 Braunschweig . . . F 4
  - 306 Charlottenburg . . . I 4
  - 288 Chemnitz . . . I 6
  - 517 Cologne . . . B 6 (Köln)
  - 87 Darmstadt . . . D 7
  - 57 Dessau . . . H 5
  - 110 Deutsch-Wilmersdorf . . . K 9
  - 214 Dortmund . . . C 5
  - 548 Dresden . . . I 6
  - 229 Duisburg . . . B 5
  - 359 Düsseldorf . . . B 5
  - 38 Eisenach . . . F 6
  - 170 Elberfeld . . . C 5
  - 59 Elbing . . . O 3
  - 111 Erfurt . . . G 6
  - 295 Essen . . . C 5
  - 61 Flensburg . . . E 2
  - 415 Frankfurt . . . D 7
  - 68 Frankfurt . . . J 4
  - 36 Freiberg . . . I 6
  - 33 Freiburg . . . B 9
  - 67 Furth . . . G 7
  - 170 Gelsenkirchen . . . C 5
  - 49 Gera . . . G 6
  - 67 Gleiwitz . . . N 6
  - 86 Görlitz . . . K 6
  - 40 Gotha . . . F 6
  - 38 Göttingen . . . E 5
  - 40 Graudenz . . . O 3
  - 38 Guben . . . J 5
  - 89 Hagen . . . C 5
  - 46 Halberstadt . . . F 5
  - 181 Halle . . . G 5
  - 931 Hamburg . . . F 3
  - 44 Hamm . . . C 5
  - 37 Hanau . . . E 7
  - 302 Hanover . . . F 4
  - 67 Harburg . . . E 3
  - 56 Heidelberg . . . D 7
  - 43 Heilbronn . . . D 8
  - 50 Hildesheim . . . E 5
  - 41 Hof . . . G 6
  - 38 Jena . . . G 6
  - 55 Kaiserslautern . . . B 7
  - 134 Karlsruhe . . . B 7
  - 153 Kassel . . . E 5
  - 43 Kattowitz . . . O 6
  - 212 Kiel . . . E 3
  - 56 Koblenz . . . C 6
  - 44 Kolmar . . . A 8
  - 246 Königsberg . . . P 2
  - 73 Königshütte . . . N 6
  - 129 Krefeld . . . E 5
  - 37 Lehe . . . D 3
  - 590 Leipzig . . . H 3
  - 67 Liegnitz . . . K 6
  - 73 Linden . . . E 4
  - 99 Lubeck . . . F 3
  - 83 Ludwigshafen . . . D 7
  - 280 Magdeburg . . . G 5
  - 111 Mainz . . . D 7
  - 194 Mannheim . . . D 7
  - 69 Metz . . . B 7
  - 95 Mülhausen . . . A 9
  - 113 Mühlheim . . . B 5
  - 53 Mülheim . . . B 6
  - 66 München . . . G 5
  - Gladbach . . . A 5
  - 596 Munich . . . G 9
  - 90 Munster . . . C 5
  - 37 Neuss . . . B 5
  - 333 Nuremberg . . . G 7
  - 90 Oberhausen . . . D 7
  - 76 Offenbach . . . B 5
  - 65 Osnabrück . . . D 4
  - 45 Pankow . . . M 8
  - 69 Pforzheim . . . C 8
  - 38 Pirmasens . . . C 7
  - 121 Plauen . . . H 6
  - 157 Posen . . . M 4
  - 62 Potsdam . . . I 4
  - 38 Ratibor . . . N 7
  - 53 Ratisbon . . . H 8 (Regensburg)
  - 41 Recklinghausen . . . B 5
  - 72 Renscheid . . . C 5
  - 44 Rhedt . . . B 5
  - 237 Rixdorf . . . N 9
  - 65 Rostock . . . H 3
  - 105 Saarbrücken . . . C 7
  - 173 Schöneberg . . . L 9
  - 43 Schwerin . . . G 3
  - 51 Solingen . . . B 5
  - 85 Spandau . . . H 4
  - 63 Steglitz . . . K 9
  - 236 Stettin . . . J 3
  - 179 Strassburg . . . B 8
  - 286 Stuttgart . . . D 8
  - 46 Thorn . . . O 2
  - 39 Tilsit . . . O 2
  - 49 Treves . . . E 7
  - 56 Ulm . . . E 8
  - 35 Wandsbek . . . F 8
  - 43 Weissenau . . . N 8
  - 109 Wiesbaden . . . D 7
  - 37 Witten . . . C 5
  - 47 Worms . . . E 3
  - 84 Würzburg . . . E 7
  - 63 Zabrze . . . N 6
  - 37 Zittau . . . J 6
  - 74 Zwickau . . . H 6







**AUSTRIA-HUNGARY**

Area 241,491 sq. m.  
 Pop. . . . 49,458,421  
 Male . . . 24,379,355  
 Female . . . 25,079,066

**CHIEF CITIES**

Pop.—Thousands

79	Agram	. . . . . G 6
63	Arad	. . . . . M 5
19	Asch	. . . . . D 1
39	Aussig	. . . . . E 1
20	Baja	. . . . . J 5
126	Brünn	. . . . . H 2
22	Brux	. . . . . E 1
380	Budapest	. . . . . J 4
45	Budweis	. . . . . F 3
154	Cracow	. . . . . K 2
43	Csaba	. . . . . M 5
23	Csongrad	. . . . . I 5
34	Czerow	. . . . . K 5
23	Czerowitz	. . . . . Q 4
93	Debreczen	. . . . . M 3
25	Dernis	. . . . . G 2
35	Drohobycz	. . . . . O 2
26	Eger	. . . . . D 2
24	Erlau	. . . . . L 4
31	Essek	. . . . . J 6
	(Osijek)	
35	Pélegyháza	. . . . . K 5
50	Fiume	. . . . . F 6
50	Funkirchen	. . . . . J 6
31	Győr	. . . . . E 6
15	Graz	. . . . . J 4
152	Graz	. . . . . G 5
	(Graz)	
64	Grosswardein	. . . . . N 3
22	Gyula	. . . . . M 3
20	Halas	. . . . . K 5
33	Hermannstadt	. . . . . P 6
62	Hódmező	. . . . . V 3
	Vásárhely	
24	Iglau	. . . . . C 2
37	Innsbruck	. . . . . I 2
33	Innsbruck	. . . . . C 4
23	Jaroslau	. . . . . N 2
27	Jász Berény	. . . . . K 4
18	Kaposvár	. . . . . I 5
21	Karczag	. . . . . M 4
44	Kaschau	. . . . . M 3
	(Kassa)	
67	Kecskemét	. . . . . K 5
24	Klagenfurt	. . . . . F 7
61	Klausenburg	. . . . . O 6
	(Kolozsvár)	
23	Kolin	. . . . . H 8
43	Kolomea	. . . . . Q 3
20	Komorn	. . . . . L 4
41	Kronstadt	. . . . . R 6
	(Brasso)	
42	Laibach	. . . . . E 6
206	Lemberg	. . . . . P 2
68	Linz	. . . . . E 3
37	Mährisch	. . . . . J 2
	Osttau	
35	Makó	. . . . . L 5
18	Máramaros	. . . . . S 2
25	Marburg	. . . . . G 5
20	Maros Vásár-	. . . . . Q 5
	hely	
	(Neumarkt)	
25	Mező Túr	. . . . . L 5
51	Miskolc	. . . . . L 4
26	Nagy Becs-	. . . . . L 6
	kek	
24	Nagy Kanizsa	. . . . . I 5
25	Nagy Kikinda	. . . . . S 3
27	Nagy Köröcs	. . . . . C 3
34	Neusatz	. . . . . K 6
	(Ujvidek)	
38	Nyiregyháza	. . . . . N 4
19	Ó Bécse	. . . . . K 6
42	Oldenburg	. . . . . H 4
	(Sopron)	
22	Olmütz	. . . . . I 2
19	Oroszáva	. . . . . L 5
20	Pancsova	. . . . . M 7
52	Parabubitz	. . . . . J 2
80	Pilsen	. . . . . E 2
59	Pola	. . . . . E 7
224	Prague	. . . . . P 2
20	Preaur	. . . . . I 2
78	Pressburg	. . . . . I 4
	(Pozsony)	
31	Prossnitz	. . . . . I 2
44	Przemysl	. . . . . N 2
44	Raab (Győr)	. . . . . I 4
36	Reichenberg	. . . . . G 1
39	Salzburg	. . . . . D 4
52	Sarajewo	. . . . . J 8
25	Sebenico	. . . . . G 2
52	Smilchow	. . . . . F 2
27	Spalato	. . . . . H 8
33	Stanislaw	. . . . . P 3
31	Steinamanger	. . . . . H 5
18	Steyr	. . . . . F 4
31	Stryj	. . . . . O 2
37	Stuhlweissen-	. . . . . J 5
	burg	
	(Székes Fejér-	
	vár)	
95	Szabadka	. . . . . K 6
26	Szarvas	. . . . . L 5
35	Szatmár	. . . . . N 4
	(Németi)	
118	Szegedin	. . . . . L 6
32	Szentes	. . . . . L 5
25	Szolnok	. . . . . K 4
34	Tarnopol	. . . . . R 2
37	Tarnów	. . . . . M 2
73	Temesvár	. . . . . M 6
14	Teschen	. . . . . J 2
22	Török-Szent-	. . . . . L 5
	Miklós	
30	Trent	. . . . . B 5
161	Trieste	. . . . . E 6
31	Troppau	. . . . . J 2
25	Versecz	. . . . . M 7
2031	Vienna	. . . . . H 3
	(Wien)	
33	Wiener	. . . . . N 4
	Neustadt	
23	Zara	. . . . . F 7
20	Zemlin	. . . . . L 2
31	Zombor	. . . . . K 6

**LIECHTENSTEIN**

(Principality)  
 Area . . . . 65 sq. m.  
 Pop. . . . . 10,716  
 Male . . . . 5,260  
 Female . . . . 5,456

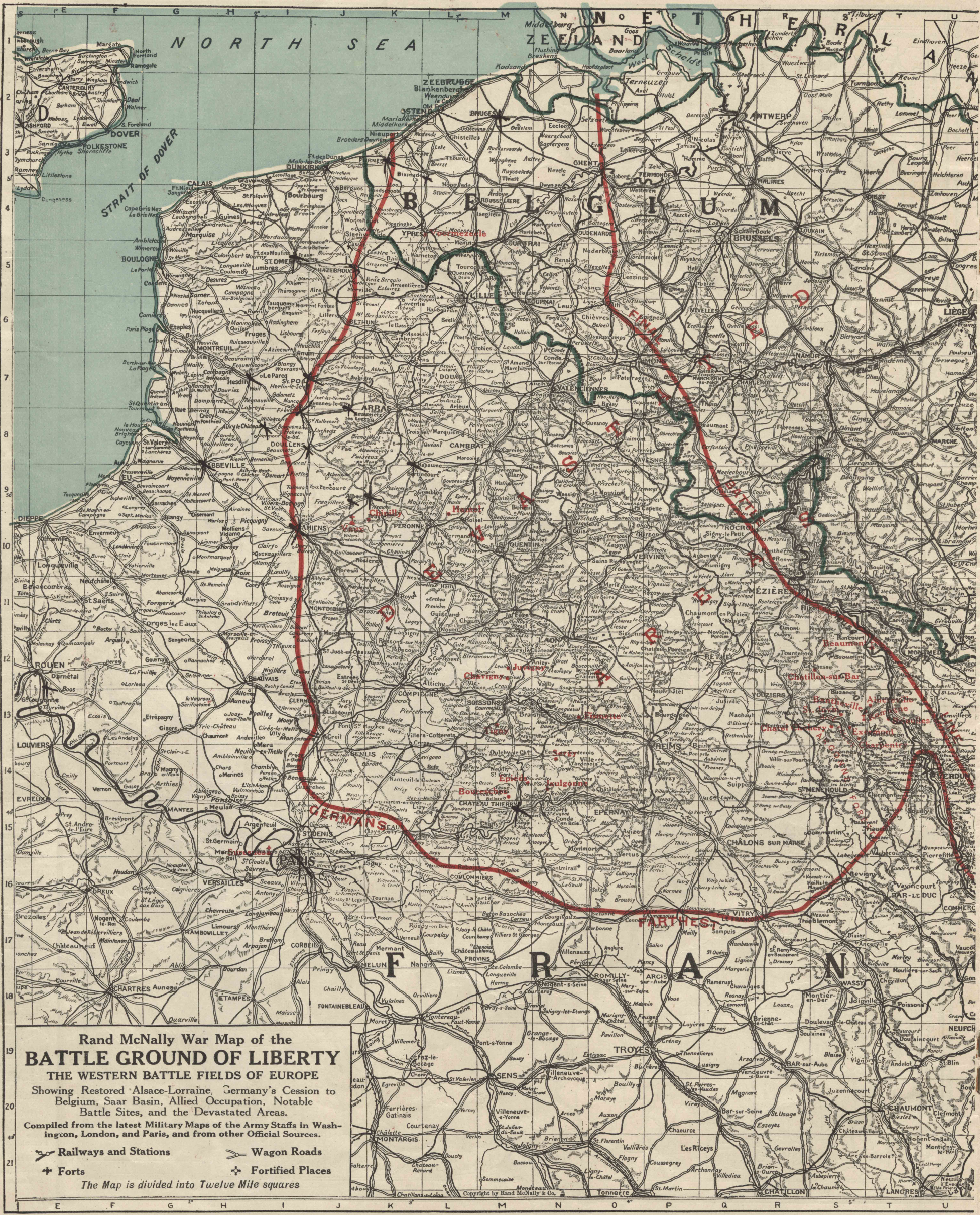
**CHIEF CITY**

Pop.—Thousands  
 1 Vaduz . . . . . A 4

CONTINUATION OF  
 DALMATIA AND HERZEGOVINA  
 ON SAME SCALE.

ADRIATIC SEA  
 TRENTO  
 TRIESTE  
 VIENNA  
 BUDAPEST  
 PRAGUE  
 WARSAW  
 BERLIN  
 ST. PETERSBURG  
 CONSTANTINOPLE  
 SOFIA  
 BUCHAREST  
 BELGRADE  
 ZAGREB  
 SARAJEVO  
 BUDAPEST  
 VIENNA  
 PRAGUE  
 WARSAW  
 BERLIN  
 ST. PETERSBURG  
 CONSTANTINOPLE  
 SOFIA  
 BUCHAREST  
 BELGRADE  
 ZAGREB  
 SARAJEVO





**Rand McNally War Map of the BATTLE GROUND OF LIBERTY**

THE WESTERN BATTLE FIELDS OF EUROPE

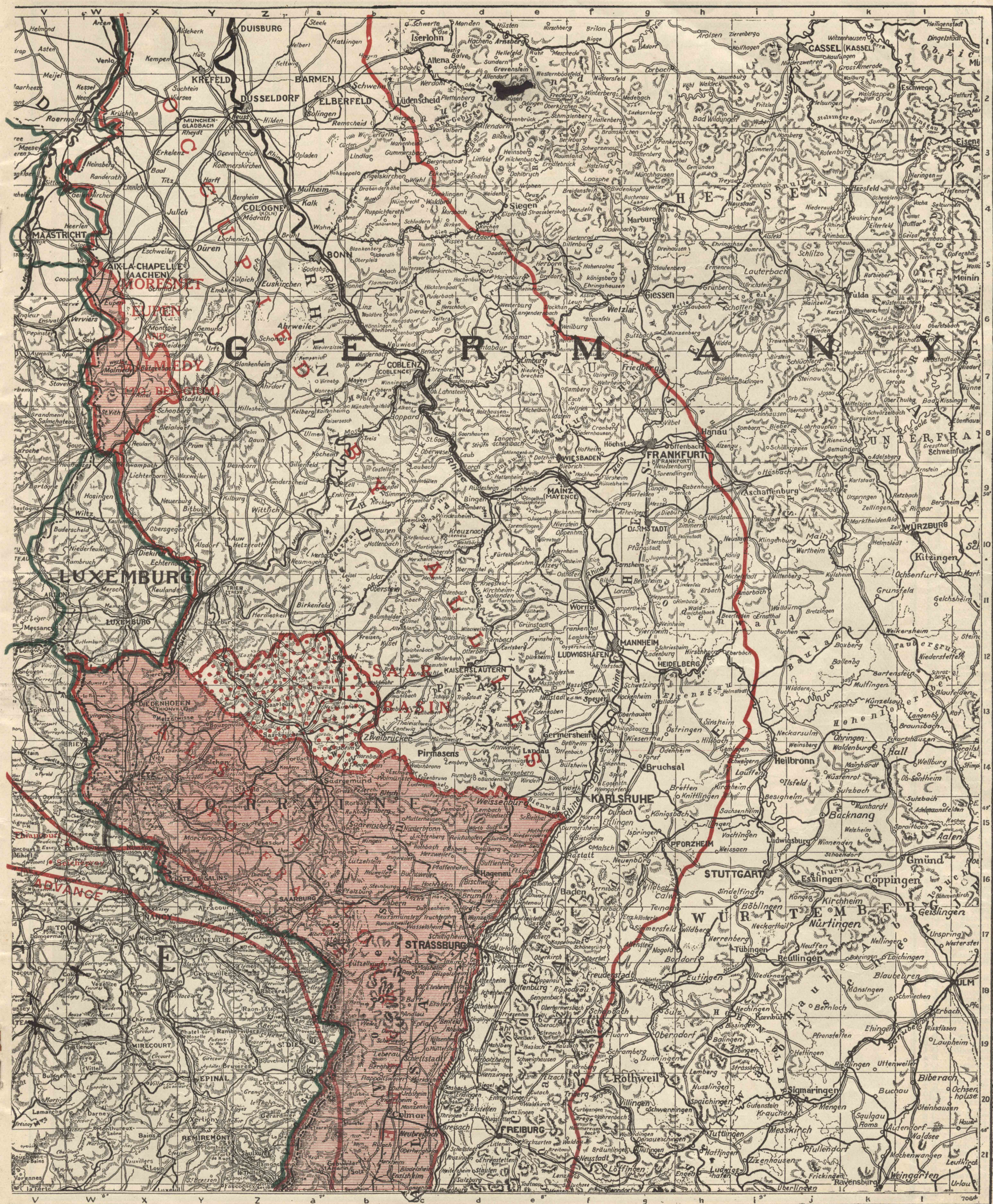
Showing Restored Alsace-Lorraine, Germany's Cession to Belgium, Saar Basin, Allied Occupation, Notable Battle Sites, and the Devastated Areas.

Compiled from the latest Military Maps of the Army Staffs in Washington, London, and Paris, and from other Official Sources.

- Railways and Stations
- Wagon Roads
- Forts
- Fortified Places

The Map is divided into Twelve Mile squares







ITALY (Kingdom)

Area 110,659 sq. m. Pop. ... 35,845,048

CHIEF CITIES

- Pop.—Thousands
35 Acireale... I 10
26 Aderno... I 10
52 Alcamo... F 10
76 Alessandria B 3
23 Altamura... K 7
63 Ancona... G 4
50 Andria... J 6
22 Aquila... G 5
48 Arezzo... E 4
21 Argenta... E 3
31 Ascoli Piceno G 5
38 Asti... B 3
24 Avellino... I 7
23 Aversa... H 7
23 Barcelona I 9
104 Bari... K 7
42 Barletta... J 6
21 Belluno... F 2
24 Benevento H 6
55 Bergamo... C 2
31 Bifonto... J 7
173 Bologna... E 3
53 Brescia... D 2
25 Brindisi... L 7
60 Cagliari... B 8
45 Caltagirone H 10
41 Caltanissetta H 10
23 Carpi... D 3
42 Carrara... D 3
32 Casale Monferrato... B 2
20 Castellamare F 10
33 Castellamare Adriatico... G 7
26 Castrogiovanni H 10
211 Catania... I 10
34 Catanzaro K 9
34 Cerignola... J 6
42 Cesena... F 4
25 Chieti... H 5
31 Chioggia... F 2
26 Citta' di Castello... F 4
22 Comiso... H 11
44 Como... C 2
42 Corato... J 6
24 Cosenza... J 8
40 Cremona... C 2
27 Cuneo... A 4
20 Empoli... D 4
21 Fabriano... G 4
40 Faenza... E 3
21 Fermo... G 4
95 Ferrara... E 3
233 Florence... E 4
77 Foggia... I 6
26 Foligno... F 5
46 Forlì... F 3
27 Genova... B 3
26 Giarre... I 10
22 Gioi dal Colle K 7
27 Girgenti... G 10
26 Gubbio... F 4
21 Iglesias... B 8
33 Imola... E 3
23 Jesi... G 4
36 Lecce... L 7
105 Leghorn... C 4
20 Leonforte H 11
23 Licata... G 10
28 Lodi... D 4
76 Locca... E 3
27 Lugo... E 3
23 Macerata... G 4
23 Mantua... D 2
58 Marsala... F 10
25 Martima Franca... K 7
31 Massa... D 4
20 Mazzara del Valle... F 10
127 Messina... I 9
599 Milan... B 2
71 Modena... F 3
49 Modica... I 11
40 Molfetta... K 6
23 Monopoli... L 7
24 Monreale... G 10
22 Monte Sant'Angelo... J 6
43 Monza... C 2
678 Naples... H 7
20 Nocera dei Pagani... I 7
23 Noto... I 11
55 Novara... B 2
23 Ostuni... F 7
96 Padua... F 2
341 Palermo... G 9
52 Parma... C 3
24 Partinico... G 9
23 Paterno... I 10
40 Pavia... C 2
66 Perugia... F 4
27 Pesaro... F 4
39 Piacenza... C 3
65 Pisa... D 4
63 Pistoia... D 4
20 Porto Magliocco... F 3
51 Prato... E 4
32 Ragusa... I 11
72 Ravenna... F 3
43 Reggio di Calabria... J 9
70 Reggio nell'Emilia... D 3
43 Rimini... F 4
542 Rome... F 6
46 Salerno... I 7
21 San Remo... A 4
30 San Severo... I 6
43 Sassari... B 7
35 Savona... B 3
20 Sciaccia... F 10
23 Senigallia... G 4
42 Siena... E 4
66 Spezia... C 4
25 Spoleto... F 5
41 Syracuse... I 10
61 Taranto... K 7
80 Trapani... F 10
24 Teramo... F 5
31 Terni... F 5
32 Trani... J 6
41 Treviso... F 2
427 Turin... A 2
48 Udine... E 3
161 Venice... F 2
31 Vercelli... B 2
82 Verona... E 2
55 Vicenza... E 2
24 Vigevano... F 5
21 Viterbo... H 11
32 Voghera... C 3



ITALY SHOWING ITALIA IRREDENTA AND PROVISIONS OF TREATY OF APRIL 26, 1915.

Scale: Statute Miles, 67 = 1 Inch. Kilometres, 110 = 1 Inch.





**ROUMANIA**  
 Area 53,489 sq. m.  
 Pop. .... 7,516,418

**CHIEF CITIES**  
 Pop.—Thousands  
 25 Barlad ... K 2  
 33 Botosani ... J 3  
 65 Braila ... K 3  
 338 Bukarest ... J 4  
 29 Buzeu ... K 3  
 27 Constantza ... M 4  
 52 Craiova ... G 4  
 25 Focsani ... K 3  
 72 Galatz ... K 3  
 55 Ploesti ... J 4  
 76 Yassy ... K 1

**BULGARIA**  
 Area 43,305 sq. m.  
 Pop. .... 4,752,997

**CHIEF CITIES**  
 Pop.—Thousands  
 48 Philippopolis  
 23 Plevna ... H 5  
 36 Rusehchuk ... J 5  
 22 Shumla ... J 5  
 51 Sliven ... J 6  
 103 Sofia ... G 6  
 41 Varna ... L 5

**GREECE**  
 Area 41,933 sq. m.  
 Pop. .... 4,363,000

**CHIEF CITIES**  
 Pop.—Thousands  
 167 Athens ... G 11  
 11 Chalkis ... G 10  
 19 Corfu ... C 9  
 19 Drama ... H 7  
 18 Hermoupolis  
 15 Kalamai ... E 12  
 25 Kavala ... H 7  
 38 Patras ... E 10  
 74 Piraeus ... G 11  
 14 Pyrgos ... E 11  
 174 Salonica ... G 8  
 50 Seres ... G 8  
 18 Syra ... I 11  
 18 Trikala ... E 11  
 11 Tripolis ... E 11  
 24 Volos ... F 9  
 20 Yanina ... D 9  
 14 Zante ... D 11

**SERBIA**  
 Area 33,891 sq. m.  
 Pop. .... 4,547,992

**CHIEF CITIES**  
 Pop.—Thousands  
 91 Belgrade ... D 4  
 18 Kragevcevs  
 14 Leskovac ... E 6  
 60 Monastir ... D 8  
 25 Nish ... E 5  
 13 Novi Bazar ... C 6  
 13 Pirova ... F 6  
 13 Pozarevac ... E 4  
 21 Prizren ... D 6  
 47 Uskub ... E 7  
 11 Vranja ... E 6

**ALBANIA**  
 Area 11,317 sq. m.  
 Pop. .... 1,000,000

**CHIEF CITIES**  
 Pop.—Thousands  
 7 Avlona ... B 8  
 9 Berat ... C 8  
 5 Durazzo ... B 7  
 13 Elbasan ... C 7  
 8 Koritsa ... D 8  
 32 Skutari ... C 6  
 12 Tirana ... C 7

**TURKEY**  
 Area 710,224 sq. m.  
 Pop. .... 21,273,900

**CHIEF CITIES**  
 Pop.—Thousands  
 83 Andrianople J 7  
 1200 Constantinople  
 14 Gallipoli ... K 8  
 25 Kirk Kilise K 7  
 42 Rodosto ... L 8  
 25 Silivri ... M 8

**MONTENEGRO**  
 Area 5,603 sq. m.  
 Pop. .... 516,000

**CHIEF CITIES**  
 Pop.—Thousands  
 3 Antivari ... B 6  
 5 Cetinje ... B 6  
 5 Dulcigno ... B 7  
 5 Niksic ... B 6  
 10 Podgorica ... B 6

**CRETE**  
 Area 3,365 sq. m.  
 Pop. .... 353,206

**CHIEF CITIES**  
 Pop.—Thousands  
 25 Candia ... I 13  
 24 Kanca ... G 13  
 9 Retimo ... H 13



**RUSSIA IN EUROPE**

Area 1,997,310 sq. m.  
Pop. 140,683,000

**CHIEF CITIES**

**Pop.—Thousands**

- 50 Abo . . . . . B 3
- 23 Akhtyrka . . . . . F 5
- 40 Akkerman . . . . . C 5
- 51 Alexandrovsk . . . . . E 5
- 38 Archangel . . . . . H 2
- 150 Astrakhan . . . . . J 6
- 33 Bakmut . . . . . F 5
- 206 Baku . . . . . L 7
- 31 Balta . . . . . C 5
- 40 Batum . . . . . H 6
- 60 Bendery . . . . . C 5
- 77 Berdichev . . . . . C 5
- 36 Berdyansk . . . . . F 5
- 35 Bobrinsk . . . . . D 5
- 57 Brest-Litovsk . . . . . B 4
- 30 Bryansk . . . . . E 4
- 22 Byelgorod . . . . . F 5
- 86 Byelostok . . . . . B 4
- 30 Chernigov . . . . . D 4
- 70 Czestochowa . . . . . A 4
- 71 Ekaterinodar . . . . . G 6
- 157 Ekaterinoslav . . . . . E 5
- 69 Elizabetgrad . . . . . D 5
- 38 Elizabetopol . . . . . J 7
- 98 Gomel . . . . . D 4
- 67 Grodno . . . . . B 4
- 147 Helsingfors . . . . . C 3
- 36 Izmail . . . . . C 6
- 53 Kalisz . . . . . A 4
- 52 Kaluga . . . . . F 4
- 40 Kamenets . . . . . B 5
- 188 Kazan . . . . . K 4
- 57 Kertch . . . . . F 6
- 248 Kharkov . . . . . F 5
- 92 Kherson . . . . . D 5
- 32 Kielce . . . . . A 4
- 506 Kiev . . . . . D 5
- 125 Kishinev . . . . . B 5
- 45 Kostroma . . . . . H 3
- 88 Kovno . . . . . B 4
- 50 Kozlov . . . . . G 4
- 99 Kremenchug . . . . . D 5
- 68 Kronstadt . . . . . D 3
- 83 Kursk . . . . . F 5
- 57 Kutais . . . . . H 6
- 65 Libau . . . . . A 3
- 416 Lodz . . . . . A 4
- 28 Lonza . . . . . A 4
- 67 Lublin . . . . . A 4
- 32 Lutsk . . . . . B 5
- 32 Mariupol . . . . . F 5
- 105 Minsk . . . . . C 4
- 35 Mitau . . . . . B 3
- 54 Moghiler-on . . . . . D 4
- 33 Mohiler-on . . . . . D 4
- 32 Morshansk . . . . . H 4
- 1617 Moscow . . . . . G 4
- 103 Nikolaiev . . . . . D 5
- 109 Nizhny-Novgorod . . . . . I 4
- 27 Novgorod . . . . . E 3
- 53 Novocheerkassk . . . . . G 5
- 32 Nyzhyn . . . . . D 4
- 620 Odessa . . . . . C 5
- 91 Orel . . . . . F 4
- 90 Orenburg . . . . . M 4
- 80 Penza . . . . . M 4
- 62 Perm . . . . . M 3
- 2019 Petrograd . . . . . I 3
- 37 Pinsk . . . . . C 4
- 41 Piotrkow . . . . . A 4
- 31 Plock . . . . . A 4
- 84 Poltava . . . . . E 5
- 36 Pskov . . . . . C 3
- 47 Pyatigorsk . . . . . H 6
- 49 Ravel . . . . . C 3
- 370 Riga . . . . . B 3
- 35 Romny . . . . . D 5
- 172 Rostov-on-Don . . . . . G 5
- 41 Ryazan . . . . . G 4
- 31 Rybinsk . . . . . H 3
- 146 Samara . . . . . K 4
- 217 Saratov . . . . . I 5
- 24 Serpukhov . . . . . F 4
- 77 Sevastopol . . . . . D 6
- 23 Siedlce . . . . . A 4
- 64 Simbirsk . . . . . J 4
- 62 Simpheropol . . . . . D 6
- 71 Smolensk . . . . . D 4
- 61 Stavropol . . . . . H 6
- 28 Sumy . . . . . E 5
- 24 Suwalki . . . . . A 4
- 46 Syzran . . . . . J 4
- 65 Taganrog . . . . . G 5
- 61 Tambov . . . . . H 4
- 303 Tiflis . . . . . I 6
- 35 Tiraspol . . . . . C 5
- 101 Tzaritsyn . . . . . I 5
- 137 Tula . . . . . G 4
- 63 Tver . . . . . F 4
- 103 Ufa . . . . . M 4
- 42 Uman . . . . . D 5
- 28 Viborg . . . . . D 3
- 193 Vilna . . . . . B 4
- 29 Vinnitsa . . . . . C 5
- 104 Vitebsk . . . . . D 4
- 76 Vladikavkaz . . . . . J 6
- 39 Vladimir . . . . . G 4
- 39 Vologda . . . . . G 3
- 27 Volsk . . . . . J 4
- 79 Voronezh . . . . . G 5
- 44 Vyatka . . . . . J 3
- 872 Warsaw . . . . . A 4
- 112 Yaroslavl . . . . . G 3
- 48 Yeisk . . . . . G 5
- 58 Yelets . . . . . G 4
- 44 Yuriev . . . . . C 3
- 93 Zhitomir . . . . . C 5
- 34 Zlatoust . . . . . N 4

**POLAND**

Area 101,811 sq. m.  
Pop. 28,803,305

**FINLAND**

Area 125,689 sq. m.  
Pop. 3,277,100







DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
 OFFICE OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES  
 MAP OF EACH COUNTRY IN THIS BOOK



**TURKEY IN ASIA**  
(Empire)

Area 699,342 sq. mi.  
Pop. ... 19,382,900

**CHIEF CITIES**

Pop.—Thousands

10	Acre	.....	E 5
25	Adabasar	.....	C 1
25	Adalia	.....	C 3
45	Adana	.....	E 3
14	Adramyti	.....	A 2
45	Aflun Kara	.....	B 2
	Hasar	.....	B 2
35	Aidin	.....	A 3
74	Aintab	.....	F 3
21	Aivalik	.....	A 2
22	Alashehr	.....	A 2
250	Aleppo	.....	F 4
12	Alexandretta	.....	F 3
10	Amara	.....	L 6
35	Amasia	.....	F 1
28	Angora	.....	D 2
20	Arabkir	.....	G 2
225	Bagdad	.....	J 5
12	Baiburt	.....	H 2
13	Balikesri	.....	A 1
20	Banderma	.....	A 1
15	Bartin	.....	D
15	Behesli	.....	F 3
150	Beirut	.....	E 5
20	Bergama	.....	A 2
10	Bethlehem	.....	E 6
11	Bigha	.....	A 1
11	Biledzik	.....	B 2
10	Birejik	.....	G 3
40	Bitlis	.....	I 3
11	Boli	.....	C 1
110	Brusa	.....	B 1
20	Buladan	.....	B 3
20	Busra (Bus-sorah)	.....	L 6
250	Damascus	.....	F 5
26	Deir	.....	G 4
17	Denizli	.....	B 3
38	Diarbekir	.....	G 3
10	Egin	.....	G 2
23	Ersingyan	.....	G 2
80	Erzerum	.....	H 2
19	Eskishehr (Eski-Chehir)	.....	C 2
12	Gemlik	.....	B 1
13	Gorun	.....	F 2
12	Hadjin	.....	F 3
10	Haifa (Caifa)	.....	E 5
60	Hamah	.....	F 4
15	Hebron	.....	E 6
30	Hille	.....	J 5
70	Homs	.....	F 4
9	Ineboli	.....	D 1
13	Ismid	.....	C 1
20	Izbaria	.....	G 3
45	Jaffa	.....	E 6
17	Jdlib	.....	F 4
85	Jerusalem	.....	E 6
10	Jeziar, Ibn-Omar	.....	H 3
54	Kaisariun	.....	E 3
17	Kale-i-Sultana	.....	E 2
	iyeh (Dardan-elles)	.....	A 2
16	Kanghri	.....	D 1
11	Kara-Hissar	.....	G 2
35	Kassaba	.....	B 3
10	Kastamuni	.....	E 1
16	Kemer	.....	A 2
19	Kerason	.....	G 1
65	Kerbela	.....	J 5
10	Kerkuk	.....	J 4
20	Kharput	.....	G 2
54	Kilis	.....	F 3
10	Kirk-Agach	.....	D 2
45	Kirshahr	.....	D 3
45	Konieh	.....	D 3
34	Kutaia	.....	B 2
22	Latakia	.....	E 4
30	Malatia	.....	G 3
60	Manissa	.....	A 2
52	Marash	.....	F 3
25	Mardin	.....	H 3
40	Medina	.....	L 6
10	Menemen	.....	A 2
22	Mersina	.....	E 3
36	Mersivan	.....	E 1
12	Milas	.....	A 3
15	Mitilini	.....	A 2
	(Kastro)	.....	A 2
80	Mosul	.....	I 4
15	Mugla	.....	B 3
20	Mush	.....	H 2
25	Nablus	.....	E 6
22	Nazili	.....	A 3
10	Nisibin	.....	H 3
9	Osmanjik	.....	E 1
11	Rhodes	.....	H 3
	(Kastro)	.....	A 4
16	Rize (Rizh)	.....	H 1
18	Saida	.....	E 5
11	Samsun	.....	F 1
10	Sandykly	.....	C 2
10	Severek	.....	E 3
10	Sinope	.....	E 1
65	Sivas	.....	F 2
82	Skutari	.....	B 1
375	Smyrna	.....	A 2
18	Sogud	.....	C 2
18	Soke	.....	A 3
12	Sort	.....	I 3
	Suk-esh-Sheiyuk	.....	K 6
15	Suleimania	.....	J 4
18	Tarsus	.....	E 3
30	Tokat	.....	F 2
55	Trebizond	.....	H 1
48	Tripoli	.....	E 4
13	Tschorum	.....	E 1
11	Unieh	.....	F 1
53	Urfa	.....	B 3
15	Ushak	.....	B 3
30	Van	.....	L 8
9	Yezir Kopru	.....	E 1
10	Yozgad	.....	E 2
17	Zahle	.....	E 5
27	Zile	.....	F 2



**TURKEY IN ASIA,**  
PROPOSED ARMENIA, ANATOLIA,  
CLAIMS OF GREECE AND ITALY,  
CONSTANTINOPLE, U. S. MANDATORY  
AND THE  
NEW CAUCASIAN STATES.

Scale  
Statute Miles, 108=1 Inch.  
0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 180 200

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**CHINA**  
(Republic)  
Ar. 1,532,420 sq. m.  
Pop. ... 302,110,000

**CHIEF CITIES**

**Pop.—Thousands**

114 Amoy	... E 5
34 Antung	... A 6
900 Canton	... E 4
800 Chowfu	... E 5
250 Changsha	... D 4
54 Chefoo	... B 6
184 Chinkiang	... C 5
598 Chungking	... D 3
20 Dairen	... B 6
624 Foochow	... D 5
594 Hangchow	... C 5
400 Hankow	... C 4
400 Hanyang	... C 4
60 Huchow	... C 5
55 Ichang	... C 4
100 Kiang	... C 4
35 Kiaochow	... B 5
36 Kiukiang	... D 5
43 Kiungchow	... F 3
50 Kungchaw	... B 3
80 Kwangching-tsu	... A 6
400 Lanchowfu	... B 2
40 Liaoyang	... A 6
70 Macao	... E 4
158 Moukden	... A 6
267 Nanking	... C 5
37 Nanning	... E 3
61 Newchwang	... A 6
450 Ningpo	... D 6
693 Peking	... B 5
651 Shanghai	... C 6
90 Shashi	... C 4
1000 Sianfu	... C 3
200 Sinminfu	... A 6
500 Soochow	... C 4
86 Swatow	... E 5
800 Tientsin	... B 5
137 Victoria	... E 5
100 Wenchow	... D 5
800 Wuchang	... C 4
59 Wuchow	... E 4
122 Wuhu	... C 5
60 Yenchow	... B 5

**MANCHURIA**  
Area 363,610 sq. m.  
Pop. ... 20,000,000

**MONGOLIA**  
Ar. 1,367,600 sq. m.  
Pop. ... 2,600,000

**SINKIANG**  
Area 550,340 sq. m.  
Pop. ... 1,200,000

**TIBET**  
Area 463,200 sq. m.  
Pop. ... 6,500,000

**CHOSEN**  
(Japanese Ter.)  
Area 86,000 sq. m.  
Pop. ... 14,827,101

**CHIEF CITIES**

**Pop.—Thousands**

27 Chemulpo	... B 7
55 Chinju	... B 7
17 Chinnampo	... B 6
64 Chongju	... B 7
37 Chonju	... B 7
17 Fusan	... B 7
59 Haju	... B 7
23 Kwangju	... C 7
173 Pyhyongyang	... B 7
303 Söul	... B 7
45 Taiku	... B 7
32 Wiju	... B 7
18 Wönsan	... B 7

**SIAM**  
(Kingdom)  
Area 195,000 sq. m.  
Pop. ... 8,149,487

**CHIEF CITIES**

**Pop.—Thousands**

629 Bangkok	... G 1
6 Khorat	... F 2
7 Nong-Khai	... F 2

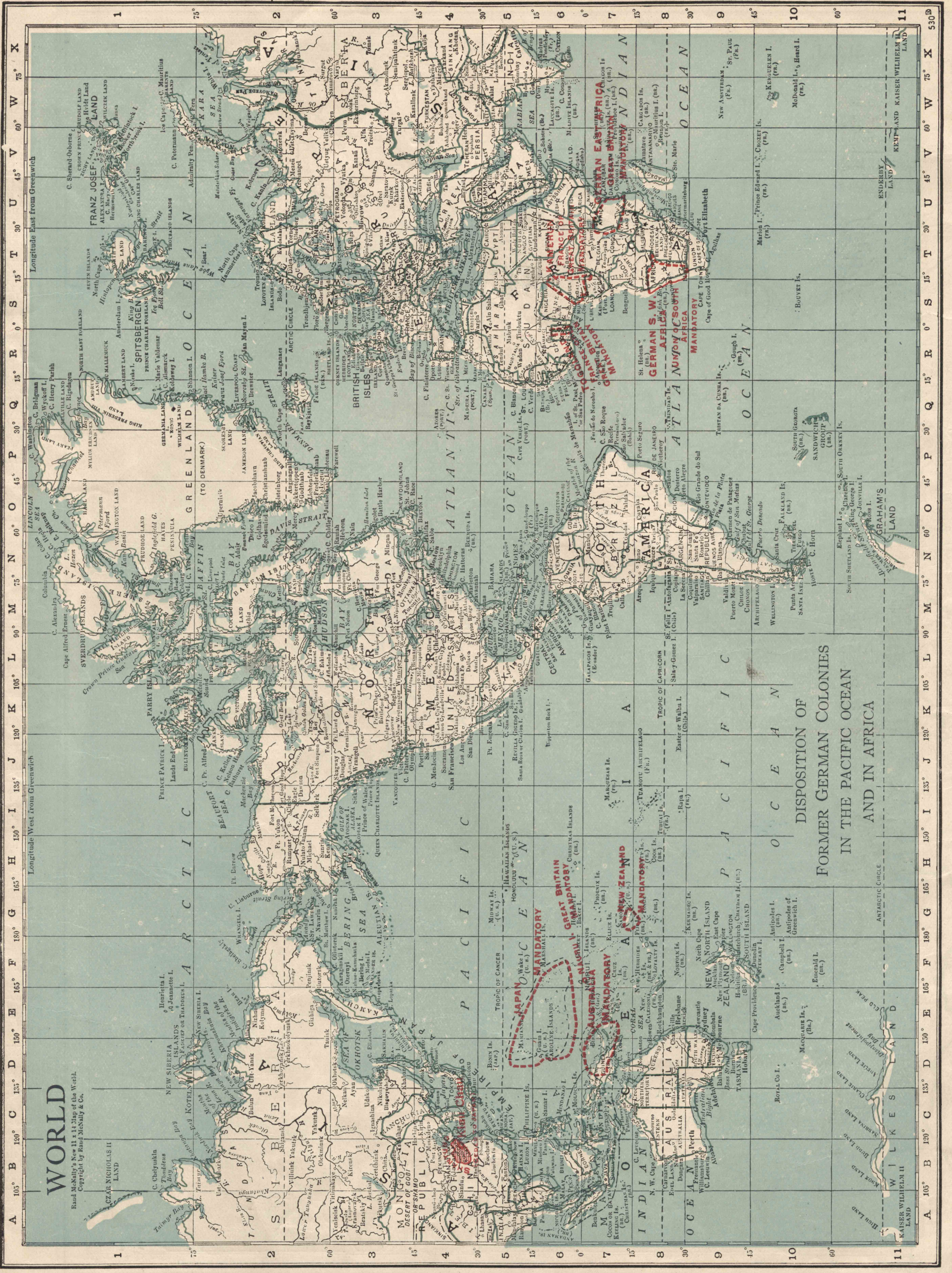
**FRENCH INDO-CHINA**  
Area 256,000 sq. m.  
Pop. ... 16,990,229

**CHIEF CITIES**

**Pop.—Thousands**

28 Banam	... G 3
74 Binh-dinh	... G 3
192 Cholon	... G 3
10 Haiphong	... E 3
137 Hanoi	... E 3
61 Hue	... F 3
43 Kwangyen	... E 3
9 Luang Prabang	... F 2
62 Pnompenh	... G 2
65 Saigon	... G 3
10 Udong	... G 2





**WORLD**  
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**DISPOSITION OF  
 FORMER GERMAN COLONIES  
 IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN  
 AND IN AFRICA**



# PEACE CONFERENCE WHO'S WHO

## "SECOND PEACE OF VERSAILLES"

### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



HON. WOODROW WILSON

Hon. Woodrow Wilson, President.  
Hon. Robert Lansing, Secretary of State.  
Hon. Henry White, formerly Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Italy and France.  
Col. Edward M. House, Special Representative of the President of the United States.  
Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Military Representative of the United States on the Supreme War Council.



RIGHT HON. DAVID LLOYD GEORGE

**UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND**  
Right Hon. David Lloyd George, M. P., First Lord of the Treasury and Prime Minister.  
Right Hon. Andrew Bonar Law, M. P., Lord Privy Seal.  
Right Hon. Viscount Milner, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., Secretary of State for the Colonies.  
Right Hon. Arthur James Balfour, O. M., M. P., Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.  
Right Hon. George Nicoll Barnes, M. P., Minister without Portfolio.

### DOMINION OF CANADA

Hon. Chas. Jos. Doherty, Minister of Justice.  
Hon. Arthur Lewis Sifton, Minister of Customs.

### COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

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Right Hon. Sir Joseph Cook, G. C. M. G., Minister for the Navy.

### UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

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Gen. Right Hon. Jan Christiaan Smuts, K. C., Minister of Defence.

### DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND

Right Hon. Wm. Ferguson Massey, Minister of Labor and Prime Minister.

### INDIA

Right Hon. Edwin Samuel Montagu, M. P., Secretary of State for India.  
Maj.-Gen. H. H. Mah. Sir Ganga Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of Bikaner, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., G. C. V. O., K. C. B., A. D. C.



M. GEORGES CLEMENCEAU

### FRANCE

Mr. Georges Clemenceau, President of the Council and Minister of War.  
Mr. Stephen Pichon, Minister of Foreign Affairs.  
Mr. Louis-Lucien Klotz, Minister of Finance.  
Mr. Andre Tardieu, Commissary General for Franco-American Military Affairs.  
Mr. Jules Cambon, Ambassador of France.



SIGNOR VITTORIO EMANUELE ORLANDO

### ITALY

\*Signor Vittorio Emanuele Orlando, President of the Council and Minister of the Interior.  
Baron Sidney Sonnino, Deputy.  
Marquis Guglielmo Imperiali, Ambassador to Great Britain.  
Mr. Crespi, Deputy.  
\*Replaced by Baron Sonnino.



BARON NOBUAKI MAKINO

### JAPAN

The Marquis Kimmochi Saionzi, formerly President of the Council of Ministers.  
Baron Nobuaki Makino, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs, Member of the Diplomatic Council.  
Viscount Sutomi Chinda, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Great Britain.  
Mr. Keisheiro Matsui, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to France.  
Mr. H. Ijuin, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Italy.

### BELGIUM

Mr. Paul Hymans, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Minister of State.  
Mr. Jules Van den Heuvel, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Minister of State.  
Mr. Emile Vandervelde, Minister of Justice, Minister of State.

### BOLIVIA

Mr. Ismael Montes, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to France.

### BRAZIL

Mr. Joao Pandia Calogeras, Deputy, formerly Minister of Finance.  
Mr. Raul Fernandes, Deputy.  
Mr. Rodrigo Octavio deL. Menezes, Professor of International Law at Rio de Janeiro.

### CHINA

Mr. Lou Tseng Tsiang, Minister for Foreign Affairs.  
Mr. Chengting Thomas Wang, formerly Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

### CUBA

Mr. Antonio Sanchez de Bustamante, Dean of the Faculty of Law in the University of Havana, President of the Cuban Society of International Law.

### CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

Mr. Karel Kramar, President of the Council of Ministers.  
Mr. Eduard Benes, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

### ECUADOR

Mr. Enrique Dorn y de Alsua, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to France.

### GREECE

Mr. Eleftherios K. Venizelos, President of the Council of Ministers.  
Mr. Nicolas Politis, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

### GUATEMALA

Mr. Joaquin Mendez, formerly Minister of State for Public Works and Public Instruction, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to U. S., and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary on special mission to France.

### HAITI

Mr. Tertullien Guilbaud, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to France.

### HEDJAZ

Mr. Rustem Haidar. Mr. Abdul Haidi Aouni.

### HONDURAS

Dr. Policarpe Bonilla, on special mission to U. S., formerly President of Honduras, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

### LIBERIA

Hon. Charles Dunbar Burgess King, Secretary of State.

### NICARAGUA

Mr. Salvador Chamorro, President of the Chamber of Deputies.

### PANAMA

Mr. Antonio Burgos, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain.

### PERU

Mr. Carlos G. Candamo, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to France.

### POLAND

Mr. Ignace Jan Paderewski, President of the Council of Ministers and Minister for Foreign Affairs.  
Mr. Roman Dmowski, President of the Polish National Committee.

### PORTUGAL

Dr. Affonso Augusto da Costa, formerly President of the Council of Ministers.  
Dr. Augusto Luiz Vieira Soares, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs.

### ROUMANIA

Mr. Ion I. C. Bratiano, President of the Council of Ministers and Minister for Foreign Affairs.  
Gen. Constantin Coanda, Corps Commander, A. D. C. to the King, and formerly President of the Council of Ministers.

### SERB-CROAT-SLOVENE KINGDOM

Mr. Nicolas P. Pachitch, formerly President of the Council of Ministers.  
Mr. Ante Trumbic, Minister for Foreign Affairs.  
Mr. Milenko R. Vesnitch, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to France.

### SIAM

H. H. Prince Charoon, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to France.  
H. S. H. Prince Traidos Prabandhu, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

### URUGUAY

Mr. Juan Antonio Buero, Minister for Foreign Affairs, formerly Minister of Industry.

### GERMANY

Count Ulrich von Brockdorff-Rantzau, ex-Minister for Foreign Affairs.  
Eduard David, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs.  
Dr. Landsberg, ex-Minister of Justice.  
Theodor Melchior, Mgr. Warburg & Co., Bankers.  
Dr. Walther M. A. Schuecking, Professor of Jurisprudence, Univ. of Warburg.  
Oberburgemeister Leinert, President of the Prussian National Assembly.  
Herr Johann Giesberts, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.  
Baron von Lersner.  
\*Dr. Hermann Müller, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Empire.  
\*Dr. Johannes Bell, Minister of the Empire.

\*Signatories of the Peace Treaty, succeeding other German delegation.

Acting in the name of the German Empire and of each and every component state.

Austrian and Turkish delegates were not signatories of the German Peace Treaty.

### AUSTRIA

Dr. Karl Renner, Chancellor.  
Dr. Franz Klein.  
Prof. Heinrich Lammarsch.  
Prof. von Laun.  
M. Pfluegel.  
Dep. Stegliger.  
Dep. Ludgemann.  
Dr. Richard Schuller.  
Peter Eichhoff.

### TURKEY

Damad Ferid Pasha, Grand Vizier.  
Mustafa Reshid Pasha, ex-Minister for Foreign Affairs.  
Izzet Fuad Pasha, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs.  
Reshad Halim Bey, Minister to Switzerland.  
Ghalib Kemali Bey, ex-Minister to Greece and Russia.  
Reshid Bey, Director of Political Affairs.  
Col. Edib Bey, Military Expert.

### ANNEX TO THE COVENANT

Original Members of the League of Nations.		Signatories of the Treaty of Peace:	
United States of America	New Zealand	Guatemala	Panama
Belgium	India	Haiti	Peru
Bolivia	China	Hedjaz	Poland
Brazil	Cuba	Honduras	Portugal
British Empire	Czecho-Slovakia	Italy	Roumania
Canada	Ecuador	Japan	Serb-Croat-Slovene State
Australia	France	Liberia	Siam
South Africa	Greece	Nicaragua	Uruguay

### States invited to accede to the covenant:

Argentina	Denmark	Persia	Sweden
Chile	Netherlands	Salvador	Switzerland
Colombia	Norway	Spain	Venezuela
	Paraguay		

### First Secretary General of the League of Nations

Hon. Sir James Eric Drummond, K. C. M. G., C. B. was chosen first Secretary-General of the League of Nations. He served as Private Secretary to A. J. Balfour.


The salary of the Secretary-General has been fixed at \$25,000, with a similar amount for the expenses of the office.

Geneva, Switzerland, will be the permanent home of the League of Nations, but the first meeting will be held at Washington, D. C., with President Wilson as the first president thereof.



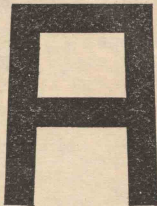
# UNITED STATES ARMY DIVISIONAL INSIGNIA

No.	Name	Design
1st	"First"	Crimson figure "1" on khaki background.
2d		Indian head, with background, star and shield; colors varying according to unit.
3d	"Marne"	Three white stripes diagonally superimposed upon a square field of royal blue.
4th		Four green leaves of ivy superimposed upon a diamond of olive drab.
5th	"Red Diamond"	Red Diamond
6th	None	Six-pointed star of bright red.
7th	None	Two black equilateral triangles with a base of three centimeters superimposed upon a red circle with a diameter of six centimeters.
8th	"Pathfinder"	Dark blue shield on which is superimposed a silver figure "8" pierced by a gold arrow.
9th	None	None.
10th	None	Roman numeral "X," in gold, centered in and enclosed by, but not in contact with a circular ring of the same color, both imposed upon a field of marine blue contained in a square.
11th	"Lafayette"	Head of Lafayette in circle.
12th	"Plymouth"	Figure "12" in red on blue ground, pierced by bayonet. Gold border and two gold stars.
13th	None	Circular disc of blue cloth 3 1/2 inches in diameter on which is superimposed a red horseshoe with the opening to the top, in said opening the figure of a cat in black and underneath such figure the numerals 13 in white block figures.
14th	"Wolverine"	Shield shaped panel of deep green upon which is superimposed a disk of yellow with black rim, containing a black silhouette of the head, shoulders and paw of a wolverine. Across the shield above the disk is the word "wolverine" in yellow block letters.
15th	None	None.
16th	None	None.
17th	None	None.
18th	"Cactus"	Figure "18" in white superimposed on green cactus plant, with motto "Nolie me tangere."
19th	"Twilight"	None.
20th	None	None.
26th	"Yankee"	Diamond of khaki cloth with monogram "YD" of dark blue superimposed.
27th	"New York"	Circle of black with band of red inside of which on a black field are seven stars and "N. Y." in monogram. The seven stars represent the constellation of Orion which was adopted in honor of the commander, Gen. J. F. O'Ryan.
28th	"Keystone"	Red keystone.
29th	"Blue and Grey"	Korean symbol of good luck in blue and grey. The colors represent union in arms of North and South.
30th	"Old Hickory"	Monogram in blue, the letter "O" surrounding the letter "H," with three "X" (Roman numeral for 30) forming the cross bar of the letter "H," all on a maroon background.
31st	"Dixie"	Letters "D. D." superimposed on a triangle of red and blue.
32d	"Iron Jaws"	Barred arrow of red.
33d	"Prairie"	Yellow cross on black circle.

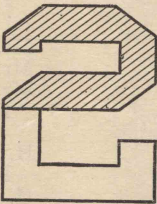


The United States Army Victory Button was designed for use as a lapel button to be worn on civilian clothing, and one will be issued to each man upon discharge, and to those who have already been discharged. The button will be oxidized silver for all men who were wounded in action and bronze for all others.

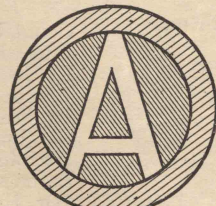
## ARMIES



FIRST  
Black



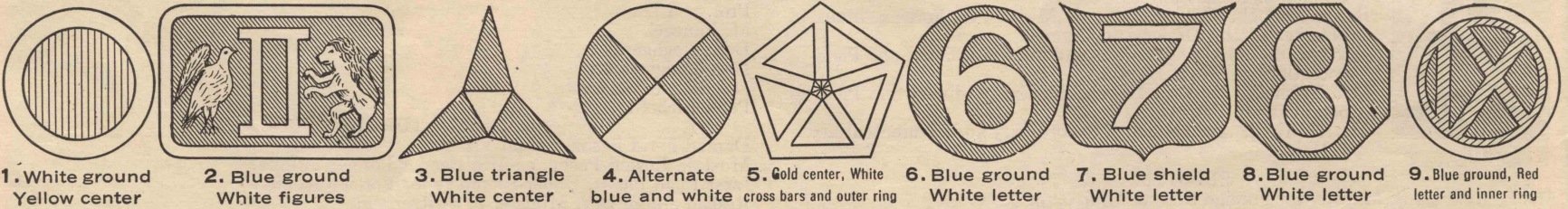
SECOND  
Red and White



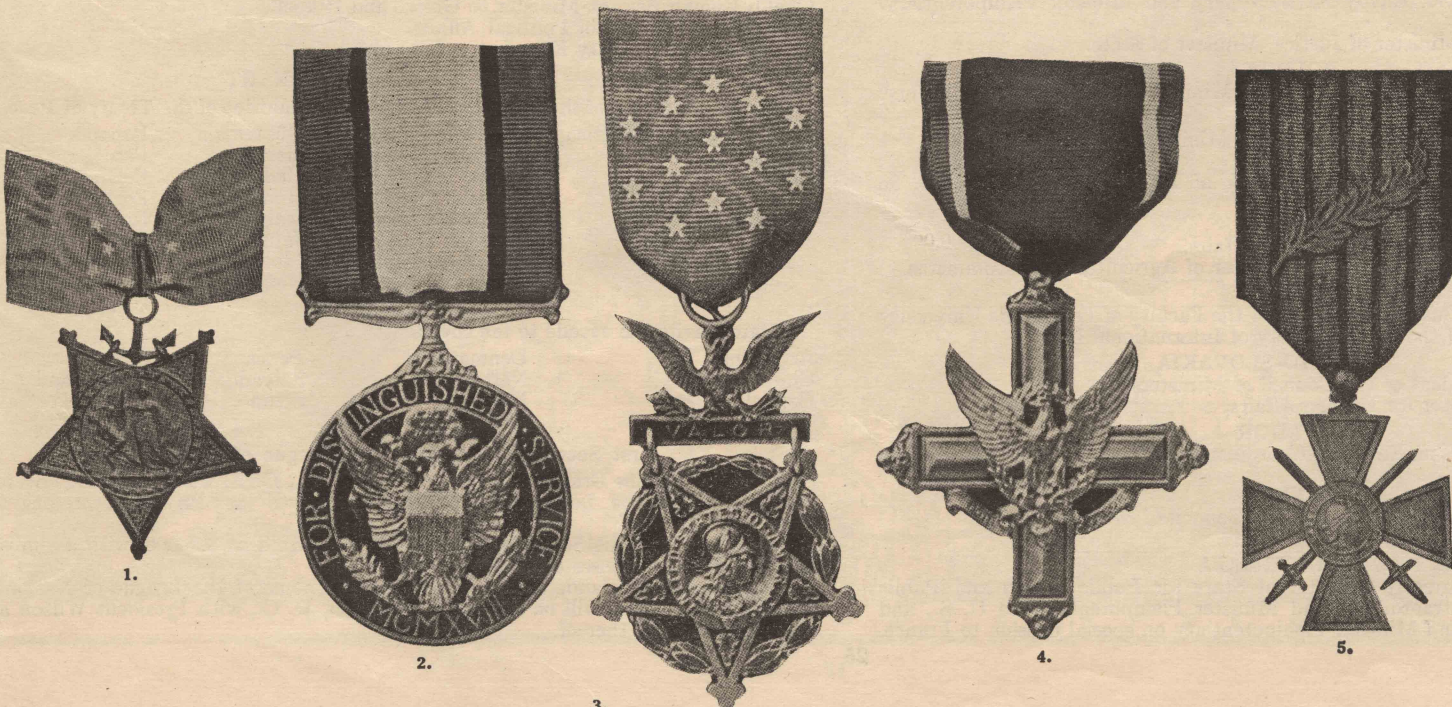
THIRD  
Army of Occupation  
Blue ground, red ring,  
white "A"

No.	Name	Design
34th	"Sandstorm"	Black circle encircling a red bovine skull reminiscent of Camp Cody, New Mexico, where division trained.
35th	None	Santa Fe Cross within two circles of varying colors, the outer one divided into four arcs.
36th	"Lone Star"	Circular disk of olive drab cloth upon which is superimposed an arrow head of cobalt blue and within the arrow head is an olive drab block letter "T." The block letter "T" represents Texas and the arrow head, Oklahoma.
37th	None	Red circle with a white border.
38th		Shield of blue and red upon which is superimposed the monogram "C. Y."
39th		
40th	"Sunshine"	
41st	"Sunset"	Golden sun superimposed on field of red setting behind blue hills.
42d	"Rainbow"	Parti-colored quadrant, suggesting, in conventional design, the arc of a rainbow.
77th	"Metropolitan"	Gold statue of Liberty on blue background.
78th	"Lightning"	Red cloth semicircle 3 inches in diameter crossed diagonally from upper right-hand edge of circumference down to opposite corner by a white bolt of lightning.
79th	"Liberty"	Gray Lorraine Cross on blue shield. Symbol of liberty, justice, and freedom.
80th	"The Blue Ridge"	Shield of olive drab cloth upon which are superimposed three blue hills, representing the Blue Ridge Mountains.
81st	"Stonewall"	Wildcat of varying color.
82d	"All American"	Red square with blue circle superimposed. With the letters "A.A." embroidered in the circle, gold for officers and white for enlisted men.
83d	None	Golden monogram "O. H. I. O." on black triangle.
84th	"Lincoln"	Red hatchet with blue handle inside red circle. Word "Lincoln" in blue letters and numerals "84" also in blue.
85th	"Custer"	Scarlet letters "C. D." mounted on circle of khaki cloth.
86th	"Black Hawk"	A red shield upon which is superimposed a black hawk with spread wings and the letters "BH" in black on a small red shield on its breast.
87th	None	Acorn superimposed on dark green circle.
88th	None	Two figures "8" crossing at right angles to each other giving the appearance of Maltese cross made of loops. Colors varying.
89th	"Middle West"	Black letters "M. W." surrounded by circle of black.
90th	"Alamo"	Conventionalized "TO" in red—Texas and Oklahoma.
91st		
92d		Buffalo, color varying.
93d		Blue helmet on black circle.
96th	None	None.
97th	None	None.
13th	Engineers	Red castle encircled by 13 white stars superimposed on square of marine blue.

## CORPS



1. White ground Yellow center    2. Blue ground White figures    3. Blue triangle White center    4. Alternate blue and white    5. Gold center, White cross bars and outer ring    6. Blue ground White letter    7. Blue shield White letter    8. Blue ground White letter    9. Blue ground, Red letter and inner ring



1. United States Navy Congressional Medal of Honor.—Bronze Medal and Anchor, attached to Ribbon of blue with white stars.  
 2. United States Army Distinguished Service Medal.—Bronze Medal, Circle of royal blue, attached to Ribbon, center of white, small bands of blue and outside bands of red.  
 3. United States Army Congressional Medal of Honor.—Bronze Medal, encircled by green Wreath, inside corners of star, green, attached to bronze eagle, and Ribbon of blue with white stars.  
 4. United States Army Distinguished Service Cross.—Bronze Cross, Eagle and Wreath, attached to Ribbon of blue center, small white bands and outside bands of red.  
 5. French Army Croix de Guerre.—Bronze Medal, attached to Ribbon of green alternated with narrow bands of red. Gold palm leaf added for special merit.



# DATES OF NOTABLE BATTLES

See map of Battle Ground of Liberty, pages 16 and 17. American engagements shown in **HEAVIER** type, and indexed.

**AINCREVILLE**, battle of, Nov. 1, 1918. T 13.  
**AIRE VALLEY**, battle of, Oct. 4, 1918. S 13.  
 Aisne, battle of, began Sept. 14, 1914.  
**AISNE CANAL**, crossed by Yanks, Sept. 8, 1918. S 14.  
 Aisne caverns, battle of, Oct. 23, 1917.  
 Ancre, battle of, began Nov. 13, 1916.  
 Antwerp, capture of, by Germans, Oct. 9-10, 1914.  
**ARGONNE FOREST**, battles of, Sept. 26-28; Nov. 1-8, 1918. S 14.  
 Arras, battle of, began April 9, 1917.  
 Bagdad, captured by British, March 11, 1917.  
 Bainsizza plateau, taken by Italians, Aug. 25, 1917; recaptured by Austrians and Germans, Oct. 25, 1917.  
**BANTHEVILLE**, battle of, Oct. 24, 1918. T 13.  
 Bapaume, captured by British, March 17, 1917; lost to Germans, March 24, 1918; recaptured by British, Aug. 29, 1918.  
 Belgrade, occupied by Austrians, Dec. 2, 1914; recaptured by Serbians, Dec. 14, 1914; taken by Germans and Austrians, Oct. 9-10, 1915.  
**BELLEAU WOOD**, battle of, June 15, 1918. M 14.  
**BERZY-LE-SEC**, battle of, July 19, 1918. M 13.  
**BLANC MONT**, near Reims, Oct. 5, 1918. P 13.  
**BOURESCHEES**, battle of (Marines), June 13, 1918. M 14.  
 Brest-Litovsk, captured by Germans, Aug. 25, 1915.  
**BRIEULLES**, battle of, Oct. 9, 1918. T 13.  
 Bruges, occupied by Germans, Oct. 14, 1914.  
 Brussels, occupied by Germans, Aug. 20, 1914.  
 Bukharest, captured by Germans, Dec. 6, 1916.  
 Bullecourt, taken by Australians, May 12, 1917.  
 Cambrai, battles of, **NOV. 21, 1917**; Oct. 9, 1918. M 8.  
**CANTIGNY**, battle of, May 28, 1918. J 11.  
 Cetinje, captured by Austrians, Jan. 12, 1916.  
 Champagne, battle of the, Sept. 25-30, 1915.  
**CHARPENTRY**, battle of, Sept. 27-28, 1918. S 13.  
**CHATEAU THIERRY**, battles of, June 4, 1918; July 15, 1918. M 15.  
**CHATEL CHEHERY**, battle of, Oct. 7, 1918. S 13.  
**CHATILLON-SUR-BAR**, battle of, Nov. 3, 1918. S 12.  
**CHAVIGNY**, battle of, Aug. 29, 1918. M 12.  
**CHIPILLY RIDGE**, battle of, July 4, 1918. K 10.  
**CIERGES**, battle of, July 29, 1918. N 14.  
 Combes, captured by French and British, Sept. 26, 1916.  
 Constanza, captured by Germans, Oct. 23, 1916.  
 Craonne, battle of, Jan. 25-27, 1915; recaptured by French, May 4, 1917.  
 Czernowitz, captured by Russians, June 18, 1916.  
 Dardanelles, campaign began, Nov. 3, 1914; ended Jan. 9, 1916.  
 Dogger bank, British naval victory, Jan. 24, 1915.  
 Douaumont fort, captured by Germans, Feb. 26, 1916; recaptured by French, Oct. 21, 1916.  
**EPIEDS**, battle of, July 20, 1918. M 14.  
 Erzerum, captured by Russians, Feb. 15, 1916.  
**EXERMONT**, battle of, Oct. 4, 1918. S 13.  
 Falkland islands, naval battle of, Dec. 8, 1914.  
 Festubert, battle of, May 16-17, 1915.  
**FISMES**, battle of, Aug. 6, 1918. N 13.  
**FISMETTE**, battle of, Aug. 10, 1918. N 13.  
 Fleury, battles of, July 11; Aug. 17, 1916.  
**FLEVILLE**, battle of, Oct. 9, 1918. S 13.  
**FORET DE FERRE**, battle of, July 24, 1918.  
 Fresnoy, captured by Canadians, May 3, 1917.  
 Gallipoli, allies land at, April 22, 1915; evacuated, Jan. 9, 1916.  
 Gaza, battle of, March 26-27, 1917.  
 Ghent, captured by Germans, Oct. 12, 1914.  
 Givenchy, battle of, Dec. 19-21, 1914.  
 Goritz, captured by Italians, Aug. 9, 1916; lost to Austro-Germans, Oct. 28, 1917.  
 Grandcourt, captured by British, Feb. 7, 1917.  
**GRIMPETTES WOOD**, battle of, July 30, 1918.  
 Guillemont, captured by allies, Sept. 3, 1916.  
**HAMEL**, battle of, July 4, 1918. L 9.  
**HAUMONT WOOD**, battle of, Oct. 7, 1918.  
 Helgoland, naval battle of, Aug. 28, 1914.  
 Hill 70 (near Lens), captured, Aug. 15, 1917.  
**HILL 230**, battle of, July 29, 1918.  
**HINDENBURG LINE**, Sept. 29-Oct. 1, 1918.  
 Hindenburg retreat began, March 11, 1917.  
 Hooge, battle of, Aug. 3-9, 1915.  
 Huloch, battle of, Sept. 25-Oct. 2, 1915.  
 Jaffa, captured by British, Nov. 18, 1917.  
**JAULGONNE**, battle of, July 21, 1918. N 14.  
 Jericho, captured by British, Feb. 21, 1918.  
 Jerusalem, captured by British, Dec. 9, 1917.  
 Jutland, naval battle of (Skager-Rak), May 31, 1916.  
**JUVIGNY**, battle of, Aug. 29, 1918. M 12.  
 Kimmel Hill, taken by Germans, April 26, 1918.  
 Kitchener, Lord, lost at sea, June 5, 1916.  
 Kovno, captured by Germans, Aug. 17, 1915.

**KRIEMHILDE LINE**, smashed, Oct. 14, 1918.  
 Kut-el-Amara, surrender of British force at, April 29, 1916; recaptured by British, Feb. 22-26, 1917.  
 La Bassee, battle of, Jan. 25-28, 1915.  
 Le Cateau, battles of, Aug. 26, 1914; **OCT. 10**; Oct. 19, 1918. N 9.  
 Lemburg, taken by Russians, Sept. 2, 1914; recaptured by Germans, June 22, 1915.  
 Libau, occupied by Germans, May 8, 1915.  
 Liege, captured by Germans, Aug. 5-8, 1914.  
 Loos, battle of, Sept. 25-Oct. 8, 1915.  
 Louvain, burned, Aug. 26, 1914.  
 Lublin, captured by Germans, July 31, 1915.  
 Marne, battles of, Sept. 6-11, 1914; **JUNE 4, 1918**; July 15, 1918.  
 Maubeuge, captured by Germans, Sept. 7, 1914.  
 Maurepas, captured by French, Aug. 24, 1916.  
 Messines ridge, taken by British, June 7, 1917.  
**MEUSE-ARGONNE**, battles of, Sept. 26, Oct. 4, and Nov. 1-5-9, 1918. S 11.  
**MEUSE AT SEDAN**, battle of, Nov. 6, 1918. S 11.  
**MEUSE HILLS**, battle of, Nov. 7-10, 1918. S 11.  
 Monastir, captured by Bulgarians, Dec. 2, 1915; by allies, Nov. 19, 1916.  
 Monchy le Preux, battle of, April 23-25, 1917.  
 Monfalcone, occupied by Italians, June 9, 1915.  
 Mons, battle of, Aug. 21-23, 1914.  
 Monte Santo, taken by Italians, Aug. 24, 1917; recaptured by Austrians and Germans, Oct. 28, 1917.  
**MONTFAUCON**, battle of, Sept. 27-28, 1918. T 13.  
 Neuve Chapelle, battle of, March 10-12, 1915.  
 Nish, captured by Bulgarians, Nov. 5, 1915.  
 Novo Georgievsk, captured by Germans, Aug. 10, 1915.  
 Ostend, blocked by British, April 22 and May 9, 1918.  
 Ostend, occupied by Germans, Oct. 15, 1914.  
**OURCQ HEIGHTS**, battle of, July 27, 1918. N 14.  
 Peronne, captured by allies, March 18, 1917; lost March 24, 1918; recaptured, Sept. 1, 1918.  
 Piave, battles of, June 23, 1918; Oct. 28, 1918.  
 Pozieres, captured by British, Aug. 9, 1916.  
 Prisrend, captured by Bulgarians, Nov. 30, 1915.  
 Przemysl, siege and capture of, by Russians, Sept. 20, 1914; March 22, 1915; recaptured by Germans, June 3, 1915.  
**REIMS**, battle of, Oct. 2-9, 1918. P 14.  
 Richebourg, battle of, May 9-24, 1915.  
 Saille-Saillisel, taken by French, Oct. 18, 1916.  
 Saint Eloy, battle of, Dec. 9, 1914.  
**SAINT ETIENNE**, battle of, Oct. 2-9, 1918. Q 13.  
**SAINT JUVIN**, battle of, Oct. 14, 1918. S 13.  
**SAINT MIHIEL**, battle of, Sept. 12-13, 1918. U 16.  
 Salonica, allies land at, Oct. 5, 1915.  
 Scutari, captured by Austrians, Jan. 23, 1916.  
**SEICHEPREY**, battle of, April 20, 1918. V 16.  
 Serbia, invasion of, began, Oct. 7, 1915.  
**SERGY**, battle of, July 29, 1918. N 14.  
 Skager-Rak, naval battle of, May 31, 1916.  
 Soissons, first battle of, Sept. 15, 1914; second, Jan. 8-12, 1915; lost by French, May 29, 1918; captured by **AMERICANS** and French, July 18-Aug. 2, 1918; M 13.  
 Somme, battle of, began July 1, 1916.  
 Stanislaw, captured by Russians, Aug. 11, 1916.  
 Suez Canal, battle near, Feb. 2, 1915.  
 Tarnopol, battle of, Sept. 8, 1915.  
 Termonde, destroyed, Sept. 18, 1914.  
**THIAUCOURT**, battle of, Sept. 12, 1918. W 15.  
 Thiepval, captured by British, Sept. 26, 1916.  
**TIGNY**, battle of, July 19, 1918. M 13.  
 Tolmino, occupied by Italians, July 3, 1915.  
**TORCY**, battle of, July 18, 1918. M 14.  
 Trebizond, captured by Russians, April 17, 1916.  
 Trentino, Austrian offensive in, May 15-June 6, 1916.  
 Tsingtao, captured by Japanese, Nov. 7, 1914.  
 Turnu-Severin, captured by Germans, Nov. 24, 1916.  
 Tutrakan, captured by Germans, Sept. 7, 1916.  
 Udine, captured by Austrians and Germans, Oct. 30, 1917.  
 Uskup, captured by Bulgarians, Oct. 24, 1915.  
**VAUX**, battle of, July 1, 1918. K 10.  
 Verdun, German attacks on, began, Feb. 22, 1916.  
**VESLE**, crossed by Yanks, Aug. 7, 1918. O 13.  
**VIENNE LE CHATEAU**, from Verdun to, Sept. 15-25, 1918. S 14.  
**VIGNEULLES**, battle of, Sept. 12, 1918. V 15.  
 Vilna, captured by Germans, Sept. 18, 1915.  
 Vimy ridge, captured by Canadians, April 9, 1917.  
**VOORMEZELE**, Belgium, Sept. 1, 1918. L 4.  
 Warsaw, captured by Germans, Aug. 4, 1915.  
 Wytshaete, captured by British, June 7, 1917.  
 Ypres, first battle of, Oct. 20-31, 1914; second, April 22-24, 1915; third, July 30-Aug. 2, 1917.  
 Zeebrugge and Ostend, blocked by British, April 22 and May 9, 1918.

## BATTLE DEATHS IN ARMIES ENGAGED IN WAR OF 1914-1918

Russia	1,700,000
Germany	1,600,000
France	1,385,300
Great Britain	900,000
Austria	800,000
Italy	330,000
Turkey	250,000
Serbia and Montenegro	125,000
Belgium	102,000
Roumania	100,000
Bulgaria	100,000
United States	48,900
Greece	7,000
Portugal	2,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,450,200</b>

## ESTIMATED TOTAL WAR EXPENDITURES OF PRINCIPAL NATIONS TO APRIL 30, 1919

(Excluding Normal Expenses and Loans to Allies)	
Country:	
Great Britain and dominions	\$ 38,000,000,000
France	26,000,000,000
United States	22,000,000,000
Russia	18,000,000,000
Italy	13,000,000,000
Belgium, Roumania, Portugal, Jugo-Slavia	5,000,000,000
Japan and Greece	1,000,000,000
<b>Total, Allies and United States</b>	<b>\$123,000,000,000</b>
Germany	\$ 39,000,000,000
Austria-Hungary	21,000,000,000
Turkey and Bulgaria	3,000,000,000
<b>Total, Teutonic Allies</b>	<b>\$ 63,000,000,000</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>\$186,000,000,000</b>



# WASTE OF LIFE AND TREASURE

The following figures, covering the period from 1793 to 1910, 117 years, incomplete as they are, make an impressive exhibit of the waste of life and treasure that militarism has brought to civilization:

Dates	Countries engaged	Cost	Loss of Life	Armies in Field
1793-1815	England and France	\$6,250,000,000	1,900,000	3,000,000
1812-1815	France and Russia	450,625,000	.....	1,500,000
1828-....	Russia and Turkey	100,000,000	120,000	.....
1830-1840	Spain and Portugal (civil war)	250,000,000	160,000	300,000
1830-1847	France and Algeria	190,000,000	110,000	150,000
1848-....	Revolts in Europe	50,000,000	60,000	.....
1845-....	United States and Mexico	.....	10,000	90,100
1854-1856	England	371,000,000	609,797	1,460,500
	France	332,000,000		
	Sardinia and Turkey	128,000,000		
	Austria	68,000,000		
	Russia	800,000,000		
1859	France	75,000,000	24,000	128,000
	Austria	127,000,000	.....	200,000
	Italy	51,000,000	.....	50,000
1861-1865	The Rebellion	5,000,000,000	{ 294,400	{ 2,041,600
1864	Denmark, Prussia and Austria	36,000,000	.....	.....
1866	Prussia and Austria	330,000,000	57,000	639,000
1864-1870	Brazil, Argentine and Paraguay	240,000,000	330,000	.....
1865-66	France and Mexico	65,000,000	65,000	100,000
1870-71	France	1,580,000,000	311,000	1,713,000
	Germany	954,400,006		
	Russia	806,547,489		
1876-77	Turkey	403,273,745	180,000	1,500,000
	Spain and the United States	1,165,000,000	20,000	300,000
1900-1901	Transvaal Republic and England	1,000,100,000	91,000	400,000
1904-05	Russia and Japan	2,500,000,000	555,900	2,500,000
Expense of wars, 1793-1860		\$ 9,243,225,000		
Expense of wars, 1861-1910		14,080,321,240		
Total		\$23,323,546,240		
Loss of life, military service		5,098,097		
Armies in the field		16,822,200		

The figures are estimates, but estimates by trained scholars and statisticians, and they can, after all, represent only a small part of the loss of life and treasure.

The cost of the Napoleonic invasion of Russia in 1812 and the subsequent wars, which ended in the overthrow of the Emperor of the French, are from figures given by Jean S. Bloch, and cover only the actual loans, issues of paper "assignats" to meet military expenses, and the English subsidies paid to Russia. The destruction of Moscow and the enormous waste in other directions are not calculated.

The waste and the loss which the Napoleonic era, including the French revolutionary, directory, and consular wars, inflicted on Italy, The Netherlands, the German kingdoms and principalities, Spain, Portugal and Egypt, have not been estimated, but economically, financially, and humanly, they must have been enormous. Leroy Beaulieu states that the age of the revolution and the empire cost France \$4,200,000,000, and up to the year 1799 her loss of men amounted to 1,500,000.

## COST OF THE WAR

The sum of \$200,000,000,000 given by the Federal Reserve Board correctly represents the direct cost of the war.

The subject of indirect cost is purely conjectural. What we do know, however, of the havoc wrought in France and Belgium warrants conjecture on the big scale. Other countries—Poland, Lithuania, eastern Prussia, the Bukovina, Galicia, Serbia, Roumania, Macedonia, the Trentino, and the English east coast—have also suffered severely. M. Augustin Hamon put this devastation down at \$10,000,000,000, but that was before the last great drive of Marshal Foch, in the course of which the enemy burnt or blew up every town and village through which he retreated. Fifty per cent might perhaps be now added to M. Hamon's figure without exposing it to the charge of exaggeration. Then there is the incalculable loss caused by

the removal of productive plant, the forced suspension of industry, the interference with the world's overseas commerce, the disorganization of the world's industry and finance, and the unproductiveness, for the time being, of the 50,000,000 men engaged in military and other duties connected with the war or held in readiness for warfare.

## CLASSIFICATION OF COST

Take the last of these items, and let it be supposed that only half the number were taken from industrial occupations. Let it be further supposed, in the interests of moderation, that their average productive power over and above the costs of material, labor, etc., was not more than \$125 a year, also that their average period of purely military duties was limited to two years. This would give us a loss of \$250 per man, or \$6,250,000,000 in all. Then there is the capital value of the killed and permanently disabled. Without counting Belgium, Serbia, Japan, and Portugal, the losses in killed were over 5,500,000, and the number of wounded incapable of returning to any occupation from two to three million. Altogether it seems fair to reckon that not fewer than 9,000,000 men between the ages of 18 to 48 have been sacrificed. If we put their average earnings down at no more than \$5 a week and their average probability of life at only 10 years, we get an economic loss of \$23,400,000,000. This is to value each man, taking one with another, at \$2,600, whereas some economists put it as high as \$5,000. There is the further consideration that the great majority of these victims, if not all of them, were potential taxpayers and that their removal puts a heavier burden on those who are left. We may now sum up these classifications of cost. We have \$200,000,000,000 for direct costs; \$15,000,000,000 for material damage; \$6,250,000,000 for loss of production; and \$23,400,000,000 as the economic value of the lost and disabled lives, making \$244,650,000,000—nearly \$250,000,000,000. As a set-off against the possibility of some overlapping we may put the indirect costs of diminished trade and financial disturbance.

## VALUE OF SHIPS LOST DURING THE WAR

(Compiled from official records of United States Shipping Board, Bureau of Commerce and Navigation, British Admiralty, Lloyd's Register of Shipping, and other specially prepared data.)

Measured in money, the world's loss from enemy destruction of ships has been nearly \$8,000,000,000.

	Gross tons
United States	911,854
United Kingdom	9,043,744
Other allies and neutrals	5,112,263
World total	15,067,861

	United States	United Kingdom	Allies and Neutrals	World Total
In value ships lost (valuation \$200 a ton)	\$182,370,800	\$1,808,748,800	\$1,022,452,600	\$3,013,572,200
Cargo values (valuation \$100 a ton)	91,185,400	904,374,400	511,226,300	1,506,786,100
Property, money and lives insured (valuation \$10 a ton)	9,118,540	90,437,440	51,122,630	150,678,610
Earning power (\$7.65 a ton per month)	134,033,122	1,340,331,217	759,521,023	2,233,885,362
Total	\$416,707,862	\$4,143,891,857	\$2,344,322,553	\$6,904,922,272
Ships damaged:				
Repairs	\$ 45,592,700	\$ 452,187,200	\$ 255,613,150	\$ 753,393,050
Earnings	6,975,683	69,184,641	39,108,812	115,269,136
Total	\$ 52,568,383	\$ 521,371,841	\$ 294,721,962	\$ 868,662,186
Grand total sea losses during war	\$469,276,245	\$4,665,263,698	\$2,639,044,515	\$7,773,584,458

# TREATIES MADE BY GERMANY DURING THE WAR

## THE CENTRAL POWERS AND THE UKRAINE

(Signed at Brest Litovsk on February 9, 1918)

The treaty, which is between Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey on the one side, and the Ukraine people's republic on the other, consists of ten articles. It fixes the boundary of the Ukraine people's republic. It provides for the resumption of diplomatic relations, and renounces all war indemnities. The most important article is the seventh, which regulates the economic relations between the contracting parties. Until a commercial treaty is signed between the contracting parties the economic relations between Germany and Ukraine should be governed by the German-Russian Commercial Treaty of 1894-1904 (with certain modifications); those between Ukraine and Austria-Hungary by the Austro-Hungarian-Russian Treaty of February 15, 1906 (with certain modifications); and those between Ukraine and Turkey and Bulgaria respectively by the general principle of most-favored-nation treatment.

A supplementary treaty of the same date regulates the legal relations between the contracting parties, the exchange of prisoners of war, and the treatment of merchant vessels of the one party which the other party holds.

## THE CENTRAL POWERS AND RUSSIA

(Signed at Brest Litovsk March 3, 1918)

Summary of fourteen articles of treaty between Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey on the one side and Russia on the other.

1. State of war ended between contracting parties.
2. Prohibition of propaganda against each other.
3. The territories formerly belonging to Russia which lie west of the line marked on the map annexed to the treaty to be settled by a commission.
4. Russia to evacuate Turkey.
5. The Russian army to be demobilized, the Russian warships to be either disarmed or detained in a Russian port until the end of the war.
6. Russia to make peace with the Ukraine people's republic, and recognize the Peace Treaty between the Central Powers and Ukraine. To evacuate Esthonia and Livonia, Finland and the Aaland Islands.
7. To respect the independence of Persia and Afghanistan.
8. Prisoners of war to be exchanged.
9. No war indemnities.
10. Diplomatic relations to be re-established.
11. Economic relations to be regulated in accordance with appendices to the treaty.
12. A supplementary agreement to regulate legal relations between the con-

tracting parties, the exchange of prisoners, and the treatment of the merchant ships of one party which the other party holds.

13 and 14. Provisions affecting the text of the treaty and its ratifications.

## GERMANY AND FINLAND

(Signed at Berlin, March 7, 1918)

The treaty between Germany and the Finnish Government is summarized as follows:

Germany recognizes the independence of Finland and promises to get all the other powers to recognize it also. On the other hand, Finland will not cede any part of her possessions without consulting Germany.

Both parties renounce war indemnities. They agree to enter into commercial treaties as soon as possible; resume payments of their obligations; exchange prisoners of war, and settle the future of the Aaland Islands.

A commercial treaty between Germany and Finland was signed on March 9 1918.

## RUSSIA AND ROUMANIA

(Signed at Odessa, March 8, 1918)

According to the treaty Roumania agreed to evacuate Bessarabia and the evacuated places to be occupied by Russian troops.

## THE CENTRAL POWERS AND ROUMANIA

(Signed at Bukharest May 7, 1918)

Summary of treaty between Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey on the one side and Roumania on the other.

Until the conclusion of a general peace, Roumania, will retain the armies of the Central Powers at her own expense. She will cede (1) to Bulgaria the territory in the Dobrudja by the Treaty of Bukharest, 1913; (2) to the Central Powers a portion of the Dobrudja up to the Danube north of the new Bulgarian frontier. Roumania shall receive an assured trade route to the Black Sea. Roumania also agrees to a rectification of her frontiers in favor of Austria-Hungary. The European Danube Commission shall be maintained as a permanent institution for the river from Braila downwards. The contracting parties mutually renounce war indemnities, and religious liberty and political rights are given to Roman Catholics, Greek Uniates, the Bulgarian Orthodox, Protestants, Moslems, and Jews. The commercial and legal relations between the contracting parties to be regulated by special agreement.

A Petroleum Agreement is the third treaty between the parties. This grants (1) exclusive rights for working oil in Roumania, for ninety years, to the Oil-Lands Leasing Company, the controlling concern of the Central Powers; and (2) a monopoly of trading in all mineral oil production in Roumania to a Monopoly Company.



# TIME OF MAILS, AND DISTANCES BETWEEN NEW YORK AND IMPORTANT PLACES OF THE WORLD

Place	Via	Days	Statute Miles	Place	Via	Days	Statute Miles	Place	Via	Days	Statute Miles
Adelaide, Australia	San Francisco	28	12,845	Frankfort, Germany	London	8-9	4,250	Nassau, Bahamas		3	1,105
Aden, Arabia	London	17	7,875	Geneva, Switzerland	London	8-9	4,410	Natal, Un. of S. Afr.	London	30	12,062
Alexandria, Egypt	London	12	6,150	Genoa, Italy	London	9	4,615	Odessa, Russia	London	10	5,455
Algiers, Algeria	London	9	5,030	Gibraltar	London	11	5,150	Pago Pago, Samoa	San Francisco	14	4,160
Amsterdam, Neth.	London	8	3,985	Glasgow, Scotland	London	8	3,370	Panama, Panama	Colon	6	2,355
Antwerp, Belgium	London	8	4,000	Greytown, Nicaragua	New OrL.	7	2,815	Para, Brazil		12	3,460
Athens, Greece	London	11	5,655	Guatemala, Guatemala	New OrL.	7	2,645	Paris, France		8	4,020
Basel, Switzerland	London	9	4,420	Guayaquil, Ecuador	Panama	14	3,295	Pernambuco, Brazil		16	5,425
Bangkok, Siam	San Francisco	43	12,900	Hague, The, Netherlands	London	9	3,950	Perth, Australia		34	14,415
Barbados, W. I.		6-8	2,145	Halifax, Nova Scotia		1 1/8	967	Petrograd, Russia	London	9-10	5,370
Batavia, Java	London	34	12,800	Hamburg, Germany	London	9	4,340	Port au Prince, Haiti		7	1,600
Belize, Brit. Hon.	New OrL.	9	2,360	Hamilton, Bermuda		2	780	Quebec, Canada		2	555
Berlin, Germany	London	8	4,385	Havana, Cuba		3	1,366	Queenstown, Ireland		6	3,250
Bern, Switzerland	London	9	4,490	Havre, France		8	3,940	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil		17	6,204
Beirut, Syria	London	15	6,475	Hong Kong, China		27	10,590	Rome, Italy	London	9	5,030
Bombay, India	London	22	9,765	Honolulu, Hawaii	San Francisco	12	5,645	Rotterdam, Netherlands	London	8	3,935
Bordeaux, France	London	8	4,385	Iceland	London	15	5,350	Saigon, Cochin-China	San Francisco	38	12,240
Bremen, Germany	London	7-8	4,235	Kingston, Jamaica		5	1,820	St. Helena Island	London	25	9,280
Brussels, Belgium	London	7-8	3,975	La Guaira, Venezuela		8-10	2,258	St. Johns, Newfoundland		5	1,245
Budapest, Hungary	London	9	4,910	Lisbon, Portugal	London	10	5,335	St. Thomas, V. I., West Indies		6	1,650
Buenos Aires, Argentina		24	8,045	Liverpool, England		7	3,540	San Juan, Porto Rico		6	1,730
Cadiz, Spain	London	10	5,375	London, England	Plymouth	7	3,740	Shanghai, China	San Francisco	25	9,920
Cairo, Egypt	London	12	6,280	Lyons, France	London	9	4,340	Singapore, Str. Sett.	London	30	12,175
Calcutta, India	London	24	11,120	Madrid, Spain	London	9	4,925	Stockholm, Sweden	London	10	4,975
Callao, Peru	Panama	15	4,145	Malta Island	London	12	5,280	Strassburg, France	London	9	4,335
Cameroons, Africa	London	31	8,805	Manila, Ph. Is.	San Francisco	31	11,583	Suez, Egypt	London	14	6,370
Cape Town, Un. of S. Afr.	London	25	11,245	Marseilles, France	London	9	4,560	Sydney, Australia	San Francisco	26	11,570
Cherbourg, France		6-8	3,780	Mazatlan, Mexico	San Francisco	10	4,795	Tiflis, Caucasus	London	18	6,630
Christiania, Norway	London	9	4,650	Melbourne, Australia	San Francisco	27	12,265	Trieste, Italy	London	10	4,910
Cologne, Germany	London	8	4,115	Mexico, Mexico		5	3,750	Valparaiso, Chile	Panama	22	5,915
Constantinople, Turkey	London	11	5,810	Milan, Italy	London	9	4,615	Venice, Italy	London	9	4,780
Copenhagen, Denmark	London	8-10	4,575	Monrovia, Liberia	London	28	7,335	Vera Cruz, Mexico		8	2,500
Delagoa Bay, Africa	London	30	11,520	Montevideo, Uruguay		23	7,165	Vienna, Austria	London	9	4,740
Dresden, Germany	London	9	4,555	Moscow, Russia	London	11	5,535	Wellington, New Zealand	San Francisco	27	10,490
Fiji Islands, Pac. Ocean	Vancouver	24	8,855	Munich, Germany	London	9	4,610	Yokohama, Japan	San Francisco	20	7,345
Florence, Italy	London	9	4,800	Naples, Italy	London	9	5,195	Zanzibar, Africa	London	30	9,820

## United States Debt and the Congressional Acts Authorizing It Interest-Bearing Debt Outstanding January 31, 1919

Title of Loan	Authorizing Act	Rate	When Redeemable or Payable	Interest Payable	Amount Issued	Outstanding		
						Registered	Coupon	Total
Consols of 1930	March 14, 1900	2 %	Payable after April 1, 1930	Quar., Jan.	\$ 646,250,150	\$597,914,100	\$ 1,809,950	\$ 599,724,050
Loan of 1925	Jan. 14, 1875	4 %	Payable after Feb. 1, 1925	Quar., Feb.	162,315,400	104,147,250	14,342,650	118,489,900
Panama Canal Loan:								
Series 1906	June 28, 1902 and Dec. 21, 1905	2 %	Redeemable after Aug. 1, 1916; payable Aug. 1, 1936	Quar., Feb.	54,631,980	48,945,080	9,100	48,954,180
Series 1908	June 28, 1902 and Dec. 21, 1905	2 %	Redeemable after Nov. 1, 1918; payable Nov. 1, 1938	Quar., Feb.	30,000,000	25,830,520	116,880	25,947,400
Series 1911	Aug. 5, '09, Feb. 4, '10 and Mar. 2, '11	3 %	Payable June 1, 1961	Quar., Mar.	50,000,000	43,347,500	6,652,500	50,000,000
Conversion bonds	Dec. 23, 1913	3 %	Payable 30 years from date of issue	Quar., Jan.	28,894,500	6,676,000	22,218,500	28,894,500
Certificates of indebtedness	Sept. 24, 1917 and April 4, 1918	Var.	Various, not exceeding one year from date of issue	At maturity or earlier	4,636,903,300		4,532,259,300	4,532,259,300
Certificates of indebtedness	Sept. 24, '17, Apr. 4, '18, Apr. 23, '18	2 %	One year from date of issue	Jan., July	123,008,000	123,008,000		123,008,000
First Liberty Loan	April 24, 1917	3 1/2 %	Red. on or after June 15, 1932; payable June 15, 1947	June, Dec.	1,989,455,500	263,755,400	1,149,808,700	1,413,564,100
First Liberty Loan Conv.	April 24, 1917	4 %	Red. on or after June 15, 1932; payable June 15, 1947	June, Dec.	568,318,450	22,435,450	168,098,350	190,533,800
First Liberty Loan Conv.	April 24, 1917	4 1/4 %	Red. on or after June 15, 1932; payable June 15, 1947	June, Dec.	384,701,600	79,217,300	305,484,300	384,701,600
Second Liberty Loan	Sept. 24, 1917	4 %	Red. on or after Nov. 15, 1927; Payable Nov. 15, 1942	May, Nov.	3,807,863,500	92,822,950	727,759,700	820,582,650
Second Liberty Loan Conv.	Sept. 24, 1917	4 1/4 %	Red. on or after Nov. 15, 1927; payable Nov. 15, 1942	May, Nov.	2,924,230,850	417,912,300	2,374,023,550	2,791,935,850
Third Liberty Loan	Sept. 24, '17 as amended Apr. 4, '18	4 1/4 %	Payable Sept. 15, 1928	Mar., Sept.	4,172,122,500	485,325,000	3,570,862,000	4,056,187,000
Fourth Liberty Loan	Sept. 24, '17 as amended and suppl'd	4 1/4 %	Red. on and after Oct. 15, '33 payable Oct. 15, 1938	April, Oct.	a 6,780,329,491			6,745,429,491
Postal Savings bonds (1st to 16th series)	June 25, 1910	2 1/2 %	1931-38	Jan., July	11,349,960	10,641,040	708,920	11,349,960
War Savings and Thrift Stamps	Sept. 24, 1917	b4 %	Payable Jan. 1, 1923	bAt mat'y	c 1,053,202,424		1,012,839,686	1,012,839,686
Aggregate of interest-bearing debt					\$27,423,677,605			\$22,954,401,467

a. This amount represents receipts of the Treasurer of the United States on account of principal of bonds of the Fourth Liberty Loan to Jan. 31.

b. The average issue price of War Savings Stamps for the years 1918 and 1919 with interest at 4% per annum compounded quarterly for the average period to maturity will amount to \$5.00 on Jan. 1, 1923 and Jan. 1, 1924, respectively. Thrift Stamps do not bear interest.

c. This amount represents receipts of the Treasurer of the United States on account of proceeds of sales of War Savings Certificate Stamps and U. S. Thrift Stamps.

**Fifth, or Victory Liberty Loan of 1919.** Authorized by Act of March 3, 1919, amending previous Liberty Loan enactments and the War Finance Corporation Act. Under the Act the Second Liberty Bond Act is amended by adding thereto a new section (18) which provides: (a) for the issuing of notes to an amount not exceeding \$7,000,000,000 in the aggregate; (b) the notes to be issued in one or more series as follows: "(1) Exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation (except estate or inheritance taxes) \* \* \* \* (2 and 3) Exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation, \* \* \* \* except (a) estate or inheritance taxes, and (b) graduated additional income taxes commonly known as surtaxes and excess profits and war profits taxes. \* \* \* \* Or, (4) Exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation, \* \* \* \* except (a) estate

or inheritance taxes, and (b) all income, excess profits and war profits taxes, \* \* \* \*"

Holders have the option of converting their holdings of notes of any series into any other series of same date of issue at par. The notes do not bear the circulating privilege. Under authority of the Act the Secretary of the Treasury on April 21 invited subscriptions for \$4,500,000,000 convertible gold notes bearing 3 3/4 per cent or 4 3/4 per cent of the same denominations as those of the Fourth Liberty Loan. The notes bearing 3 3/4 per cent to enjoy exemption as per (1) above and (2), (3) and (4) to apply to the 4 3/4s. Subscriptions aggregated \$5,249,908,300, or \$749,908,300 in excess of the offering. Total number of subscribers was approximately 12,000,000.



# Distances Between European Cities By Mail Train Routes

The Airline Distances, Used by Aviators, are on the Average, From Three-quarters to Four-fifths the Railroad Distances

FROM \ TO	Antwerp	Berlin	Bern	Constanti- nople	Copenhagen	Hamburg	Lisbon	Liverpool	London	Madrid	Moscow	Munich	Odessa	Paris	Petrograd	Rome	Stockholm	Trieste	Turin	Vienna	Warsaw
Antwerp		497	460	2025	620	412	1530	472	270	1119	1706	522	1737	211	1588	1033	993	1009	719	727	895
Berlin	497		611	1699	270	178	1889	948	746	1582	1209	401	1240	674	1091	1048	685	888	837	427	398
Bern	460	611		1883	885	678	1602	848	646	1183	1832	295	1545	359	1714	639	1176	533	297	535	1021
Constantinople	2025	1699	1883		1510	1903	3345	2232	2030	2718	1339	1564	363	1899	1733	2138	2408	1725	2018	1298	1205
Copenhagen	620	270	885	1510		208	2012	1181	979	1600	1252	671	1510	812	846	1318	416	1067	1047	697	668
Hamburg	412	178	678	1093	208		1804	859	657	1495	1387	579	1418	587	1269	1180	580	1066	839	605	576
Lisbon	1530	1889	1602	3345	2012	1804		1812	1610	415	3414	1897	3117	1323	3286	1746	2384	1828	1506	2157	2593
Liverpool	472	948	848	2232	1181	859	1812		202	1397	2117	970	2119	489	1976	1397	1491	1352	989	1182	1557
London	270	746	646	2030	979	657	1610	202		1195	1915	768	1917	287	1774	1195	1289	1150	787	980	1135
Madrid	1119	1582	1183	2718	1600	1495	415	1397	1195		2904	1477	2625	908	2874	1223	1972	1416	1073	1668	1925
Moscow	1706	1209	1832	1339	1252	1387	3414	2117	1915	2904		1513	950	1843	406	2087	836	1617	1967	1247	811
Munich	522	401	295	1564	671	579	1897	970	768	1477	1513		1226	582	1395	647	1084	487	470	266	702
Odessa	1737	1240	1545	363	1510	1418	3117	2119	1917	2625	950	1226		1760	1356	1800	1510	1330	1680	960	842
Paris	211	674	359	1899	812	587	1323	489	287	908	1843	582	1760		1699	907	1219	863	500	849	1067
Petrograd	1588	1091	1714	1733	846	1269	3286	1976	1774	2874	406	1395	1356	1699		2239	430	1769	2119	399	693
Rome	1033	1048	639	2138	1318	1180	1746	1397	1195	1223	2087	647	1800	907	2239		1731	510	414	840	1276
Stockholm	993	685	1176	2408	416	580	2384	1491	1289	1972	836	1084	1510	1219	430	1731		1171	1337	1110	1082
Trieste	1009	888	533	1725	1067	1066	1828	1352	1150	1416	1617	487	1330	863	1769	510	1171		391	370	806
Turin	719	837	297	2018	1047	839	1506	989	787	1073	1967	470	1680	500	2119	414	1337	391		720	1156
Vienna	727	427	535	1298	697	605	2157	1182	980	1668	1247	266	960	849	399	840	1110	370			436
Warsaw	895	398	1021	1205	668	576	2593	1557	1135	1925	811	702	842	1067	693	1276	1082	806	1156		

## NOTED POLITICAL ASSASSINATIONS

Philip of Macedon	Aug. B.C. 366	Abdul-Aziz, Sultan of Turkey	June 4, 1876
Tiberius Gracchus	B.C. 133	Alexander II, Czar of Russia	March 13, 1881
Julius Caesar, Roman general	Mar. 15 B.C. 44	James A. Garfield, President of the U. S.	Sept. 19, 1881
Hypatia, a Neoplatonic philosopher and beauty	Spring A.D. 415	Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of Chicago	Oct. 28, 1893
Thomas a Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, Eng.	Dec. 29, 1170	Marie Francois Sadi-Carnot, President of France	June 24, 1894
Albert I, Emperor of Germany	May 1, 1308	Stefan Stambuloff, Premier of Bulgaria	July 25, 1895
James I of Scotland	Feb. 21, 1437	Nasr-ed-Din, Shah of Persia	May 1, 1896
Alessandro de Medici, duke of Florence	Jan. 5, 1537	Canovas del Castillo, Prime Minister of Spain	Aug. 8, 1897
Cardinal Beaton, Scottish prelate and statesman	May 29, 1546	Juan Idiarte Borda, President of Uruguay	Aug. 25, 1897
David Riccio, a favorite of Mary, queen of Scots	March 9, 1566	Jose Maria Reyna Barrios, President of Guatemala	Feb. 18, 1898
Lord Darnley, second husband of Mary, queen of Scots	Feb. 10, 1567	Empress Elizabeth of Austria	Sept. 10, 1898
James, Earl of Murray, Regent of Scotland	Jan. 23, 1570	Humbert, King of Italy	July 29, 1900
William of Orange, "The Silent," of Holland	July 10, 1584	William McKinley, President of the U. S.	Sept. 14, 1901
Henry III of France	Aug. 2, 1589	Alexander, King of Serbia, and his wife, Queen Draga	June 14, 1903
Henry IV of France	May 14, 1610	Von Plehve, Russian Minister of the Interior	July 28, 1904
Villiers, Duke of Buckingham	Aug. 23, 1628	Grand Duke Sergius of Russia	Feb. 17, 1905
Wallenstein, celebrated Austrian general	Feb. 25, 1634	Delyannis, Grecian Premier	June 13, 1905
Archbishop Sharp, of Scotland	May 3, 1679	Carlos, King of Portugal	Feb. 1, 1908
Peter III of Russia	July 17, 1762	Louis Philippe, Crown Prince of Portugal	Feb. 1, 1908
Gustavus III of Sweden	Mar. 29, 1792	Prince Ito of Japan	Oct. 26, 1909
Marat, French revolutionist, by Charlotte Corday	July 13, 1793	Premier Pasha Ghali, of Egypt	Feb. 21, 1910
Paul I, Czar of Russia	Mar. 24, 1801	Peter Arcadowitch Stolypin, Premier of Russia	Sept. 14, 1911
Spencer Perceval, Premier of England	May 11, 1812	Jose Canalejas, Prime Minister of Spain	Nov. 12, 1912
Duc de Berry, of France	Feb. 13, 1820	Francisco I. Madero, President of Mexico	Feb. 23, 1913
Charles III, Duke of Parma	March 27, 1854	Georgios, King of Greece	March 18, 1913
Abraham Lincoln, President of the U. S.	April 14, 1865	Archduke Ferdinand of Aus.-Hung., and wife, Duchess of Hohenberg	June 28, 1914
Michael, Prince of Serbia	June 10, 1868	General Count von Mirbach, German Ambassador to Russia	July 5, 1918
Marshal Prim of Spain	Dec. 28, 1870	German Field Marshal von Eichhorn, in Ukraine	July 31, 1918
Richard, Earl of Mayo, Gov.-Gen. of India	Feb. 8, 1872		

## THE MONROE DOCTRINE

The Monroe Doctrine dates from a declaration of December 2, 1823, by James Monroe, President of the United States, in his seventh annual message to Congress. Brazil had declared its independence of Portugal the year before. Troubles in the latter country had caused a modification of the Constitution. In Spain a revolution had occurred, and the dominion of Peru was lost. The Holy Alliance, formed in 1815 by Russia, Austria, and Prussia was threatening, so it was alleged, to help Spain recover its control in South America. Russia and the United States were in controversy over their Pacific Coast boundaries. Mr. Monroe in his message took up the Russian matter first, saying:

"In the discussions to which this interest has given rise, and in the arrangements by which they may terminate, the occasion has been judged proper for asserting, as a principle, in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power.

"Of events in that quarter of the globe with which we have so much intercourse and from which we derive our origin we have always been anxious and interested spectators. The citizens of the United States cherish sentiments the most friendly in favor of the liberty and happiness of their fellowmen on that side of the Atlantic. In the wars of the European powers, in matters relating to themselves, we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy so to do. It is only when our rights are invaded or seriously menaced that we resent injuries or make preparation for our defense. With the movements in this hemisphere we

are of necessity more immediately connected, and by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers. The political system of the allied powers is essentially different in this respect from that of America. This difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective Governments. And to the defence of our own, which has been achieved by the loss of so much blood and treasure and matured by the wisdom of their most enlightened citizens, and under which we have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this whole nation is devoted. We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety.

"With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the Governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling, in any other manner, their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States. In the war between these new Governments and Spain we declared our neutrality at the time of their recognition, and to this we have adhered, and shall continue to adhere, provided no change shall occur, which, in the judgment of the competent authorities of this Government, shall make a corresponding change on the part of the United States indispensable to their security."

## RED CROSS

The Red Cross movement originated during the war in Italy, in 1859, but did not take organized shape until it was founded through a diplomatic convention held in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1864. The Treaty of Geneva, or, as it is sometimes called, the Red Cross Treaty, provided for a flag for hospitals and convoys and an arm badge for persons. The design proposed was a red cross on a white ground. This was a compliment to the country in which the congress was sitting, the Swiss flag being a white cross on a red ground. The Red Cross flag, therefore, is the national flag of Switzerland with the colors reversed.

Inasmuch as the cross symbolizes the Christian religion, the idea prevails with some persons, who are unfamiliar with the early history of the Red Cross, that the emblem has a distinctly religious significance, that in adopting it the signatories to the treaty had principally in mind the humanitarianism of Christianity. But the universality of the underlying idea, embracing all nations and all religions, divorced it from any such significance. In other words, the particular cross that suggested

the Red Cross emblem was heraldic rather than religious. It is true that the Moham medan antipathy to the cross in any form subsequently caused Turkish representatives to protest against operating under the emblem, and it was specially provided that the organization in Turkey should have a red crescent for a symbol. But Japan and China have the red cross for an emblem; and all the other countries of the world, in short, recognize it in its true non-sectarian and non-religious significance.

In 1906 a second Geneva Convention was held. The Conference drew up thirty-three articles dealing with the wounded and sick, medical units and establishments, personnel, material, convoys of evacuation, the distinctive emblem, the application and carrying out of the convention, the prevention of abuses and infractions, and general provisions. As a compliment to Geneva the heraldic emblem of the red cross on white ground, formed by reversing the colors of the city, was retained as the emblem and distinctive sign of the medical service of armies.



# MEMORABLE DATES

B.C.  
 1082 Era of the Great Pyramid.  
 878 Carthage founded.  
 776 Olympic Era began.  
 753 Foundation of Rome.  
 588 Jerusalem taken by Nebuchadnezzar.  
 536 Restoration of the Jews under Cyrus.  
 480 Xerxes defeated Greeks at Thermopylae.  
 55 Caesar conquered Britain.  
 4 Birth of Jesus Christ.

A.D.  
 29 The Crucifixion.  
 70 Jerusalem destroyed by Titus.  
 313 Constantine converted to Christianity.  
 410 The Romans abandoned Britain.  
 1096 The Crusades began.  
 1172 Ireland was conquered by Henry II.  
 1215 King John granted Magna Charta, June 15.  
 1265 First Representative Parliament in England.  
 1431 Joan of Arc was burnt, May 30.  
 1453 Constantinople taken by the Turks.  
 1462 The Bible was first printed at Mentz.  
 1471 Caxton set up his printing press.  
 1492 Columbus discovered America, Oct. 12.  
 1517 The Reformation began in Germany.  
 1519 Cortez began the conquest of Mexico.  
 1558 Accession of Queen Elizabeth, Nov. 17.  
 1565 Revolt of the Netherlands began.  
 1565 St. Augustine, Fla., settled.  
 1588 The Spanish Armada defeated, July.  
 1603 Union of England and Scotland.  
 1607 Jamestown, Va., was settled, May 13.  
 1618 Thirty Years' War in Germany began.  
 1620 Pilgrims by the "Mayflower" landed.  
 1623 Manhattan Island settled.  
 1649 Charles I was beheaded, Jan. 30.  
 1664 New York conquered from the Dutch.  
 1664 The great plague of London.  
 1682 Pennsylvania settled by Wm. Penn.  
 1688 James II abdicated, Dec. 11.  
 1690 First newspaper in America; at Boston.  
 1704 Gibraltar was taken by the English.  
 1713 Peace of Utrecht, April 11.  
 1756 Black Hole Suffocation in Calcutta.  
 1773 Steam engine perfected by Watt.  
 1773 Tea destroyed in Boston Harbor, Dec. 16.  
 1775 Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17.  
 1776 Declaration of Independence, July 4.  
 1781 Cornwallis' surrender at Yorktown, Oct. 19.  
 1788 First settlement in Australia, Jan. 26.  
 1789 The French Revolution began, July 14.  
 1789 Washington first inaugurated President, April 30.  
 1793 Cotton-gin invented by Whitney.  
 1793 Louis XVI of France executed, Jan. 21.  
 1796 Vaccination discovered by Jenner.  
 1801 Union of Great Britain and Ireland, Jan. 1.  
 1803 Louisiana purchased from the French.  
 1804 Bonaparte became Emperor of France.  
 1805 Battle of Trafalgar; death of Nelson.  
 1805 Battle of Austerlitz, Dec. 2.  
 1807 Fulton's first steamboat voyage.  
 1812 Second war with Great Britain.  
 1812 The French expedition to Moscow.  
 1813 Perry's victory on Lake Erie, Sept. 10.  
 1814 The printing machine invented.  
 1815 Battle of Waterloo, June 18.  
 1819 First steamship crossed the Atlantic.  
 1823 Monroe Doctrine declared, Dec. 2.  
 1828 First passenger railroad in United States.  
 1830 Revolution in France, Orleanist succession.  
 1835 Morse invented the telegraph.  
 1837 Accession of Queen Victoria, June 20.  
 1846 Sewing machine completed by Howe.

1846 War with Mexico began.  
 1848 French Revolution. Republic succeeded.  
 1848 Gold discovered in California, Sept.  
 1851 Gold discovered in Australia, Feb. 12.  
 1851 First International Exhibition, London.  
 1852 Louis Napoleon became Emperor.  
 1853 Crimean War began.  
 1854 Japan opened by Commodore Perry.  
 1857 The Great Mutiny in India.  
 1857 First Atlantic cable message, Aug. 4.  
 1861 Fort Sumter fired on, April 12.  
 1863 Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, Jan. 1.  
 1863 Battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3.  
 1865 Lee surrendered at Appomattox, April 9.  
 1865 President Lincoln assassinated, April 14.  
 1867 Maximilian of Mexico executed.  
 1870 Franco-German War begun, July 19.  
 1870 French capitulated at Sedan, Sept. 1.  
 1871 The German Empire re-established.  
 1876 Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia.  
 1878 Paris Exposition.  
 1882 Tuberculosis germ discovered by Dr. Koch.  
 1883 Brooklyn Bridge opened, May 24.  
 1884 Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty presented to U. S. at Paris, July 4.  
 1886 Statue of Liberty on Bedloe's Island unveiled.  
 1889 Brazil became a Republic.  
 1889 Johnstown, Pa., flood, May 31.  
 1893 World's Fair at Chicago.  
 1894 Chinese-Japanese War began.  
 1894 Hawaii made a Republic, July 4.  
 1895 Roentgen Ray discovered by W. K. Roentgen, a German physicist.  
 1897 The Turkish-Greek War.  
 1898 The Spanish-American War began April 21.  
 1898 Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay, May 1.  
 1898 Peace treaty signed by American and Spanish delegates at Paris, Dec. 10.  
 1899 Universal Peace Conference.  
 1899 The South African War began.  
 1899 Philippine-American War began, Feb. 4.  
 1900 Boxer Insurrection in China.  
 1900 The Galveston tornado, Sept. 8.  
 1901 Death of Queen Victoria.  
 1901 Assassination of President McKinley, Sept. 6.  
 1901 Marconi signalled letter "S" across Atlantic from England to Newfoundland.  
 Dec. 12. First message sent in Dec., 1902.  
 1902 Martinique destroyed by volcano.  
 1902 Cuban Republic inaugurated, May 20.  
 1903 Republic of Panama established.  
 1904 The Russo-Japanese War began.  
 1905 Battle of Sea of Japan, May 27-28.  
 1905 Norway dissolved union with Sweden.  
 1906 Eruption of Vesuvius, April 5-12.  
 1906 San Francisco earthquake and conflagration, April 18-19.  
 1908 Great earthquake in Southern Italy.  
 1910 The North Pole discovered, April 6.  
 1910 Republic of Portugal established.  
 1911 The Italian-Turkish War began.  
 1911 President Diaz of Mexico resigned.  
 1911 The South Pole discovered, Dec. 14.  
 1911 China proclaimed a Republic.  
 1912 Balkan War began.  
 1912 Steamship Titanic wrecked by an iceberg, April 14.  
 1914 Archduke Francis of Austria assassinated at Sarajevo, June 28.  
 1914 General European War.  
 1914 Germany invaded Belgium, Aug. 2.  
 1914 Panama Canal opened, Aug. 15.  
 1915 Steamship Lusitania sunk, May 7.  
 1917 Czar Nicholas of Russia abdicated throne, March 15.  
 1917 United States declared a state of war existed with Germany, April 6; with Austria, Dec. 7.  
 1917 Jerusalem surrendered to British, Dec. 8.  
 1918 Armistice signed, Nov. 11.  
 1919 Treaty of Peace Between Allies and Germany signed, June 28.

## ANGLO-FRENCH TREATY

### ASSISTANCE TO FRANCE IN THE EVENT OF UNPROVOKED AGGRESSION BY GERMANY

Agreement Between Great Britain and France, Signed at Versailles, June 28, 1919.

Whereas there is a danger that the stipulations relating to the left bank of the Rhine contained in the treaty of peace, signed this day at Versailles, may not at first provide adequate security and protection to the French Republic; and

Whereas His Britannic Majesty is willing, subject to the consent of his Parliament and provided that a similar obligation is entered into by the United States of America, to undertake to support the French Government in the case of an unprovoked movement of aggression being made against France by Germany; and

Whereas His Britannic Majesty and the President of the French Republic have determined to conclude a treaty to that effect and have named as their plenipotentiaries for the purpose; that is to say:

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, Emperor of India; The Right Hon. David Lloyd George, M. P., first lord of his treasury and prime minister; the Right Hon. Arthur James Balfour, O. M., M. P., his secretary of state for foreign affairs.

The President of the French Republic, Mr. Georges Clemenceau, president of the council, minister of war; Mr. Stephen Pichon, minister of foreign affairs; who having communicated their full powers found in good and due form have agreed as follows:

**Article I.** In case the following stipulations relating to the left bank of the Rhine contained in the treaty of peace with Germany signed at Versailles the 28th day of June, 1919, by the British Empire, the French Republic, and the United States of America, among other powers . . . . .

**"Art. 42.** Germany is forbidden to maintain or construct any fortifications either on the left bank of the Rhine or on the right bank to the west of a line drawn 50 kilometers to the east of the Rhine.

**"Art. 43.** In the area defined above the maintenance and assembly of armed forces, either permanently or temporarily, and military maneuvers of any kind, as well as the upkeep of all permanent works for mobilization, are in the same way forbidden.

**"Art. 44.** In case Germany violates in any manner whatever the provisions of articles 42 and 43 she shall be regarded as committing a hostile act against the

powers signatory of the present treaty and as calculated to disturb the peace of the world."

. . . . . may not at first provide adequate security and protection to France, Great Britain agrees to come immediately to her assistance in the event of any unprovoked movement of aggression against her being made by Germany.

**Art. II.** The present treaty, in similar terms with the treaty of even date for the same purpose concluded between the French Republic and the United States of America, a copy of which treaty is annexed hereto, will only come into force when the latter is ratified.

**Art. III.** The present treaty must be submitted to the council of the league of nations and must be recognized by the council, acting if need be by a majority, as an engagement which is consistent with the covenant of the league; it will continue in force until, on the application of one of the parties to it, the council, acting if need be by a majority, agrees that the league itself affords sufficient protection.

**Art. IV.** The present treaty shall, before ratification by His Majesty be submitted to Parliament for approval.

It shall, before ratification by the President of the French Republic, be submitted to the French Chambers for approval.

**Art. V.** The present treaty shall impose no obligation upon any of the Dominions of the British Empire unless and until it is approved by the Parliament of the Dominion concerned.

The present treaty shall be ratified and shall, subject to Articles II and IV, come into force at the same time as the treaty of peace with Germany of even date comes into force for the British Empire and the French Republic.

In faith whereof the above-named plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty, drawn up in the English and French languages.

Done in duplicate at Versailles on the 28th day of June, 1919.

D. LLOYD GEORGE  
 ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR  
 CLEMENCEAU  
 S. PICHON



# FRANCO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE

## ASSISTANCE TO FRANCE IN THE EVENT OF UNPROVOKED AGGRESSION BY GERMANY

Agreement Between the United States and France, Signed at Versailles, June 28, 1919. Whereas the United States of America and the French Republic are equally animated by the desire to maintain the peace of the world so happily restored by the treaty of peace signed at Versailles the 28th day of June 1919, putting an end to the war begun by the aggression of the German Empire and ended by the defeat of that power; and

Whereas the United States of America and the French Republic are fully persuaded that an unprovoked movement of aggression by Germany against France would not only violate both the letter and the spirit of the treaty of Versailles, to which the United States of America and the French Republic are parties, thus exposing France anew to the intolerable burdens of an unprovoked war, but that such an aggression on the part of Germany would be and is so regarded by the treaty of Versailles as a hostile act against all the powers signatory to that treaty and as calculated to disturb the peace of the world by involving, inevitably and directly, the States of Europe, and indirectly, as experience has amply and unfortunately demonstrated, the world at large; and

Whereas the United States of America and the French Republic fear that the stipulations relating to the left bank of the Rhine contained in the treaty of Versailles may not at first provide adequate security and protection to France, on the one hand, and the United States of America as one of the signatories of the treaty of Versailles, on the other:

Therefore the United States of America and the French Republic having decided to conclude a treaty to effect these necessary purposes, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, and Robert Lansing, Secretary of State of the United States, specially authorized thereto by the President of the United States, and Georges Clemenceau, president of the council, minister of war, and Stephen Pichon, minister of foreign affairs, specially authorized thereto by Raymond Poincare, President of the French Republic, have agreed upon the following articles:

Article I. In case the following stipulations relating to the left bank of the Rhine contained in the treaty of peace with Germany signed at Versailles the 28th day of June 1919, by the United States of America, the French Republic, and the British Empire, among other powers

"Art. 42. Germany is forbidden to maintain or construct any fortifications either on the left bank of the Rhine or on the right bank to the west of a line drawn 50 kilometers to the east of the Rhine.

"Art. 43. In the area defined above the maintenance and assembly of armed forces, either permanently or temporarily, and military maneuvers of any kind, as well as the upkeep of all permanent works for mobilization, are in the same way forbidden.

"Art. 44. In case Germany violates in any manner whatever the provisions of articles 42 and 43 she shall be regarded as committing a hostile act against the powers signatory of the present treaty and as calculated to disturb the peace of the world."

... may not at first provide adequate security and protection to France, the United States of America shall be bound to come immediately to her assistance in the event of any unprovoked movement of aggression against her being made by Germany.

Art. II. The present treaty, in similar terms with the treaty of even date for the same purpose concluded between Great Britain and the French Republic, a copy of which treaty, is annexed hereto, will only come into force when the latter is ratified.

Art. III. The present treaty must be submitted to the council of the league of nations and must be recognized by the council, acting if need be by a majority, as an engagement which is consistent with the covenant of the league. It will continue in force until on the application of one of the parties to it the council, acting if need be by a majority, agrees that the league itself affords sufficient protection.

Art. IV. The present treaty shall be submitted to the Senate of the United States at the same time as the treaty of Versailles is submitted to the Senate for its advice and consent to ratification. It will be submitted before ratification to the French Chambers of Deputies for approval. The ratification thereof will be exchanged on the deposit of ratifications of the treaty of Versailles at Paris or as soon thereafter as shall be possible.

In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries, to wit, on the part of the United States of America, Woodrow Wilson, President, and Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, of the United States; and on the part of the French Republic, Georges Clemenceau, President of the Council of Ministers, Minister of War, and Stephen Pichon, Minister of Foreign Affairs, have signed the above articles both in the English and French languages, and they have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate at the city of Versailles on the 28th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1919 and the one hundred and forty-third of the Independence of the United States of America.

WOODROW WILSON  
ROBERT LANSING  
CLEMENCEAU  
S. PICHON

## DISTANCES BETWEEN GREAT SEAPORTS

FROM \ TO	Bombay, India	Boston, U. S. A.	Buenos Aires, Arg.	Cape Town, Sou. Africa	Hamburg, Germany	Hongkong, China	Honolulu, Hawaii	Liverpool, England	London, England	Marseilles, France	New York U. S. A.	Panama, Canal Zone	San Francisco, U. S. A.	Sydney, Australia	Yokohama, Japan
Aden	1660	6305	8683	4978	4972	5132	9559	4608	4672	2920	6521	7696	10941	5908	6583
Antwerp	6370	3207	6362	4981	262	9842	9536	472	270	2412	3386	4851	8096	12525	11427
Apia	7918	7910	6590	9883	10823	4869	2260	10301	10574	10778	7727	5710	4161	2355	4057
Baltimore	8457	640	5945	7090	3934	11618	6629	3393	3627	4178	413	1944	5189	9738	9725
Barbados	8214	1955	4279	4086	4162	10475	5965	3627	3824	3783	1829	1280	4525	8954	8962
Bombay		7961	8364	4634	6696	3941	8368	6271	6328	4573	8174	12957	10459	6716	5392
Bordeaux	6040	3064	6004	5765	1082	9433	9326	800	744	1749	3243	4641	7886	11274	10896
Boston	7961		5842	6438	3469	11467	6885	2895	3132	3711	234	2200	5445	9994	9981
Brest	5882	2686	5992	5663	814	9314	9148	480	476	1617	2994	4463	7708	11142	12145
Buenos Aires	8364	5842		3730	6619	11169	12195	6415	6317	6059	5871	5326	7576	7014	12754
Cape Town	4634	6438	3730		6995	7439	10051	6080	6139	5428	6786	6652	9897	6546	9024
Colombo	905	11448	8133	4403	7136	3036	7463	6694	6768	5063	8607	12087	8935	5849	4487
Galveston	9730	2144	6512	7965	5345	11210	6221	4773	5007	5435	1898	1536	4781	9330	9317
Genoa	4483	3876	6135	5595	2579	7955	9920	2154	2204	90	4054	5175	8420	11708	9540
Gibraltar	4977	2984	5366	4735	1719	8409	9060	1294	1351	712	3201	4375	7620	10237	9859
Halifax	7581	380	5731	6421	3089	11123	7045	2515	2752	3331	596	2360	5605	10034	10042
Hamburg	6696	3469	6619	6995		14308	9798	947	338	1987	3648	5113	8358	12907	12795
Havana	9052	1415	5724	6869	4650	10241	5731	4073	4312	4887	1205	1046	4295	8720	8728
Hongkong	3941	11467	11169	7439	14308		4857	9743	9749	8099	11605	9195	6049	4497	1585
Honolulu	8368	6885	12195	10051	9798	4857		9276	9549	9753	6702	4685	2091	4420	3394
Key West	9025	1384	5712	6857	4613	10303	5793	4072	4306	4760	1138	1108	4353	8782	8790
Liverpool	6271	2895	6415	6080	947	9743	9276		717	2006	3073	4591	7836	12201	11636
London	6328	3132	6317	6139	338	9749	9549	717		2063	3310	4864	8051	11603	11255
Manila	3857	11547	11800	8167	10088	631	4767	9649	9656	8015	11364	9347	6221	3967	1757
Marseilles	4573	3711	6059	5428	1987	8099	9753	2006	2063		3889	5068	8318	10912	9550
Melbourne	5648	10575	7547	6211	11494	5578	4942	11084	12734	11493	9945	7928	7325	581	4956
New Orleans	9596	1984	6281	8156	5184	10637	6127	4613	4847	5331	1738	1433	4687	9236	9124
New York	8174	234	5871	6786	3648	11605	6702	3073	3310	11364		2017	5262	9691	9699
Panama	12957	2200	5326	6652	5113	9195	4685	4591	4864	5068	2017		3245	7674	7682
Pernambuco	8182	3669	2181	3318	4443	12573	8063	4062	4136	3887	3698	3378	6623	9195	11060
Philadelphia	8327	531	5918	6861	3791	11663	6674	3250	3484	4062	235	1989	5234	9783	9770
Port Said	3049	4909	7291	6374	3644	6518	10945	3219	3276	1524	5119	6300	9545	8312	8103
Port Townsend	9933	6215	9311	9351	9098	5992	2366	8606	8849	9053	6002	3985	770	6786	4218
Quebec	8337	1109	6319	7177	3845	11879	7801	2600	3317	4087	1321	3065	6361	10790	10798
Rio de Janeiro	7907	4741	1151	3273	5523	10712	9143	5142	5216	4967	4770	4392	7637	9819	12074
Rotterdam	6360	3178	6359	6141	420	9792	9551	719	210	2095	3356	4866	8053	11605	11257
San Francisco	10459	5445	7576	9897	8358	6049	2091	7836	8051	8318	5262	3245		6744	4536
San Juan	8367	1486	4796	5927	4477	10231	5721	3555	3828	4102	1399	1036	4281	8710	8718
Shanghai	4793	10832	12021	8291	14128	852	4330	10595	10601	8951	10573	8556	5387	5349	1041
Singapore	2452	9986	9718	5988	8721	1454	5881	8252	8297	6648	10154	10505	7353	4264	2095
Sydney	6716	9994	7014	6546	12907	4497	4420	12201	11603	10912	9691	7674	6744		4375
Valparaiso	10818	4816	2821	6184	7729	10776	5919	7207	7422	7684	4633	2616	5140	6298	9313
Vera Cruz	9894	2253	6789	7726	5482	11172	6148	4941	5175	5629	2017	1463	4708	9137	9045
Vladivostok	7779	10930	13703	9277	15114	1645	3725	11282	12204	9937	9850	7833	4570	5324	949
Wellington	5795	9034	6042	7719	11947	5731	4113	11096	11369	11573	8522	6505	5905	1234	5609
Yokohama	5392	9981	12754	9024	12795	1585	3394	11636	11255	9550	9699	7682	4536	4375	

All Distances are given in Nautical Miles, and are the Shortest Navigable Distances between Ports, the Panama Canal being used to shorten any route.



# SUMMARY OF TREATY OF PEACE OF AUSTRIA

**FRONTIERS**—The northern frontier follows the existing boundaries separating Bohemia and Moravia from Upper and Lower Austria, subject to rectifications in the regions of Gmund and Feldsberg and along the river Moravia.

The frontier with Italy begins at the Reschen Pass and follows the watershed of the Inn and the Drave rivers on the north and the Adige, Piave, and Tagliamento rivers on the south. This line, which runs through Brenner Pass and the peak of the Signori (Dreiherrnspitze), includes in the Italian frontiers the valley of Sachsen and the basin of Tarvis.

East of the Tarvis region the line follows the Karawanken mountains to a point southeast of Villach, then runs north to the Worthersee, the towns of Klagenfurt and Volkermarkt, thence along the north of the Drave so as to leave to the Serb-Croat-Slovene state Marburg and Radkersburg, north of which latter place it will join the Hungarian frontier.

The disposition of the Klagenfurt basin will be determined by a plebiscite.

If the population votes for union with Austria, the southern frontier of Austria will continue along the Karawanken mountains to a point southeast of Eisenkappel, thence northeast passing east of Bleiburg, traversing the Drave just above its confluence with the Lavant, then rejoin the frontier already traced. The western and northwestern frontiers facing Bavaria, the western frontier facing Switzerland and the eastern frontier facing Hungary remain unchanged.

**EUROPE**—The high contracting parties recognize and accept the frontiers of Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, Poland, Roumania, the Serb-Croat-Slovene state and the Czecho-Slovak state as at present or as ultimately determined.

Austria renounces in favor of the allies all her rights and titles over territories formerly belonging to her.

**THE CZECHO-SLOVAK STATE**—Austria recognizes the independence of the Czecho-Slovak state, including the autonomous territory south of the Carpathians, in conformity with the action already taken by the allies. The exact boundary between Austria and the new state is to be fixed by a field commission.

**THE SERB-CROAT-SLOVENE STATE**—Austria similarly recognizes the independence of the Serb-Croat-Slovene state and renounces her rights and titles. A field commission is to fix the exact boundary. The question of the basin of Klagenfurt is reserved.

**ROUMANIA**—Roumania agrees to a similar treaty for protection of minorities and freedom of transit.

**RUSSIA**—Austria is to recognize the independence of all the territories which formed part of the former Russian empire. She is to accept the annulment of the Brest-Litovsk treaty and of all treaties or agreements concluded since November, 1917, with all

governments or political groups in territory of the former Russian empire.

Austria undertakes to bring her institutions into conformity with the principles of liberty and justice, and acknowledges that the obligations for the protection of minorities are matters of international concern over which the league of nations has jurisdiction. She assures complete protection of life and liberty to all.

All Austrian nationals without distinction of race, language or religion are to be equal before the law.

Austria accepts all arrangements which the allies make with Turkey and Bulgaria.

**OUTSIDE EUROPE**—Austria renounces all rights, titles, and privileges as to her own or her allies' territories to the allies.

The clauses as to Egypt, Morocco, China, and Siam are identical with those of the German treaty except in the case of China.

**MILITARY**—Within three months the Austrian forces shall be reduced to not to exceed 30,000, including officers and depot troops, universal military service abolished, and voluntary enlistment substituted. The army shall be used exclusively for the maintenance of internal order and control of frontiers. All officers must be regulars, to serve until 40 years old; newly appointed to twenty consecutive years of active service. Enlistments must not be for less than twelve consecutive years, including at least six years with the colors. The armament must be reduced according to detailed schedules and all surplus surrendered. The manufacture of all material shall be confined to one single factory, under the control of the state. Importation and exportation of war materials of all kinds is forbidden.

**NAVAL**—All Austro-Hungarian warships, submarines, and vessels are declared to be surrendered to the allies. All warships and submarines under construction shall be broken up. All naval arms, ammunition, and other war material shall be surrendered to the allies.

The wireless station at Vienna is not to be used for three months, but only for commercial purposes under supervision.

**AIR CLAUSES**—Austria may have no military or naval air forces, including dirigibles, must demobilize all existing forces and must surrender wide categories of aviation material.

**REPARATION**—Austria accepts the responsibility of herself and her allies for causing loss and damage to which the Allies have been subjected as a consequence of the war imposed upon them.

While recognizing that Austria's resources will not be adequate to make complete reparation, the Allies request and Austria will make compensation for damage done to civilians and their property, in accordance with categories of damages similar to Germany.

**DAMAGES**—The amount of damage is to be determined by the reparations commission, which will notify Austria before May 1, 1921, of the extent of her liabilities and of the schedule

of payments for the discharge thereof, during a period of thirty years. It will bear in mind the diminutions of Austria's resources and capacity for payment.

As immediate reparation Austria shall pay during 1919, 1920, and the first four months of 1921, in such a manner as provided by the reparations commission, "a reasonable sum which shall be determined by the commission."

**THREE BOND ISSUES**—Three bond issues shall be made, the first before May 1, 1921, without interest, the second at 2½ per cent interest, between 1921 and 1926, and thereafter at 5 per cent, with an additional 1 per cent for amortization, beginning in 1926, and a third at 5 per cent.

**SHIPPING**—Austria cedes all merchant ships and fishing boats within two months to the reparations commission, and 20 per cent of her river fleet.

**ECONOMICS**—Austria will devote her economic resources to the physical restoration of the invaded areas. Austria agrees to deliver within three months specified amounts of animals to Italy and Roumania; also an option as to timber, iron, and magnesite.

She cedes to Italy all cables touching Italy, and to the Allies, the others.

**RECORDS, DOCUMENTS**—Austria will restore all records, documents, objects of antiquity and art, and all scientific and bibliographical material taken away from the invaded or ceded territories.

**FINANCES**—Austria must pay the total cost of the armies of occupation from the armistice, so long as maintained, and may export no gold before May 1, 1921.

Each of the states to which Austrian territory is transferred shall assume part of the Austrian pre-war debt specifically secured on railways, salt mines, and other property.

**FREEDOM OF TRANSIT**—The clauses as to freedom of transit are the same in the Austrian as in the German treaty.

**LOST DOMAINS**—States to which Austrian territory was transferred and states arising from the dismemberment of Austria shall acquire all property within their territories of the old or new Austrian governments. The value is to be assessed by the reparations commission.

**NO COMMERCIAL ADVANTAGES**—Austria renounces all rights to international, financial or commercial organizations in Germany, Hungary, Bulgaria, Turkey, or the former Russian empire.

She agrees to deliver within one month the gold deposited as security for the Ottoman debt, renounce any benefits accruing from the treaties of Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk, and transfer to the Allies all claims against her former allies.

# SUMMARY OF THE TREATY OF PEACE OF POLAND

"The U. S. of America, the British Empire, France, Italy, and Japan, the Allies, on the one hand; and Poland on the other hand;

"Whereas the Allies have by the success of their arms restored to the Polish nation the independence of which it had been unjustly deprived; and

"Whereas on March 30, 1917, Russia assented to the re-establishment of an independent Polish State; and

"Whereas the Polish State, has already been recognized as a sovereign and independent State by the Allies; and

"Whereas under the Treaty of Peace concluded with Germany by the Allies, certain portions of Germany will be incorporated in Poland; and

"Whereas the boundaries of Poland not already laid down are to be subsequently determined by the Allies;

"The U. S. of America, the British Empire, France, Italy, and Japan, on the one hand, confirming their recognition of the Polish State, as a sovereign and independent member of the Family of Nations, and being anxious to ensure the execution of the provisions of Article 93 of the said Treaty of Peace with Germany;

"Poland, on the other hand, desiring to conform her institutions to the principles of liberty and justice, and to give a sure guarantee to the inhabitants of the territory over which she has assumed sovereignty;

"For this purpose the High Contracting Parties represented as follows: The U. S. of America, the British Empire, France, Italy, Japan, and the Polish Republic.

"After having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

**ARTICLE 1.** Poland undertakes that the stipulations contained in Articles 2 to 8 of this Chapter shall be recognized as fundamental laws.

**ARTICLE 2.** Poland assures full and complete protection of life and liberty to all inhabitants without distinction of birth, nationality, language, race, or religion.

"All inhabitants shall be entitled to the free exercise, public or private, of any creed, religion or belief, not inconsistent with public order or public morals.

**ARTICLE 3.** Poland declares to be Polish nationals ipso facto German, Austrian, Hungarian or Russian nationals habitually resident in territory which is or may be recognized as forming part of Poland, but subject to any provisions in the Treaties of Peace with Germany or Austria respectively, relating to persons who became resident in such territory after a specified date.

**ARTICLE 4.** Poland declares to be Polish nationals ipso facto persons of German, Austrian, Hungarian or Russian nationality who were born in the said territory of parents habitually resident there.

"Nevertheless, within two years these persons may make a declaration in the country in which they are resident, stating that they abandon Polish nationality, and they will then cease to be considered as Polish nationals.

**ARTICLE 5.** Poland will put no hindrance in the way of the exercise of the right which the persons concerned have, under the Treaties concluded or to be concluded by the Allies with Germany, Austria, Hungary, or Russia, to choose whether or not they will acquire Polish nationality.

**ARTICLE 6.** All persons born in Polish territory who are not born nationals of another State shall ipso facto become Polish nationals.

**ARTICLE 7.** All Polish nationals shall be equal before the law and shall enjoy the same civil and political rights without distinction as to race, language or religion.

"Differences of religion, creed, or confession shall not prejudice any Polish national in matters relating to the enjoyment of civil or political rights.

"No restriction shall be imposed on the free use by any Polish national of any language in private intercourse, in commerce, in religion, in the press, or in publications of any kind, or at public meetings.

"Adequate facilities shall be given to Polish nationals, of non-

Polish speech for the use of their language, either orally or in writing, before the courts.

**ARTICLE 8.** Polish nationals who belong to racial, religious, or linguistic minorities, shall enjoy the same treatment and security in law and in fact as the other Polish nationals.

**ARTICLE 9.** Poland will provide in the public educational system in towns and districts in which a considerable proportion of Polish nationals of other than Polish speech are residents, adequate facilities for ensuring that in the primary schools the instruction shall be given to the children of such Polish nationals through the medium of their own language. But it shall not prevent the Polish Government from making the teaching of the Polish language obligatory in the said schools.

"The provisions of this Article shall apply to Polish citizens of German speech only in that part of Poland which was German territory on August 1, 1914.

**ARTICLE 10.** Educational committees appointed locally by the Jewish communities of Poland will, subject to the general control of the State, provide for the distribution of the proportional share of public funds allocated to Jewish schools, and for the organization and management of these schools.

**ARTICLE 11.** Jews shall not be compelled to perform any act which constitutes a violation of their Sabbath, nor shall they be placed under any disability by reason of their refusal to attend courts of law or to perform any legal business on their Sabbath, except for the necessary purposes of military service, national defence or the preservation of public order.

"Poland will refrain from ordering or permitting elections, to be held on a Saturday.

**ARTICLE 12.** Poland agrees that the stipulations in the foregoing Article so far as they affect persons belonging to racial, religious or linguistic minorities, constitute obligations of international concern and shall be placed under the guarantee of the League of Nations.

"Poland agrees that any member of the Council of the League of Nations shall have the right to bring to the attention of the Council any infraction, and that the Council may take such action as it may deem proper and effective in the circumstances, and any difference of opinion as to questions of law or fact arising out of these articles between the Polish Government and any of the Allies or any Member of the Council of the League of Nations, shall be held to be a dispute of an international character.

**ARTICLE 13.** Each of the Allied Powers on the one part and Poland on the other shall be at liberty to appoint diplomatic representatives to reside in their respective capitals, but shall not enter upon their duties until they have been admitted in the usual manner, and shall enjoy all the facilities and immunities of every kind.

**ARTICLE 14.** Pending the establishment of an import tariff by the Polish Government, goods originating in the Allied States shall not be subject to any higher duties on importation into Poland than the rates of duty applicable to goods of the same kind under either the German, Austro-Hungarian or Russian Customs Tariffs on July 1, 1914.

**ARTICLE 15.** Poland will make no treaty, convention or arrangement which will prevent her from joining in any general agreement for the equitable treatment of the commerce of other States that may be concluded under the League of Nations within five years.

"Poland will extend to the Allies any favors or privileges in customs matters which she may grant during five years to any State with which since August, 1914, the Allies have been at war.

**ARTICLE 16.** Pending the agreement referred to above, Poland will treat on the same footing as national vessels the vessels of all the Allies which accord similar treatment to Polish vessels.

"By way of exception from this provision, the right of Poland or of any other Allied State to confine her maritime coasting trade to national vessels is expressly reserved.

**ARTICLE 17.** Pending the conclusion under the League of Nations of a Convention to secure and maintain freedom of communications and of transit, Poland accords freedom of transit

to or from any Allied State over Polish territory, including territorial waters.

"All charges imposed in Poland on such traffic in transit shall be reasonable. Goods in transit shall be exempt from all customs or other duties. Tariffs for transit traffic across Poland and tariffs between Poland and any Allied Power involving through tickets or waybills shall be established at the request of that Allied Power.

"Freedom of transit will extend to postal, telegraphic, and telephonic services.

"It is agreed that no Allied Power can claim the benefit of these provisions on behalf of any part of its territory in which reciprocal treatment is not accorded.

"If within a period of five years no Convention shall have been concluded under the League of Nations, Poland shall be at liberty at any time thereafter to give twelve months' notice to the Secretary General of the League of Nations to terminate the obligations of this Article.

**ARTICLE 18.** Pending the conclusion of a Convention on the International Régime of waterways, Poland will apply to the river system of the Vistula, the régime applicable to International Waterways set out in the Treaty of Peace with Germany.

**ARTICLE 19.** Poland will adhere within twelve months to the International Conventions specified in Annex I.

"Poland will adhere to any new convention, concluded with the approval of the Council of the League of Nations within five years to replace any of the International instruments specified in Annex I.

"The Polish Government will within twelve months notify the Secretary General of the League of Nations whether or not she desires to adhere to either or both of the International Conventions specified in Annex II.

"Until Poland has adhered to the two Conventions last specified in Annex I, she agrees, on condition of reciprocity, to protect by effective measures the industrial, literary and artistic property of nationals of the Allies.

"Pending her adhesion to the other Conventions specified in Annex I, Poland will secure to the Allies the advantages to which they would be entitled.

**ANNEX I. TELEGRAPHIC AND RADIO-TELEGRAPHIC CONVENTIONS.** International Telegraphic Convention signed at St. Petersburg, July 10-22, 1875.

"Regulations and Tariffs drawn up by the International Telegraph Conference, signed at Lisbon, June 11, 1908.

"International Radio-Telegraphic Convention, July 5, 1912.

**RAILWAY CONVENTIONS.** Conventions and arrangements signed at Bern on Oct. 14, 1890, Sept. 20, 1893, July 16, 1895, June 16, 1898, and Sept. 19, 1906, and the current supplementary provisions made under those Conventions.

"Agreement of May 15, 1886, regarding the sealing of railway trucks subject to customs inspection, and Protocol of May 18, 1907.

"Agreement of May 15, 1886, regarding the technical standardization of railways, as modified on May 18, 1907.

**SANITARY CONVENTION.** Convention of Dec. 3, 1903.

**OTHER CONVENTIONS.** Convention of Sept. 26, 1906; of May 18, 1904 and May 4, 1910; of March 20, 1883, as revised in 1911; of Bern of Sept. 9, 1886, revised at Berlin on Nov. 13, 1908, and completed on March 20, 1914.

**ANNEX II.** Agreement of Madrid of April 14, 1891, revised at Washington in 1911, and of April 14, 1891, revised at Washington in 1911.

**ARTICLE 20.** All rights and privileges accorded by the foregoing Articles to the Allies shall be accorded equally to all States members of the League of Nations.

**ARTICLE 21.** Poland agrees to assume responsibility for such proportion of the Russian public debt and other Russian public liabilities of any kind as may be assigned to her under a special convention between the Allies on the one hand and Poland on the other.

"Done at Versailles, the twenty-eighth day of June, 1919."

# AGREEMENT OF ALLIES REGARDING RHINE DISTRICT, AND PROTOCOL TO TREATY

The Allied and Associated Powers did not insist on making the period of occupation last until the reparation clauses were completely executed, because they assumed that Germany would be obliged to give every proof of her good will and every necessary guarantee before the end of the 15 years' time.

As the cost of occupation involves an equivalent reduction of the amount available for reparations, the Allied and Associated Powers stipulated by Article 431 of the treaty that if before the end of the 15-year period Germany had fulfilled all her obligations under the treaty, the troops of occupation should be immediately withdrawn.

If Germany, at an earlier date, has given proofs of her good will and satisfactory guarantees to assure the fulfillment of her obligations, the Allied and Associated Powers concerned will be ready to come to an agreement between themselves for the earlier termination of the period of occupation.

Now and henceforward in order to alleviate the burden of the reparation bill they agree that as soon as the Allied and Associated Powers concerned are convinced that the conditions of disarmament by Germany are being satisfactorily fulfilled, the annual amount of the sums to be paid by Germany to cover the cost of occupation shall not exceed 240,000,000 marks gold. This provision can be modified if the Allied and Associated Powers agree as to the necessity of such modification.

## PROTOCOL TO GERMAN PEACE TREATY

With a view to indicating precisely the conditions in which certain provisions of the treaty of even date are to be carried out it is agreed by the high contracting parties that:

1. A commission will be appointed by the principal Allied and Associated Powers to supervise the destructions of the fortifications of Heligoland, in accordance with the treaty. This commission will be authorized to decide what portion of the works protecting the coast from sea erosion are to be maintained and what portion must be destroyed.

2. Sums reimbursed by Germany to German nationals to indemnify them in respect of the interests which they may be

found to possess in the railways and mines referred to in the second paragraph of Article 156 shall be credited to Germany against the sums due by way of reparation.

3. The list of persons to be handed over to the Allied and Associated Governments by Germany under the second paragraph of Article 228 shall be communicated to the German Government within a month from the coming into force of the treaty.

4. The Reparation Commission referred to in Article 240 and paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of Annex 4 cannot require trade secrets or other confidential information to be divulged.

5. From the signature of the treaty and within the ensuing four months Germany will be entitled to submit for examination by the Allied and Associated Powers documents and proposals in order to expedite the work connected with reparation and thus to shorten the investigation and accelerate the decisions.

6. Proceedings will be taken against persons who have committed punishable offences in the liquidation of German property, and the Allied and Associated Powers will welcome any information which the German Government can furnish on this subject.



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