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The thoughts and opinions expressed are those of the authors and not necessarily of the U.S. Government,
the U.S. Department of the Navy or the Naval War College.

"Further, in the conditions of peace, laid down in his address to Congress of January 8, 1918, the President declared that invaded territories must be restored as well as evacuated and freed. The Allied Governments feel that no doubt ought to be allowed to exist as to what this provision implies. By it they understand that compensation will be made by Germany for all damages done to the civilian population of the Allies and their property by the aggression of Germany by land, by sea, and from the air.

"I am instructed by the President to say that he is in agreement with the interpretation set forth in the last paragraph of the memorandum above quoted. I am further instructed by the President to request you to notify the German Government that Marshal Foch has been authorized by the Government of the United States and the Allied Governments to receive properly accredited representatives of the German Government, and to communicate to them terms of an armistice."

Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

ROBERT LANSING.

Mr. HANS SULZER,

Minister of Switzerland, in charge of German interests in the United States.

Note recognizing the provisional government of Poland, January 30, 1919.

[Official United States Bulletin, Jan. 30, 1919, p. 1.]

Secretary of State Lansing to Ignace Paderewski.

The President of the United States directs me to extend to you as Prime Minister and Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Provisional Polish Government his sincere wishes for your success in the high office which you have assumed and his earnest hope that the Government of which you are a part will bring prosperity to the Republic of Poland.

It is my privilege to extend to you at this time my personal greetings and officially to assure you that it will be a source of gratification to enter into official relations with you at the earliest opportunity to render to your country such aid as is possible at this time as it enters upon a new cycle of independent life, will be in full accord with that spirit of friendliness which has in the past animated the American people in their relations with your countrymen.

URUGUAY.

Decree requiring radiotelegraphy on vessels, January 13, 1912.

Considering that wireless telegraphy presents for navigation not only a useful service, but principally a medium for aid of great importance in cases of accident, etc., it is decreed:

ARTICLE I.—After May 1, 1912, all vessels carrying passengers between the ports of the Republic and foreign ports, shall be equipped with radiotelegraphic installations.

ART. II.—Such installations shall be of sufficient strength to receive and transmit messages for a distance of at least 62 miles on river vessels, and 248.5 miles on ocean-going vessels.

ART. III.—The installations shall be kept in good working order, for communicating with stations in the Republic.

ART. IV.—The stations shall be in charge of persons competent to operate radiotelegraphic apparatus.

ART. V.—The service of the stations shall conform, in every respect, to the conditions established at the Berlin International Radiotelegraphic Convention.

ART. VI.—Prior to the decree becoming operative, agents of shipping companies shall inform the inspection general of wireless telegraph national service the characteristics, system, power, etc., of the wireless apparatus installed on vessels owned by the companies they represent.

ART. VII.—After this decree becomes operative, vessels which have not complied with its provisions shall not be granted dispatch to carry passengers in the ports of Uruguay.

ART. VIII.—A similar penalty shall be applied to vessels not keeping their radiotelegraphic apparatus in proper order.

ART. IX.—The inspection general of the wireless telegraph national service is charged with enforcing this decree.

ART. X.—Let this be communicated to interested parties, and published, etc.

BATLLE Y ORDONEZ.

MONTEVIDEO, *January 8, 1912.*

FREDERIC W. GODING,
Consul.

MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY, *January 13, 1912.*

Decree requisitioning German vessels, September 14, 1917.

MONTEVIDEO, *September 14, 1917.*

DEPARTMENT FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, WAR DEPARTMENT AND NAVY
DEPARTMENT.

Considering that rumors have reached the executive power that some of the German ships anchored in the port of Montevideo were to be sunk, an event, which if allowed to take place would seriously damage the service of the port;

Considering that it is the duty of the executive power to safeguard the interests of his country and avoid such an event by taking the necessary police measures of a preventive character, as dictated by motives of public safety;

Considering that such a step should not be construed as an aggression against the nation to whom the said ships pertain;

The President of the Republic decrees:

1. The captain of ports will place an armed guard on all interned German ships, in order to prevent any prejudicial acts being committed either against the ships or against the port of Montevideo.

2. This decree to be communicated and published.

(Signed) VIERA.
BALTSAR BRUN.
A. GAYE.