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delegate of the Minister of Marine to the commission on the modification of prohibitions of export. This commission will give the authority for the transfer of flag.

L. LACAZE,
Minister of Marine.

*Recognition of independence of Czecho-Slovaks, June 30, 1918.*¹

[New York Times, Current History, 8 (pt. 2), 489.]

M. Pichon, French Minister of Foreign Affairs to Czecho-Slovak National Council.

At the moment when the first unity of the autonomous Czecho-slovak Army of France is preparing to quit its quarters and, having received its flag, to proceed to man a sector amidst its French brothers in arms, the Government of the Republic deems it equitable and necessary to proclaim the rights of your Nation to independence. * * * For long centuries the Czecho-Slovak Nation possessed the incomparable blessing of independence. It was deprived of it by the violence of the Hapsburgs allied with Germanic princes. The historic rights of nations are imprescriptible. It is for the defense of these rights that France, attacked, is fighting to-day, together with her allies. The cause of the Czechs is specially dear to it. * * *

In the name of the Government of the Republic, I express the sincerest and warmest wishes that the Czecho-Slovak State may soon become by the common efforts of all the allies, in close union with Poland and the Jugo-Slav State, an impassable barrier to Germanic aggression and a factor of peace in a Europe reconstructed according to the principles of justice and the right of nationalities.

GERMANY.

SOJOURN OF VESSELS.

Regulations regarding the admission and treatment of war vessels and prizes of belligerents in the harbors and waters of the German coast and the German colonies, May 14, 1913.

1. With reference to the admission of warships, there shall apply articles 1 to 3 of the "Regulations regarding the admission and treatment of foreign warships in the harbors and waters of the German coast" of May 24, 1910.

ARTICLE 1.

War vessels (warships and war craft) of foreign powers require no special permission for calling at fortified and unfortified German harbors and river mouths and for the navigation of inland waters. Nevertheless a notice of the impending visit must be transmitted in good time through diplomatic channels.

Without this, foreign war vessels, with the exception of the cases given in article 2, may neither cross the outermost line of defense (fortification) nor stop in roads, harbors, river mouths, or inland waters. (With reference to the use of the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal, see article 3.)

¹ Recognition by United States, Sept. 3, 1918, *infra* p. 209.

The number of war vessels belonging to the same foreign nation that are permitted to stop at the same time in a fortified or unfortified harbor, etc., is, as a rule, limited to three. Exceptions require permission requested through diplomatic channels.

ARTICLE 2.

The foregoing regulations do not apply.

(a) To vessels that have on board sovereigns, members of families of sovereigns, presidents of republics or their suites, or ambassadors or envoys to the courts of His Majesty the Kaiser;

(b) To vessels which have been obliged by danger of sea or by accident to stop in a German harbor, etc.

ARTICLE 3.

For passage through the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal foreign war vessels require previous permission transmitted through diplomatic channels. In case a previous notice through diplomatic channels is not possible, it is to be communicated without delay through the local authorities.

2. Commissioned pilots may be granted ("zugestanden") only for a direct trip from the sea into a harbor, or for a direct trip from the harbor to the open sea.

3. In the waters under German sovereignty war vessels of belligerents are obliged to refrain from all hostilities including capture, interception, and the practice of the right of search. Neither may they hold any prize court therein.

4. Within the ports and roads they may repair injuries only to such an extent as is necessary for their safety of navigation, but they may neither repair, strengthen, or increase their military stores or armament, nor enlarge their complements, nor in any other way heighten their military power.

5. At each visit they may replenish their supplies of coal to the full capacity of their bunkers. They may also increase their stores of food and drink and of anything else necessary for their peaceable operation of the ship.

6. They must leave waters under German sovereignty 14 days at the latest after their arrival therein or, in case they have to remain longer in order to carry out such work as is specified in article 4, immediately after the completion of the said work.

In case the weather should make it impossible for them to leave then, or in case the conditions set forth in article 9 should come into effect, permission to remain will be extended for the necessary length of time.

7. In the harbors which are situated in the immediate neighborhood of the seat of war,¹ article 6 applies with the sole change that the words "24 hours" shall be substituted for "14 days."

8. The provisions of articles 6 and 7 do not apply to war vessels which are engaged exclusively in religious, scientific, or philanthropic work.

9. If there should be present simultaneously in the harbor or roadstead war vessels of both belligerents, at least 24 hours must elapse

¹ When the case arises the Imperial Chancellor will enumerate the ports here indicated.

between the departure of ships of one belligerent and that of ships of the other. In case both parties have at the outset chosen the same day for departure, the order of their departure shall be determined by that of their arrival.

Warships of a belligerent may not leave a harbor or a roadstead less than 24 hours after the departure of a merchant vessel flying the flag of the enemy of the said belligerent.

10. Prizes may put in only:

(a) On account of unseaworthiness, or bad weather, or on account of deficiency in fuel or supplies, in which cases they must leave again as soon as the cause that justified their putting in has been removed.

(b) When they are to be allowed to remain in the harbor until the prize court has made its decision, in which case they must be given over to the neutral German authorities for safekeeping.

Issued at the New Palace, May 14, 1913.

WILHELM I. R.

VON BETHMANN HOLLWEG.

WAR MEASURES.

*War zone declaration, November 23, 1917.*¹

[Official.]

BERLIN, *November 20, 1917.*

The following communication has been sent to the allied, neutral, and enemy States:

Supplement to the German blockade declaration of January 31, 1917.

I. In complementing the declaration of blockade of January 31, 1917, the barred waters will be extended from the 22d of November as follows:

1. *Barred waters around England.*—The border of the barred waters around England and France runs from the end of points of the Belgian-Dutch boundary line over point 51° 35' north, 2° 57' east to 52° 2' north, 3° 52' east to 52° 28' north, 4° 22' east to 52° 40' north, 4° 25' east to 52° 40' north, 3° 40' east to 54° 45' north, 3° 40' east to 55° 10' north, 4° east to 56° north, 4° 50' east, further along on the longitude degree 4° 50' east along to the point in 10 miles distance from the Utfire Lighthouse, then on a circle at 10 sea miles distance west around the said lighthouse to the intersecting point of the connecting line, Utfire Lighthouse, to the point 62° north 0° 0' eastern longitude and 62° north 5° west to a point 3 sea miles south of the south point of the Faroe Islands. From there over 62° north, 10° west to 61° north, 15° west to 55° north, 30° west to 47° north, 30° west to 43° north, 15° west, then on the degree of latitude 43° north along to a point 20 sea miles along the Spanish north coast to the French-Spanish border.

2. *New barred waters.*—On the enemy bases at the Azores, the boundary runs over the following points: From 39° north, 17° west to 44° north, 27° 45' west to 44° north, 34° west to 42° 30' north, 37°

¹ For other war zone declarations; see International Law Documents, 1917, p. 107.

west to 57° north, 37° west to 30° north, 26° west to 34° north, 20° west to the point of beginning.¹

3. *Barred waters in the Mediterranean.*—The channel left open in the former declaration is now included in the barred waters.

II. Security against the employment of the military procedure in the following waters included in the barred waters heretofore can only be guaranteed from the 1st of January, 1918:

First area, between—

Point 52° 40' north, 4° 0' east.

Point 52° 40' north, 3° 45' east.

Point 54° 45' north, 3° 40' east.

Point 55° 10' north, 4° 0' east.

Second area, between—

The terminal point of the Belgian-Dutch boundary line.

Point 51° 35' north, 3° 52' east, and the intersecting point of the connecting line between the last-mentioned point; and Point 52° 2' north, 3° 52' east, with the blockade boundaries fixed heretofore off the Dutch coast.

III. Neutral ships and ships of the Belgian Relief Commission which are at the time of the publication of this declaration in ports belonging to the new blockaded waters are permitted to leave unmolested their ports, taking the shortest route, providing they start before the 29th of November.

Care has been taken that no military action will be taken against neutral ships and ships of the Belgian Relief Commission which have run into the forbidden zones without having a knowledge of the publication of this declaration.

It is urgently requested to warn neutral shipping with all available means and to direct them off the forbidden zones.

Regulations, enemy character of vessels, July 16, 1917.²

In further retaliation of the orders of England and her allies in regard to international law at sea, I approve for the present war of the following change in the prize rules:

A neutral ship is to be considered and treated as an enemy ship if the property of the same (Eigenthum) is wholly or for the greatest part owned by citizens of enemy states, or if it has been chartered by an enemy government, or if it has been placed on the seas in the interest of the enemies conduct of war.

As citizens of enemy states in the sense of this ordinance are also to be considered judicial persons or societies of other countries which

¹ For other war zone declarations, see International Law Documents, 1917, p. 115.

² Amendment to Arts. 11 and 55c, of German Prize Code, Sept. 30, 1909, published in Reichsgesetzblatt, Aug. 3, 1914, No. 50. (English translation, Hertslet, Commercial Treaties, 1915.) This code was amended, Oct. 18, Nov. 23, and Dec. 14, 1914, and Apr. 18, 1915. (See United States, Diplomatic Correspondence with Belligerent Governments, May 27, 1915, p. 30.)

have their seat in enemy countries. It will be considered as equal to location in an enemy country if the capital belongs overwhelmingly to citizens of enemy countries, or if the management is carried on by enemy citizens or is directed from or controlled by an enemy country. The same holds good if the fact has been established that capital or other means to carry on the business is contributed from citizens of enemy countries or from enemy countries themselves.

WILHELM.

Notice of defensive sea area around German Bay, March 17, 1918.

BERLIN, March 17, 1918.

The German Admiralty has published the following warning:

In consequence of the conduct of British naval forces in the waters around the German Bay declared to be barred by England, the German Government sees herself compelled to take measures which makes neutral shipping in these waters very dangerous. Neutral shipping is therefore urgently warned to stay away from these waters with the statement that the German Government will not guarantee for the consequences, except it is done in conformity with special directions which have to be obtained from the German Government in each individual case. The boundaries of the waters in question are: From the point of intersection of latitude $57^{\circ} 8'$ north, with the Danish territorial boundary, over point $57^{\circ} 8'$ north, 6° east, 56° north, $4^{\circ} 17'$ east, $58^{\circ} 29'$ north, $4^{\circ} 4'$ east, 53° east, $4^{\circ} 10'$ east, to the intersection point of latitude 53° with the Dutch sovereignty lines.

Regulations, enemy character of vessels, April 21, 1918.¹

In case conditions do not point to the contrary a neutral ship must be considered as sailing in enemy war interests, when the country, the flag of which the vessel has a right to fly, has made an agreement with an enemy country relating to the cession of tonnage, or when the greater portion of the navigating commercial fleet of the country in question is in the service of the enemy.

RECOGNITION OF INTERNATIONAL STATUS.

Recognition of independence of Russian Poland, November 4, 1916.²

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF WARSAW:

His Majesty, the German Emperor, and his Majesty, the Austrian Emperor and Apostolic King of Hungary, sustained by their firm confidence in the final victory of their arms, and guided by the wish to lead to a happy future the Polish districts which, by their brave armies

¹ Amendment of regulations, July 16, 1917, supra, p. 52.

² A similar proclamation was published by the Austro-Hungarian governor general at Lublin. By proclamation, Sept. 12, 1917, Germany and Austria transferred authority in Poland to a regency. (New York Times, Current History, 7 (pt. 1):29.)

were snatched with heavy sacrifices from Russian power, have agreed to form from these districts an independent State, with a hereditary monarchy and a constitution. The more precise regulation of the frontiers of the Kingdom of Poland remains reserved.

In union with both the Allied Powers the new Kingdom will find the guarantees which it desires for the free development of its strength. In its own army the glorious traditions of the Polish Army of former times and the memory of our brave Polish fellow-combatants in the great war of the present time will continue to live. Its organization, training, and command will be regulated by mutual agreement. The allied monarchs confidently hope that their wishes for the State and national development of the Kingdom of Poland will now be fulfilled with the necessary regard to the general political conditions of Europe and to the welfare and security of their own country and peoples.

The great western neighbors of the Kingdom of Poland will see with pleasure arise again and flourish at their eastern frontier a free and happy State rejoicing in its national life.

By order of His Majesty, the German Emperor:

VON BESELER, *Governor General.*

Recognition of Ukrainian Republic, February 9, 1918.¹

[New York Times, Current History, 7 (pt. 2):433.]

Statement of Dr. von Kuhlmann, President of Conference at Brest-Litovsk.

Gentlemen, none of you will be able to close his eyes to the historical significance of this hour, at which the representatives of the four allied powers are met with the representatives of the Ukrainian People's Republic to sign the first peace attained in this world war.² This peace, signed with your young State, which has emerged from the stress of the great war, gives special satisfaction to the representatives of the allied delegation. May this peace be the first of a series of blessed conclusions—peace blessed both for the allied powers and for the Ukrainian People's Republic, for the future of which we all cherish the best wishes.

Recognition of independence of Lithuania, March 24, 1918.³

[Official U. S. Bulletin, No. 286, p. 1.]

Note of German Chancellor von Hertling to a delegation of the Lithuanian National Council.

Whereas the Lithuanian National Council, as recognized representatives of the Lithuanian people, on December 11, 1917, declared Lithuania an independent State united with Germany through eternal and close alliances and connections in traffic, monetary, and other fields,

¹ The Ukrainian National Council had issued a proclamation of independence Nov. 20, 1917 (New York Times, Current History, 7 (pt. 2):428), and concluded a treaty of peace with Russia, June 13, 1918 (London Times, June 15, 1918).

² Text of treaty, Feb. 9, 1918. (New York Times, Current History, 7 (pt. 2):435.)

³ The Lithuanian National Council presented claims for recognition of independence to President Wilson May 7, 1918. (Official U. S. Bulletin, No. 303, p. 8.)

and asked Germany's protection and help in reconstruction of the State, we hereby recognize Lithuania as free and independent. The German Empire is prepared to lend Lithuania the required help and, in concert with Lithuania's population, to take the necessary measures. Conventions for the establishment of confederation with the German Empire will be made. The Imperial Government presupposes that the conventions will be to Germany's interest as well as Lithuania's, and Lithuania will take a share of Germany's war burdens, which are promoting Lithuania's emancipation. A formal document of recognition of Lithuania's independence will be forwarded to the National Council.

*Manifesto of German Chancellor concerning abdication of Emperor,
November 9, 1918.*

[Official U. S. Bulletin, No. 460, p. 4.]

NAUEN, *November 9, 1918.*

(Received by Navy Radio Service, Nov. 10, 1918.)

German Chancellor Prince Max von Baden publishes the following manifesto:

Emperor and King has decided to abdicate the throne. Chancellor will remain so long in office until the questions connected with the abdication of Emperor, renunciation of the throne by Crown Prince of German Empire and of Prussia, and of introduction of regency are regulated. He intends to propose to the regent the appointment of Reichstag member Ebert as chancellor and the bringing in of a bill for the immediate proclamation for a general election of a German national constituent assembly which will have the duty of determining the future political form of German people, including those parts of nationalities who should wish to enter within the limits of the State.

(Signed) MAX, PRINCE VON BADEN,
German Chancellor.

TRANSOCEAN, BERLIN, *November 9.*

Act of abdication by German Emperor, November 28, 1918.¹

By the present document I renounce forever my rights to the crown of Prussia and the rights to the German imperial crown. I release at the same time all the officials of the German Empire and Prussia and also all officers and noncommissioned officers and soldiers of the Prussian Navy and Army and of contingents from confederated States from the oath of fidelity they have taken to me as their Emperor, King, and supreme chief.

I expect from them until a new organization of the German Empire exists that they will aid those who effectively hold the power in Germany to protect the German people against the menacing dangers of anarchy, famine, and foreign domination.

Made and executed and signed by our own hand with the imperial seal at Amerongen, November 28.

WILLIAM.

¹ Issued Nov. 30, 1918, by the new German Government "in order to reply to certain misunderstandings which have arisen with regard to the abdication."

ARMISTICE.

Terms of armistice with Allied and Associated Powers, 5 a. m., November 11, 1918.¹

CONVENTION.

Between Marshal FOCH, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armies, acting in the name of the Allied and Associated Powers, with Admiral WEMYSS, First Sea Lord, on the one hand; and

Herr ERZBERGER, Secretary of State, President of the German Delegation,

Count von OBERNDORFF, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary,

Major-General von WINTERFELDT,

Captain VANSELOW (German Navy),

duly empowered and acting with the concurrence of the German Chancellor, on the other hand.

An Armistice has been concluded under the following conditions:

CONDITIONS OF THE ARMISTICE
CONCLUDED WITH GERMANY.

A.—THE WESTERN FRONT.

I. Cessation of hostilities on land and in the air six hours after the signing of the Armistice.

CONVENTION.

Entre le Maréchal FOCH, Commandant en Chef des Armées Alliées, stipulant au nom des Puissances Alliées et Associées, assisté de l'Amiral WEMYSS, First Sea Lord, d'une part; et

M. le Secrétaire d'État ERZBERGER, Président de la Délégation Allemande,

M. l'Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire Comte von OBERNDORFF,

M. le Général Major von WINTERFELDT,

M. le Capitaine de Vaisseau VANSELOW,

munis de pouvoirs réguliers et agissant avec l'agrément du Chancelier Allemand, d'autre part.

Il a été conclu un armistice aux conditions suivantes:

CONDITIONS DE L'ARMISTICE
CONCLU AVEC L'ALLEMAGNE.

A.—SUR LE FRONT D'OCCIDENT.

I. Cessation des hostilités, sur terre et dans les airs, 6 heures après la signature de l'armistice.

¹ *Execution of Armistice terms.*

Nov. 20, 20 German submarines were surrendered.

Nov. 21, German high seas fleet of 9 battleships, 5 battle cruisers, 7 light cruisers, and 50 destroyers surrendered.

Nov. 17, the allied army of occupation began its march for Germany.

Nov. 25, Marshal Foch, with Gens. Guillaumat and Gouraud, entered Strasbourg.

Nov. 29, the Germans began withdrawing across the Rhine.

Dec. 1, the American Army entered Germany.

Dec. 3, British troops crossed the Belgian frontier and entered Germany.

Dec. 13, the armistice was extended until Jan. 17.

Dec. 13, the American Army crossed the Rhine and the French entered Mainz.

Dec. 16, the American Army reached its final objective at Coblenz, and the British formally occupied Cologne.

II. Immediate evacuation of invaded countries—Belgium, France, Luxembourg, as also Alsace-Lorraine,—so ordered as to be completed within 15 days from the signature of the Armistice.

German troops which have not left the above-mentioned territories within the period fixed will become prisoners of war.

Occupation by the Allied and United States forces jointly will keep pace with evacuation of these areas.

All movements of evacuation and occupation will be regulated in accordance with a Note (Appendix I) determined at the time of the signing of the Armistice.

III. Repatriation, beginning at once, to be completed within 15 days, of all inhabitants of the countries above enumerated (including hostages, and persons under trial or convicted).

IV. Surrender in good condition by the German Armies of the following equipment:

- 5,000 guns (to wit 2,500 heavy and 2,500 field),
- 25,000 machine guns,
- 3,000 *Minenwerfer*,
- 1,700 fighting and bombing aeroplanes—primarily all the D.7's and all the night bombing machines.

The above to be delivered *in situ* to the Allied and United States troops in accordance with the detailed conditions laid down in the Note (Appendix I) determined at the time of the signing of the Armistice.

V. Evacuation by the German Armies of the districts on the left

II. Évacuation immédiate des pays envahis—Belgique, France, Luxembourg, ainsi que de l'Alsace-Lorraine,—régulée de manière à être réalisée dans un délai de 15 jours à dater de la signature de l'armistice.

Les troupes allemandes qui n'auront pas évacué les territoires prévus dans les délais fixes seront faites prisonnières de guerre.

L'occupation par l'ensemble des troupes alliées et des États-Unis suivra, dans ces pays, la marche de l'évacuation.

Tous les mouvements d'évacuation ou d'occupation sont réglés par la Note Annexe No. 1, arrêtée au moment de la signature de l'Armistice.

III. Rapatriement, commençant immédiatement et devant être terminé dans un délai de 15 jours, de tous les habitants des pays énumérés ci-dessus (y compris les otages et les prévenus ou condamnés).

IV. Abandon par les Armées Allemandes du matériel de guerre suivant en bon état:

- 5,000 canons (dont 2,500 lourds et 2,500 de campagne),
- 25,000 mitrailleuses,
- 3,000 *Minenwerfer*,
- 1,700 avions de chasse et de bombardement, en premier lieu tous les D.7 et tous les avions de bombardement de nuit,

à livrer sur place aux Troupes des Alliés et des États-Unis,—dans les conditions de détail fixées par la Note Annexe No. 1, arrêtée au moment de la signature de l'Armistice.

V. Évacuation des pays de la rive gauche du Rhin par les

bank of the Rhine. These districts on the left bank of the Rhine shall be administered by the local authorities under the control of the Allied and United States armies of occupation.

The occupation of these territories by Allied and United States troops will be assured by garrisons holding the principal crossings of the Rhine (Mayence, Coblenz, Cologne) together with bridge-heads at these points of a 30-kilometre (about 19 miles) radius on the right bank, and by garrisons similarly holding the strategic points of the regions.

A neutral zone shall be set apart on the right bank of the Rhine between the river and a line drawn parallel to the bridge-heads and to the river, and 10 kilometres ($6\frac{1}{4}$ miles) deep, from the Dutch frontier to the Swiss frontier.

Evacuation by the enemy of the Rhine districts (right and left bank) shall be so ordered as to be completed within a further period of 16 days, in all 31 days after the signing of the Armistice.

All movements of evacuation and occupation will be regulated according to the Note (Appendix I) determined at the time of the signing of the Armistice.

VI. In all territories evacuated by the enemy, all evacuation of inhabitants shall be forbidden; neither damage nor harm shall be to the persons or property of the inhabitants.

No person shall be prosecuted for having taken part in any military measures previous to the signing of the Armistice.

No destruction of any kind shall be committed.

Armées Allemandes. Les pays de la rive gauche du Rhin seront administrés par les autorités locales, sous le contrôle des troupes d'occupation des Alliés et des États-Unis.

Les troupes des Alliés et des États-Unis assureront l'occupation de ces pays par des garnisons tenant les principaux points de passage du Rhin (Mayence, Coblenz, Cologne) avec, en ces points, des têtes de pont de 30 klm. de rayon sur la rive droite,—et des garnisons tenant également les points stratégiques de la région.

Une zone neutre sera réservée, sur la rive droite du Rhin, entre le fleuve et une ligne tracée parallèlement aux têtes de pont et au fleuve, et à 10 klm. de distance, depuis la frontière de Hollande jusqu'à la frontière de la Suisse.

L'évacuation par l'ennemi des pays du Rhin (rive gauche et rive droite) sera réglée de façon à être réalisée dans un délai de 16 nouveaux jours,—soit 31 jours après la signature de l'Armistice.

Tous les mouvements d'évacuation ou d'occupation sont réglés par la Note Annexe No. 1, arrêtée au moment de la signature de l'Armistice.

VI. Dans tous les territoires évacués par l'ennemi, toute évacuation des habitants sera interdite; il ne sera pas apporté aucun dommage ou préjudice à la personne ou à la propriété des habitants.

Personne ne sera poursuivi pour délit de participation à des mesures de guerre antérieures à la signature de l'Armistice.

Il ne sera fait aucune destruction d'aucune sorte.

Military establishments of all kinds shall be delivered intact, as well as military stores of food, munitions, and equipment, which shall not have been removed during the periods fixed for evacuation.

Stores of food for all kinds for the civil population, cattle, &c., shall be left *in situ*.

No measure of a general or official character shall be taken which would have as a consequence the depreciation of industrial establishments or a reduction of their personnel.

VII. Roads and means of communication of every kind, railroads, waterways, roads, bridges, telegraphs, telephones, shall be in no manner impaired.

All civil and military personnel at present employed on them shall remain so employed.

5,000 complete locomotives, 150,000 wagons in good working order, with all necessary spare parts and fittings, shall be delivered to the Associated Powers within the period fixed in Appendix No. II the total of which shall not exceed 31 days.

5,000 motor lorries are also to be delivered in good condition within 36 days.

The railways of Alsace-Lorraine shall be handed over within 31 days, together with all personnel and material belonging to the organization of this system.

Further, working material in the territories on the left bank of the Rhine shall be left *in situ*.

All stores of coal and material for upkeep of permanent way, signals, and repair shops shall be left *in situ* and kept in an efficient

Les installations militaires de toute nature seront livrées intactes;—de même les approvisionnements militaires, vivres, munitions, équipements, qui n'auront pas été emportés dans les délais d'évacuation fixés.

Les dépôts de vivres de toute nature pour la population civile, bétail etc., devront être laissés sur place.

Il ne sera pris aucune mesure générale ou d'ordre officiel ayant pour conséquence une dépréciation des établissements industriels ou une réduction dans leur personnel.

VII. Les voies et moyens de communication de toute nature, voies ferrées, voies navigables, routes, ponts, télégraphes, téléphones, ne devront être l'objet d'aucune détérioration.

Tout le personnel civil et militaire, actuellement utilisé, y sera maintenu.

Il sera livré aux Puissances Associées: 5,000 machines montées et 150,000 wagons, en bon état de roulement et pourvus de tous rechanges et agrès nécessaires, dans les délais dont le détail est fixé à l'Annexe No. 2 et dont le total ne devra pas dépasser 31 jours.

Il sera également livré 5,000 camions automobiles en bon état, dans un délai de 36 jours.

Les chemins de fer d'Alsace-Lorraine, dans un délai de 31 jours, seront livrés, dotés de tout le personnel et matériel affectés organiquement à ce réseau.

En outre, le matériel nécessaire à l'exploitation dans les pays de la rive gauche du Rhin sera laissé sur place.

Tous les approvisionnements en charbon et matières d'entretien,

state by Germany, as far as the means of communication on the left bank of the Rhine are concerned.

All lighters taken from the Allies shall be restored to them. The Note attached as Appendix I defines the details of these measures.

VIII. The German Command must reveal, within 48 hours after the signing of the Armistice, all mines or delay-action engines laid within the territories evacuated by the German troops, and shall facilitate their discovery and destruction.

Further the German Command shall reveal all destructive measures that may have been taken (such as poisoning or pollution of wells, springs, &c.). All the foregoing under penalty of reprisals.

IX. The right of requisition shall be exercised by the Allied and United States Armies in all occupied territories, except payment to those who are entitled thereto.

The upkeep of the troops of occupation in the Rhine districts (excluding Alsace-Lorraine) shall be charged to the German Government.

X. The immediate repatriation, without reciprocity, according to detailed conditions which shall be fixed, of all Allied and United States prisoners of war, including those under trial and already convicted. The Allied Powers and the United States of America shall be able to dispose of these prisoners as they think fit. This con-

en matériel de voies, de signalisation et d'ateliers, seront laissés sur place.—Ces approvisionnements seront entretenus par l'Allemagne, en ce qui concerne l'exploitation des voies de communication des pays de la rive gauche du Rhin.

Tous les chalands enlevés aux Alliés leur seront rendus. La Note Annexe No. 1 règle le détail de ces mesures.

VIII. Le Commandement Allemand sera tenu de signaler, dans un délai de 48 heures après la signature de l'Armistice, toutes les mines ou dispositifs à retard agencés sur les territoires évacués par les troupes allemandes, et d'en faciliter la recherche et la destruction.

Il signalera également toutes les dispositions nuisibles qui auraient pu être prises (tel qu'empoisonnement ou pollution de sources et de puits, etc.).—Le tout sous peine de représailles.

IX. Le droit de réquisition sera exercé par les Armées des Alliés et des États-Unis dans tous les territoires occupés, sauf règlement de comptes avec qui de droit.

L'entretien des troupes d'occupation des pays du Rhin (non compris l'Alsace-Lorraine) sera à la charge du Gouvernement Allemand.

X. Rapatriement immédiat, sans réciprocité, dans des conditions de détail à régler, de tous les prisonniers de guerre, y compris les prévenus et condamnés, des Alliés et des États-Unis.—Les Puissances Alliées et les États-Unis pourront en disposer comme bon leur semblera. Cette condition annule les conventions antérieures au sujet

dition annuls all previous conventions regarding prisoners of war, including that of July 1918, now being ratified.¹ However, the repatriation of German prisoners of war interned in Holland and Switzerland shall continue as heretofore. The repatriation of German prisoners of war shall be settled at the conclusion of the peace preliminaries.

XI. Sick and wounded who cannot be removed from territory evacuated by the German forces shall be cared for by German personnel, who will be left *in situ* with the necessary material.

B.—CLAUSES RELATING TO THE EASTERN FRONTIERS OF GERMANY.

XII. All German troops at present in any territory which, before the war, formed part of Austria-Hungary, Roumania, or Turkey shall withdraw within the frontiers of Germany as they existed on August 1st, 1914. All German troops at present in territories which before the war formed part of Russia must likewise return to within the frontiers of Germany as above defined as soon as the Allies shall think the moment suitable, account being taken of the internal situation of these territories.

XIII. Evacuation by German troops to begin at once; and all German instructors, prisoners, and

de l'échange des prisonniers de guerre, y compris celle de Juillet 1918 en cours de ratification. Toutefois, le rapatriement des prisonniers de guerre allemands, internés en Hollande et en Suisse, continuera comme précédemment.—Le rapatriement des prisonniers de guerre allemands sera réglé à la conclusion des préliminaires de paix.

XI. Les malades et blessés évacuables, laissés sur les territoires évacués par les Armées Allemandes, seront soignés par du personnel allemand, qui sera laissé sur place avec le matériel nécessaire.

B.—DISPOSITIONS RELATIVES AUX FRONTIÈRES ORIENTALES DE L'ALLEMAGNE.

XII. Toutes les troupes allemandes qui se trouvent actuellement dans les territoires qui faisaient partie avant la guerre de l'Autriche-Hongrie, de la Roumanie, de la Turquie, doivent rentrer immédiatement dans les frontières de l'Allemagne telles qu'elles étaient au 1^{er} août 1914. Toutes les troupes allemandes qui se trouvent actuellement dans les territoires qui faisaient partie avant la guerre de la Russie devront également rentrer dans les frontières de l'Allemagne définies comme ci-dessus, dès que les Alliés jugeront le moment venu, compte tenu de la situation intérieure de ces territoires.

XIII. Mise en train immédiate de l'évacuation par les troupes allemandes et du rappel de tous les

¹ Agreements concerning prisoners of war, Great Britain-Germany, British Parliamentary Papers, Misc. No. 20 (1918); United States-Germany, Nov. 11, 1918, Official U. S. Bulletin, Jan. 11, 1919, p. 10.

civilian as well as military agents now on the territory of Russia (frontiers as existing on August 1st, 1914) to be recalled.

XIV. German troops to cease at once all requisitions and seizures, and any other coercive measure with a view to obtaining supplies intended for Germany in Roumania and Russia (frontiers as existing on August 1st, 1914).

XV. Denunciation of the treaties of Bukarest and Brest-Litovsk and of the supplementary treaties.

XVI. The Allies shall have free access to the territories evacuated by the Germans on their Eastern frontier, either through Danzig or by the Vistula, in order to convey supplies to the populations of those territories and for the purpose of maintaining order.

C.—EAST AFRICA.

XVII. Evacuation of all German forces operating in East Africa within a period specified by the Allies.

D.—GENERAL CLAUSES.

XVIII. Repatriation without reciprocity, within a maximum period of one month, in accordance with detailed conditions hereafter to be fixed, of all interned civilians including hostages and persons under trial and convicted who may be subjects of other Allied or Associated States other than those mentioned in Clause III.

Financial Clauses.

XIX. With the exception of any future concessions and claims by the Allies and United States of America:

instructeurs, prisonniers et agents civils et militaires allemandes se trouvant sur les territoires de la Russie (dans les limites du 1^{er} août 1914).

XIV. Cessation immédiate par les troupes allemandes de toutes réquisitions, saisies ou mesures coercitives, en vue de se procurer des ressources à destination de l'Allemagne, en Roumanie et en Russie (dans leurs limites du 1^{er} août 1914).

XV. Renonciation au Traité de Bucarest et de Brest-Litovsk et traités complémentaires.

XVI. Les Alliés auront libre accès aux territoires évacués par les Allemands sur les frontières orientales, soit par Dantzig, soit par la Vistule, afin de pouvoir ravitailler les populations et dans le but de maintenir l'ordre.

C.—DANS L'AFRIQUE ORIENTALE.

XVII. Évacuation de toutes les forces allemandes opérant dans l'Afrique Orientale dans un délai réglé par les Alliés.

D. CLAUSES GÉNÉRALES.

XVIII. Rapatriement sans réciprocité, dans le délai maximum d'un mois, dans des conditions de détail à fixer, de tous les internés civils, y compris les otages, les prévenus ou condamnés, appartenant à des Puissances Alliées ou Associées autres que celles énumérées à l'article III.

Clauses financières

XIX. Sous réserve de toute revendication et réclamation ultérieures de la part des Alliés et des États-Unis:

Repair of damage done.

While the Armistice lasts no public securities shall be removed by the enemy which can serve as a pledge to the Allies for the recovery of war losses.

Immediate restitution of the cash deposit in the National Bank of Belgium, and, in general, immediate return of all documents, specie, stock, shares, paper money, together with plant for the issue thereof, affecting public or private interests in the invaded countries.

Restitution of the Russian and Rumanian gold yielded to Germany or taken by that Power.

This gold shall be held in trust by the Allies until peace is signed.

E. NAVAL CLAUSES.

XX. Immediate cessation of all hostilities at sea, and definite information to be given as to the position and movements of all German ships.

Notification to be given to neutrals that freedom of navigation in all territorial waters is given to the Naval and Mercantile Marines of the Allied and Associated Powers, without raising questions of neutrality.

XXI. All Naval and Mercantile Marine prisoners of war of the Allied and Associated Powers in German hands to be returned, without reciprocity.

XXII. The surrender at the ports specified by the Allies and the United States of all submarines at present in existence (including all submarine cruisers and minelayers), with armament and

Réparation des dommages.

Pendant la durée de l'armistice il ne sera rien distrait par l'ennemi des valeurs publiques pouvant servir aux Alliés de gages pour le recouvrement des réparations de guerre.

Restitution immédiate de l'encaisse de la Banque Nationale de Belgique et en général remise immédiate de tous documents, espèces, valeurs (mobilières et fiduciaires, avec le matériel d'émission) touchant aux intérêts publics et privés dans les pays envahis.

Restitution de l'or russe ou roumain pris par les Allemands ou remis à eux.

Cet or sera pris en charge par les Alliés jusqu'à la signature de la paix.

E.—CLAUSES NAVALES.

XX. Cessation immédiate de toute hostilité sur mer et indication précise de l'emplacement et des mouvements des bâtiments allemands.

Avis donné aux Neutres de la liberté concédée à la navigation des marines de guerre et de commerce des Puissances Alliées et Associées dans toutes eaux territoriales sans soulever de questions de neutralité.

XXI. Restitution, sans réciprocité, de tous les prisonniers de guerre des marines de guerre et de commerce des Puissances Alliées et Associées au pouvoir des Allemands.

XXII. Livraison aux Alliés et aux États-Unis de tous les sous-marins (y compris tous les croiseurs sous-marins et tous les mouilleurs de mines) actuellement existants, avec leur armement et équipe-

equipment complete. Those which cannot put to sea shall be denuded of crew and equipment, and shall remain under the supervision of the Allies and the United States. Submarines ready to put to sea shall be prepared to leave German ports immediately on receipt of wireless order to sail to the port of surrender, the remainder to follow as early as possible. The conditions of this article shall be completed within 14 days of the signing of the Armistice.

XXIII. The German surface warships, which shall be designated by the Allies and the United States of America, shall forthwith be dismantled and thereafter interned in neutral ports, or, failing them, Allied ports, to be designated by the Allies and the United States of America. They shall remain there under the surveillance of the Allies and the United States of America, only care and maintenance parties being left on board.

The vessels designated by the Allies are: ¹

ment complets, dans les ports désignés par les Alliés et les États-Unis. Ceux qui ne peuvent pas prendre la mer seront désarmés de personnel et de matériel et ils devront rester sous la surveillance des Alliés et des États-Unis.

Les sous-marins qui sont prêts pour la mer seront préparés à quitter les ports allemands aussitôt que des ordres seront reçus par T. S. F. pour leur voyage au port désigné de la livraison, et le reste le plus tôt possible.

Les conditions de cet article seront réalisées dans un délai de 14 jours après la signature de l'armistice.

XXIII. Les navires de guerre de surface allemands qui seront désignés par les Alliés et les États-Unis seront immédiatement désarmés, puis internés dans des ports neutres, ou, à leur défaut, dans les ports alliés désignés par les Alliés et les États-Unis.

Ils y demeureront sous la surveillance des Alliés et des États-Unis,—des détachements de gardes étant seuls laissés à bord.

La désignation des Alliés portera sur:

¹ The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, Nov. 16, 1918, published the following as Beilage 2 to the armistice:

"The following ships and vessels of the German Fleet with their complete armament and equipment are to be surrendered to the Allied and United States of America Governments, in ports which will be specified by them, namely:

"Battleships: Third battle squadron: *König, Bayern, Grosser Kurfürst, Kronprinz Wilhelm, Markgraf*. Fourth battle squadron: *Friedrich der Grosse, König Albert, Kaiserin, Prinzregan Luitpold, Kaiser*.

"Battle cruisers: *Hindenburg, Derfflinger, Seydlitz, Moltke, Von der Tann, Mackensen*.

"Light cruisers: *Brummer, Bremse, Köln, Dresden, Emden, Frankfurt, Nürnberg, Wiesbaden*.

"Destroyers: Fifty of the most modern destroyers.

"(Signed) J. FOCH,

"R. E. WEMYSS, Admiral."

(Holland News, 11; 2396; Dec. 2, 1918.)

(See also additional clause, infra p. 75.)

- 6 Battle Cruisers.
- 10 Battle Ships.
- 8 Light Cruisers (of which two shall be mine-layers).
- 50 Destroyers of the most modern type.

All other surface warships (including river craft) are to be concentrated in German Naval bases to be designated by the Allies and the United States of America, completely dismantled, and placed under the supervision of the Allies and the United States of America. The military equipment of all vessels of the Auxiliary Fleet is to be landed. All vessels specified for internment shall be ready to leave German ports seven days after the signing of the Armistice. Directions for the voyage shall be given by wireless.

XXIV. The Allies and the United States of America shall have the right to sweep up all minefields and to destroy obstructions laid by Germany outside German territorial waters, the positions of which are to be indicated.

XXV. Free access to and from the Baltic for the Naval and Mercantile Marines of the Allied and Associated Powers, secured by the occupation of all German forts, fortifications, batteries and defence works of all kinds in all the channels between the Cattegat and the Baltic, and by the sweeping up and destruction of all mines and obstructions within and without German territorial waters, the positions of all such mines and obstructions to be indi-

- 6 croiseurs de bataille.
- 10 cuirassés d'escadre.
- 8 croiseurs légers (dont 2 mouilleurs de mines).
- 50 destroyers des types les plus récents.

Tous les autres navires de guerre de surface (y compris ceux de rivière) devront être réunis et complètement désarmés dans les bases navales allemandes désignées par les Alliés et les États-Unis, et y être placés sous la surveillance des Alliés et des États-Unis.

L'armement militaire de tous les navires de la flotte auxiliaire sera débarqué.

Tous les vaisseaux désignés pour être internés seront prêts à quitter les ports allemands 7 jours après la signature de l'armistice.

On donnera par T. S. F. les directions pour le voyage.

XXIV. Droit pour les Alliés et les États-Unis, en dehors des eaux territoriales allemandes, de draguer tous les champs de mines et de détruire les obstructions placées par l'Allemagne, dont l'emplacement devra leur être indiqué.

XXV. Libre entrée et sortie de la Baltique pour les marines de guerre et de commerce des Puissances Alliées et Associées, assurée par l'occupation de tous les forts, ouvrages, batteries et défense de tout ordre allemands, dans toutes les passes allant du Cattegat à la Baltique, et, par le dragage et la destruction de toutes mines ou obstructions dans et hors les eaux territoriales allemandes, dont les plans et emplacements exacts seront fournis par l'Allemagne,

cated by Germany, who shall be permitted to raise no question of neutrality.

XXVI. The existing blockade conditions set up by the Allied and Associated Powers are to remain unchanged, German merchant ships found at sea remaining liable to capture. The Allies and United States contemplate the provisioning of Germany during the Armistice as shall be found necessary.

XXVII. All Aerial Forces are to be concentrated and immobilized in German bases specified by the Allies and the United States of America.

XXVIII. In evacuating the Belgian coasts and ports Germany shall abandon *in situ* and intact the port material and material for inland waterways, also all merchant ships, tugs, and lighters, all naval aircraft and air materials and stores, all arms and armaments, and all stores and apparatus of all kinds.

XXIX. All Black Sea ports are to be evacuated by Germany; all Russian warships seized by Germany in the Black Sea are to be handed over to the Allies and the United States of America; all neutral merchant ships seized in the Black Sea are to be released; all warlike and other material of all kinds seized in those ports are to be handed over, and German materials as specified in Clause XXVIII are to be surrendered.

XXX. All merchant ships at present in German hands belonging to the Allied and Associated Powers are to be restored to ports

qui ne pourra soulever aucune question de neutralité.

XXVI. Maintien du blocus des Puissances Alliées et Associées dans les conditions actuelles,—les navires de commerce allemands trouvés en mer restant sujets à capture. Les Alliés et les États-Unis envisagent le ravitaillement de l'Allemagne pendant l'armistice, dans la mesure reconnue nécessaire.

XXVII. Groupement et immobilisation dans les bases allemandes désignées par les Alliés et États-Unis de toutes les forces aériennes.

XXVIII. Abandon par l'Allemagne, sur place et intacts, de tout le matériel de ports et de navigation fluviale, de tous les navires de commerce, remorqueurs, chalands, de tous les appareils, matériel et approvisionnements d'aéronautique maritime, toutes armes, appareils, approvisionnements de toute nature, en évacuant la côte et les ports belges.

XXIX. Évacuation de tous les ports de la Mer Noire par l'Allemagne et remise aux Alliés et aux États-Unis de tous les bâtiments de guerre russes saisis par les Allemands dans la Mer Noire;—libération de tous les navires de commerce neutres saisis;—remise de tout le matériel de guerre ou autre saisi dans ces ports,—et abandon du matériel allemand énuméré à la clause XXVIII.

XXX. Restitution, sans réciprocité, dans des ports désignés par les Alliés et les États-Unis, de tous les navires de commerce

specified by the Allies and the United States of America without reciprocity.

XXXI. No destruction of ships or of materials to be permitted before evacuation, delivery or restoration.

XXXII. The German Government shall formally notify all the neutral Governments, and particularly the Governments of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Holland, that all restrictions placed on the trading of their vessels with the Allied and Associated countries, whether by the German Government or by private German interests, and whether in return for special concessions, such as the export of shipbuilding materials or not, are immediately canceled.

XXXIII. No transfer of German merchant shipping of any description to any neutral flag is to take place after signature of the Armistice.

F.—DURATION OF ARMISTICE.

XXXIV. The duration of the Armistice is to be 36 days, with power of extension. During this period, on failure of execution of any of the above clauses, the Armistice may be repudiated by one of the contracting parties on 48 hours' previous notice. It is understood that failure to execute Articles III and XVIII completely in the period specified is not to give reason for a repudiation of the Armistice, save where such failure is due to malice aforethought.

appartenant aux Puissances Alliées et Associées, actuellement au pouvoir de l'Allemagne.

XXXI. Interdiction de toute destruction de navires ou de matériel avant évacuation, livraison ou restitution.

XXXII. Le Gouvernement allemand notifiera formellement à tous les Gouvernements neutres, et en particulier aux Gouvernements de Norvège, de Suède, du Danemark, et de la Hollande, que toutes les restrictions imposées au trafic de leurs bâtiments avec les Puissances Alliées et Associées, soit par le Gouvernement allemand lui-même, soit par des entreprises allemandes privées, soit en retour de concessions définies, comme l'exportation de matériaux de construction navals, ou non, sont immédiatement annulées.

XXXIII.—Aucun transfert de navires marchands allemands de toute espèce sous un pavillon neutre quelconque ne pourra avoir lieu après la signature de l'Armistice.

F.—DURÉE DE L'ARMISTICE.

XXXIV. La durée de l'Armistice est fixée à 36 jours, avec faculté de prolongation.

Au cours de cette durée l'Armistice peut, si les clauses ne sont pas exécutées, être dénoncé par l'une des parties contractantes, qui devra en donner le préavis 48 heures à l'avance. Il est entendu que l'exécution des Articles III et XVIII ne donnera lieu à dénonciation de l'Armistice pour l'insuffisance d'exécution dans les délais voulus que dans le cas d'une exécution mal intentionnée.

To ensure the execution of the present convention under the most favourable conditions, the principle of a permanent International Armistice Commission is recognized. This Commission will act under the supreme authority of the High Command, military and naval, of the Allied Armies.

The present Armistice was signed on November 11, 1918, at 5 o'clock (French time).

(Signed:)

F. FOCH.	ERZBERGER.
R. E. WEMYSS.	OBERNDORFF.
	WINTERFELDT.
	VANSELOW.

Pour assurer dans les meilleures conditions l'exécution de la présente Convention, le principe d'une Commission d'Armistice Internationale Permanente est admis. Cette Commission fonctionnera sous la haute autorité du Commandement en Chef Militaire et Naval des Armées Alliées.

Le présent Armistice a été signé le 11 Novembre 1918 à 5 heures (cinq heures), heure française.

(Signé:)

F. FOCH.	ERZBERGER.
R. E. WEMYSS.	OBERNDORFF.
	WINTERFELDT.
	VANSELOW.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX No. 1.

I.—*Evacuation of the invaded territories, Belgium, France and Luxembourg, as also of Alsace-Lorraine:*

Shall be carried out in three successive stages according to the following conditions:

1st stage. Evacuation of the territories situated between the existing front and line No. 1 on the enclosed map¹ to be completed within 5 days after the signing of the Armistice.

2nd stage. Evacuation of territories situated between Line No. 1 and Line No. 2 to be carried out within 4 further days (9 days in all after the signing of the Armistice).

3rd stage. Evacuation of the territories situated between Line No. 2 and Line No. 3 to be completed within 6 further days (15 days in all after the signing of the Armistice).

NOTE ANNEXE No. 1.

I.—*Evacuation des pays envahis: Belgique, France, Luxembourg, ainsi que de l'Alsace-Lorraine:*

Se fera en 3 phases successives dans les conditions suivantes:

1^o Phase: Evacuation des territoires situés entre le front actuel et la ligne No. 1 de la carte jointe:—terminée dans un délai de 5 jours après la signature de l'Armistice.

2^o Phase: Evacuation des territoires situés entre la ligne No. 1 et la ligne No. 2:—terminée dans un délai de 4 nouveaux jours (9 jours au total après la signature de l'Armistice).

3^o Phase: Evacuation des territoires situés entre la ligne No. 2 et la ligne No. 3:—terminée dans un délai de 6 nouveaux jours (15 jours au total après la signature de l'Armistice).

¹ Not printed.

Allied and United States troops shall enter these various territories on the expiration of the period allowed to the German troops for the evacuation of each of them.

In consequence the Allied troops will cross the present German front as from the 6th day following the signing of the Armistice, Line No. 1 as from the 10th day, and Line No. 2 as from the 16th day.

II.—*Evacuation of the Rhine district.*

This evacuation will also be carried out in several successive stages:

1. Evacuation of territories situated between Lines 2 and 3 and Line 4 to be completed within 4 further days (19 days in all after the signing of the Armistice).

2. Evacuation of territories situated between Lines 4 and 5 to be completed within 4 further days (23 days in all after the signing of the Armistice).

3. Evacuation of territories situated between Lines 5 and 6 (Line of the Rhine) to be completed within 4 further days (27 days in all after the signing of the Armistice).

4. Evacuation of bridge-heads and of the neutral zone on the right bank of the Rhine to be completed within 4 further days (31 days in all after the signing of the Armistice).

The Allied and United States Army of Occupation shall enter these various territories after the expiration of the period allowed to the German troops for the evacuation of each of them; consequently the Army will cross Line No. 3 20

Des troupes alliées et des États-Unis pénétreront dans ces différents territoires après l'expiration des délais accordés aux troupes allemandes pour l'évacuation de chacun d'eux.

En conséquence:—le front allemand actuel sera franchi par les troupes alliées à partir du 6^e jour qui suivra la signature de l'Armistice.—la ligne No. 1 à partir du 10^e jour;—la ligne No. 2 à partir du 16^e jour.

II.—*Evacuation des pays du Rhin.*

Cette évacuation se fera également en plusieurs phases successives:

1^o) Evacuation des territoires situés entre la ligne 2, 3—et la ligne 4:—terminée dans un délai de 4 nouveaux jours (19 jours au total après la signature de l'Armistice).

2^o) Evacuation des territoires situés entre la ligne 4 et la ligne 5:—terminée dans un délai de 4 nouveaux jours (23 jours au total après la signature de l'Armistice).

3^o) Evacuation des territoires situés entre la ligne 5 et la ligne 6 (ligne du Rhin):—terminée dans un délai de 4 nouveaux jours (27 jours au total après la signature de l'Armistice).

4^o) Evacuation des têtes de pont et de la zone neutre de la rive droite du Rhin.—Terminée dans un délai de 4 nouveaux jours (31 jours au total après la signature de l'Armistice).

Les troupes d'occupation alliées et des États-Unis pénétreront dans ces différents territoires après l'expiration des délais accordés aux troupes allemandes pour l'évacuation de chacun d'eux. En conséquence: la ligne No. 3 sera

days after the signing of the Armistice. It will cross Line No. 4 as from the 24th day after the signing of the Armistice, Line No. 5 as from the 28th day, Line No. 6 (Rhine) as from the 32nd day for the occupation of the bridge-heads.

III.—*Surrender by the German Army of the war material specified by the Armistice.*

This war material shall be surrendered according to the following conditions: the first half before the 10th day, the second half before the 20th day. This material will be handed over to each of the Allied and United States Armies by each tactical group of the German Army in the proportions which may be fixed by the permanent Armistice Commission.

APPENDIX No. 2.

Conditions with reference to means of communication (railways, waterways, roads, river and sea ports, and telegraphs and telephones).

1. All lines of communication as far as the Rhine, inclusive, or comprised, on the right bank of this river, within the bridge-heads occupied by the Allied Armies will be placed under the supreme authority of the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armies, who will have the right to take any measure he may think necessary to assure their occupation and use. All documents relative to communications will be held ready to be handed to him.¹

franchie par elles à partir du 20^e jour qui suivra la signature de l'Armistice; la ligne No. 4 sera franchie par elles à partir du 24^e jour qui suivra la signature de l'Armistice; la ligne No. 5 à partir du 28^e jour; la ligne No. 6 (Rhin) à partir du 32^e jour, pour l'occupation des têtes de pont.

III.—*Livraison par les Armées Allemandes du matériel de Guerre fixé par l'Armistice.*

Ce matériel de guerre devra être livré dans les conditions suivantes: la première moitié avant le 10^e jour; la deuxième moitié avant le 20^e jour. Ce matériel sera remis à chacune des Armées Alliées et des États-Unis, par chacun des Groupements Tactiques de l'Armée Allemande, dans les proportions qui seront fixées par la Commission Permanente d'Armistice.

NOTE ANNEXE No. 2.

Conditions intéressant les voies de communication (voies ferrées, voies navigables, routes, ports fluviaux et maritimes, télégraphes et téléphones).

1. Toutes les voies de communication situées jusqu'au Rhin inclus ou comprises, sur la rive droite de ce fleuve, à l'intérieur des têtes de pont occupées par les Armées Alliées, seront placés sous l'autorité pleine et entière du Commandant en Chef des Armées Alliées, qui aura le droit de prendre toutes les mesures qu'il jugera nécessaires pour en assurer l'occupation et l'exploitation. Tous les documents relatifs aux voies de communication seront tenus prêts à lui être remis.

¹ Instructions for meeting of representatives of both sides, to arrange for the extended operations of the interallied commission of railways in the field and the interallied commission of navigation in the field, and for the taking over the Belgian railroad, waterway, telephone and telegraph systems were published in the London Times, November 14, 1918, p. 6.

2. All the material and all the civil and military personnel at present employed for the maintenance and working of all lines of communication are to be maintained in their entirety upon these lines in all territories evacuated by the German troops.

All supplementary material necessary for the upkeep of these lines of communication in the districts on the left bank of the Rhine will be supplied by the German Government throughout the duration of the Armistice.

3. *Personnel.*—The French and Belgian personnel belonging to the services of the lines of communication, whether interned or not, are to be returned to the French and Belgian Armies during the 15 days following the signing of the Armistice. The personnel belonging to the organization of the system controlled by the Alsace-Lorraine railways are to be maintained or reinstated in such a way as to ensure the working of the system.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armies will have the right to make all changes and substitutions that he may desire in the personnel of the lines of communication.

4. *Material*—(a) *Rolling Stock.*—The rolling stock handed over to the Allied Armies in the zone comprised between the present front and Line No. 3, not including Alsace-Lorraine, will be of value at least equal to 5,000 locomotives, 150,000 wagons. This surrender will be carried out within the period fixed by Clause 7 of the Armistice, and under conditions the details of which shall be fixed

2. Tout le matériel et tout le personnel civil et militaire utilisés actuellement pour l'entretien et l'exploitation des voies de communication seront maintenus intégralement sur ces voies, dans tous les territoires évacués par les troupes allemandes.

Tout le matériel supplémentaire nécessaire pour l'entretien de ces voies de communication dans les pays de la rive gauche du Rhin, sera fourni par le Gouvernement allemand pendant toute la durée de l'armistice.

3. *Personnel.*—Le personnel français et belge appartenant au service des voies de communication, qu'il soit interne ou non, sera remis aux Armées françaises et belges dans les 15 jours suivant la signature de l'armistice.

Le personnel affecté organiquement au réseau exploité par les chemins de fer d'Alsace-Lorraine sera maintenu ou remis en place de façon à assurer l'exploitation du réseau.

Le Commandant en Chef des Armées Alliées aura le droit de faire dans le personnel des voies de communication toutes les mutations et tous les remplacements qui lui conviendront.

4. *Matériel*—(a) *Matériel roulant.*—Le matériel roulant remis aux Armées Alliées dans la zone comprise entre le front actuel et la ligne N° 3 non compris l'Alsace-Lorraine, sera d'une importance au moins égale à: 5,000 locomotives, 150,000 wagons. Cette livraison sera effectuée, dans les délais fixés par la clause 7 de l'Armistice, et dans des conditions de détail à arrêter par la

by the permanent International Armistice Commission.

All this material is to be in good condition and in working order, with all the ordinary spare parts and fittings. It may be employed together with the regular personnel or with any other upon any part of the railway system of the Allied Armies.

The material necessary for the working of the system controlled by the Alsace-Lorraine railways is to be maintained or replaced for the use of the French Army.

The material to be left *in situ* in the territories on the left bank of the Rhine, as well as that on the inside of the bridge-heads, on the other hand, should permit of the normal working of the railways in these districts.

(b) The material for signal lines, repair shops, material for signalling, machine tools and tool outfits taken from the workshops and dépôts of the French and Belgian lines are to be replaced under conditions the details of which are to be arranged by the permanent International Armistice Commission.

The Allied Armies are to be supplied with railroad material, rails, incidental fittings, plant, bridge building material and wood necessary for the repair of the lines destroyed beyond the present front.

(c) *Combustibles and maintenance material.*—The German Government are to be responsible throughout the duration of the Armistice for the release of combustibles and maintenance material to the dépôts normally working in the territories on the left bank of the Rhine.

Commission d'Armistice Internationale Permanente.

Tout ce matériel sera en bon état d'entretien et de roulement et pourvu de toutes les pièces de rechanges ou agrès usuels. Il pourra être utilisé avec son personnel propre ou tout autre, sur un point quelconque du réseau ferré des Armées Alliées.

Le matériel affecté organiquement au Réseau exploité par les chemins de fer d'Alsace-Lorraine sera maintenu ou remis en place à la disposition de l'Armée Française.

Le matériel à laisser sur place dans les pays de la rive gauche du Rhin ainsi qu'à l'intérieur des têtes de pont d'autre part, devra permettre l'exploitation normale des voies ferrées de ces territoires.

(b) *Matériel de voie de signalisation et d'atelier.*—Le matériel de signalisation, les machines-outils et l'outillage prélevés sur les ateliers, les dépôts des réseaux français et belge, seront remis, dans des conditions de détail à arrêter par la Commission d'Armistice Internationale Permanente. Il sera fourni aux Armées Alliées le matériel de voie, rails, petit matériel, appareils, matériel de pont et les bois nécessaires à la remise en état des lignes détruites au delà du front actuel.

(c) *Combustible et matière d'entretien.*—Pendant la durée de l'Armistice, les combustibles et matières d'entretien seront libérés par les soins du Gouvernement Allemand aux dépôts normalement affectés à l'exploitation dans les pays de la rive gauche du Rhin.

5. *Telegraphic and Telephonic Communications.*—All telegraphic and telephonic lines, all fixed W. T. stations are to be handed over to the Allied Armies with all the civil and military personnel and all their material, including all stores on the left bank of the Rhine.

Supplementary stores necessary for the upkeep of the line are to be supplied throughout the duration of the Armistice by the German Government as and when required.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armies will occupy this line in a military sense, and will ensure its control, and will make all changes and substitutions in personnel which he may think necessary.

He will send back to the German Army all the military personnel who are not in his judgment necessary for the working and upkeep of the railway.

All plans of German telegraphic and telephonic lines are to be handed over to the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armies.

5. *Communications Télégraphiques et Téléphoniques.*—Toutes les lignes télégraphiques et téléphoniques, tous les postes de T. S. F. fixes seront passés aux Armées Alliées avec tout le personnel civil et militaire et tout leur matériel, y compris tous les approvisionnements constitués sur la rive gauche du Rhin.

Les approvisionnements supplémentaires nécessaires pour l'entretien du réseau devront être fournis, pendant la durée de l'armistice, par le Gouvernement Allemand au fur et à mesure des besoins.

Le Commandant en Chef des Armées Alliées occupera ce réseau militairement, en assurera la direction et fera, dans le personnel, tous les remplacements et mutations qu'il jugera utile.

Il renverra à l'Armée Allemande tout le personnel militaire qu'il n'estimera pas nécessaire pour l'exploitation et l'entretien du réseau.

Tous les plans du réseau télégraphique et téléphonique allemand seront remis au Commandant en Chef des Armées Alliées.

Declaration Made by German Plenipotentiaries on Signing Armistice.

German Government will naturally endeavour with all its power to take care that the duties imposed upon it shall be carried out.

The undersigned Plenipotentiaries recognize that in certain points regard has been paid to their suggestions. They can therefore regard the comments made on November 9th on the conditions of the Armistice with Germany and the answer handed to them

Die deutsche Regierung wird selbstverständlich bestrebt sein, mit allen Kräften für die Durchführung der auferlegten Verpflichtungen Sorge zu tragen.

Die unterzeichneten Bevollmächtigten erkennen an, dass in einigen Punkten auf ihre Anregung hin Entgegenkommen gezeigt worden ist. Sie dürfen daher die am 9. November übergebenen Bemerkungen zu den Bedingungen des Waffenstillstands mit

on November 10th as an essential condition of the whole agreement.

They must, however, allow no doubt to exist on the point that in particular the short time allowed for evacuation as well as the surrender of indispensable means of transport threaten to bring about a state of things which without its being the fault of the German Government and the German people may render impossible the further fulfilment of the conditions.

The undersigned Plenipotentiaries further regard it as their duty with reference to their repeated oral and written declaration once more to point out with all possible emphasis that the carrying out of this agreement must throw the German people into anarchy and famine. According to the declarations which preceded the Armistice, conditions were to be expected which while completely ensuring the military situation of our opponents would have ended the sufferings of women and children who took no part in the war.

The German people, which has held its own for fifty months against a world of enemies, will in spite of any force that may be brought to bear upon it preserve its freedom and unity.

A people of 70 millions suffers but does not die.

(Signed) ERZBERGER,
OBERNDORFF,
WINTERFELDT,
VANSELOW.

Deutschland und die ihnen am 10. November überreichte Antwort als einen integrierenden Bestandteil des Gesamtabkommens ansehen.

Sie dürfen aber keinen Zweifel darüber lassen, dass insbesondere die Kürze der Räumungsfristen sowie die Abgabe unentbehrlicher Transportmittel einen Zustand herbeizuführen drohen, der ohne Verschulden der deutschen Regierung und des deutschen Volkes die weitere Erfüllung der Bedingungen unmöglich machen kann.

Die unterzeichneten Bevollmächtigten erachten es ferner für ihre Pflicht, unter Berufung auf ihre wiederholten mündlichen und schriftlichen Erklärungen noch einmal mit allem Nachdruck darauf hinzuweisen, dass die Durchführung dieses Abkommens das deutsche Volk in Anarchie und Hungersnot stürzen muss. Nach den Kundgebungen, die den Waffenstillstand eingeleitet haben, mussten Bedingungen erwartet werden, die bei voller militärischer Sicherung unserer Gegner die Qualen der am Kampfe Unbeteiligten, der Frauen und Kinder, beendet hätten.

Das deutsche Volk, das 50 Monate lang Stand gehalten hat gegen eine Welt von Feinden, wird ungeachtet jeder Gewalt seine Freiheit und Einheit wahren.

Ein Volk von 70 Millionen leidet, aber es stirbt nicht.

(Gezeichnet:) ERZBERGER,
OBERNDORFF,
WINTERFELDT,
VANSELOW.

TEXT OF CONDITIONS ADDED TO CLAUSES OF ARMISTICE.

11 NOVEMBER, 1918.

The representatives of the Allies declare that owing to further occurrences it seems to them necessary that the following conditions should be added to the clauses of the Armistice:

'In case that the German vessels should not be surrendered within the time indicated the Allies and United States Governments will have the right to occupy Heligoland in order to ensure their surrender.'

(Signed) R. E. WEMYSS,
Admiral.

F. FOCH.

The German delegates state that they will transmit this declaration to the German Chancellor with the recommendation that it shall be accepted, adding the reasons which have given rise to this demand on the part of the Allies.

(Signed) ERZBERGER.
WINTERFELDT.
OBERNDORFF.
VANSELOW.
ROULEAU.

LE 11 NOVEMBRE 1918.

Les Représentants des Alliés déclarent qu'en raison des événements nouveaux il leur paraît nécessaire que la condition suivante soit ajoutée aux clauses de l'Armistice:

'Dans le cas où les bateaux allemands ne seraient pas livrés dans les délais indiqués, les Gouvernements des Alliés et des États-Unis auront le droit d'occuper Héligoland pour en assurer la livraison.'

(Signé) R. E. WEMYSS,
Amiral.

F. FOCH.

Les Délégués allemands déclarent qu'ils feront parvenir cette déclaration au Chancelier allemand avec la recommandation de l'accepter, en l'accompagnant des raisons qui ont motivé cette demande de la part des Alliés.

(Signé) ERZBERGER.
WINTERFELDT.
OBERNDORFF.
VANSELOW.

Convention prolonging the Armistice December 13, 1918.

The undersigned, in virtue of the powers with which they were endowed for the signing of the Armistice of the 11th November, 1918, have concluded the following additional agreement:

1. The duration of the Armistice signed on the 11th November, 1918, has been prolonged for a month—i. e., till 5 a. m. on the 17th January, 1919.

The one month's extension will be further extended until the conclusion of Peace preliminaries,

Les soussignés, munis des pouvoirs en vertu desquels ils ont signé la convention d'armistice du 11 novembre 1918, ont conclu la convention additionnelle suivante:

1^o La durée de l'armistice conclu le 11 novembre 1918 est prolongée d'un mois, c'est-à-dire jusqu'au 17 janvier 1919, à 5 heures (cinq heures).

Cette prolongation d'un mois sera étendue jusqu'à la conclusion des préliminaires de paix, sous la

provided this arrangement meets with the approbation of the Allied Governments.

2. The clauses of the Convention (11th November) which have been incompletely fulfilled will be carried out during the period of extension, according to the conditions laid down by the Permanent International Armistice Commission following the orders given by the Allied Generalissimo.

3. The following clause is added to the Convention of the 11th November, 1918:¹

"From now onwards the Generalissimo reserves to himself the right of occupying (when he deems it advisable), as an additional guarantee, the neutral zone on the right bank of the Rhine, north of the bridge-head of Cologne, and as far as the Dutch frontier.

"Six days' notice will be given by the Generalissimo before the occupation comes into effect."

TREVES, 13th December, 1918.

(Signed) F. FOCH,
WEMYSS, *Admiral*.
ERZBERGER,
A. OBERNDORFF,
WINTERFELDT,
VANSELOW.

r serve d'approbation des Gouvernements alli s.

2^o L'ex cution des clauses de la convention du 11 novembre incompl tement r alis es sera poursuivie et achev e pendant la prolongation de l'armistice, dans les conditions de d tail fix es par la Commission internationale permanente d'armistice, d'apr s les instructions du Haut Commandement alli .

3^o La clause suivante est ajout e   la convention du 11 novembre 1918:

"Le Haut Commandement alli  se r serve, d s   pr sent, d'occuper, quand il le jugera convenable,   titre de nouvelle garantie, la zone neutre de la rive droite du Rhin, au Nord de la t te de pont de Cologne et jusqu'  la fronti re hollandaise. Cette occupation fera l'objet d'un pr avis de 6 (six) jours de la part du Haut Commandement alli ."

TR VES, le 13 d cembre 1918.

Sign : F. FOCH,
WEYMISS, *amiral*.
Sign : ERZBERGER,
A. OBERNDORFF.
WINTERFELDT,
VANSELOW.

¹ This condition was first announced in a note of the Allies, Dec. 12, 1918, in which infractions of 12 articles of the armistice by Germany were listed. These included failure to deliver war material, aircraft, railroad rolling stock, and naval vessels in the time and quantity provided. In connection with the last category the statement read: "Five submarines in Spain, one in Norway, and one in Netherlands ought to be delivered," and "The refusal of the German Government to deliver the vessels condemned by the prize court is considered as contrary to the terms of the armistice." Other infractions were stated to be ill treatment of inhabitants of evacuated territory and neglect of liberated prisoners of war; failure to indicate live mines in evacuated regions; failure to open navigation to the Baltic and removal of securities and gold reserves pledged as a financial guaranty to the allies. Germany replied on the same day asserting her good faith and that such infractions as had occurred were due to physical impossibilities and the upset condition of the country. The allies, however, reasserted the new condition, taking account particularly "of the ill treatment and cruelty inflicted upon allied prisoners as well as the diminution of financial guaranties given by Germany to the allies." (Quoted in Holland News 2:2520 et seq. from Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, Dec. 17, 1918.)

FINANCIAL STIPULATIONS.

TREVES, *December 13, 1918.*

1. Engagement for the German Government not to dispose, without previous consent of the Allies, of the bullion of the treasury or of the Reichsbank; of securities or of credits even in foreign countries; as well as of foreign transferable securities belonging to the Government and to the public funds.

Engagement for the German Government not to give, without previous consent of the Allies, any authorization to dispose of the credits or securities above, possessed by individuals or societies.

2. Engagement for the German Government to take, with the accord of the allied governments, all measures expedient for deciding in the briefest delay possible, under what conditions will be restored to their legitimate owners the property lost or stolen in the invaded regions.

3. Obligation for the German Government to pay to the inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine at their expiration, and conformably to the laws in force, all the debts and all the securities matured or to mature during the period of the armistice and concerning the German public funds, for example: Treasury notes, securities, postal or other checks, clearing-house certificates, acceptances, etc., the above enumeration being enunciativa and not limitative.

Obligation for the German Government to offer no special obstacles to the free disposition by

STIPULATIONS FINANCIÈRES.

TRÈVES, *le 13 décembre 1918.*

I. Engagement pour le Gouvernement allemand de ne pas disposer, sans accord préalable avec les Alliés, de l'encaisse métallique du Trésor ou de la Reichsbank, des effets ou des avoirs sur ou à l'étranger ainsi que des valeurs mobilières étrangères appartenant au Gouvernement et aux Caisses publiques.

Engagement pour le Gouvernement allemand de ne donner, sans accord préalable avec les Alliés, aucune autorisation de sortie pour les avoirs ou les valeurs ci-dessus possédés par des particuliers ou des sociétés.

II. Engagement pour le Gouvernement allemand de prendre, d'accord avec les Gouvernements alliés, toutes dispositions utiles pour décider, dans le plus bref délai possible, dans quelles conditions seront restitués à leurs propriétaires légitimes les titres perdus ou volés dans les régions envahies.

III. Obligation pour le Gouvernement allemand de payer aux Alsaciens-Lorrains à leurs échéances, et conformément aux lois en vigueur, toutes les dettes ou tous les effets échus ou à échoir pendant la durée de l'armistice et concernant des Caisses publiques allemandes, par exemple: les Bons du Trésor, les effets, chèques postaux ou autres, les virements, acceptations, etc., ladite énumération étant énonciative et non limitative.

Obligation pour le Gouvernement allemand de n'apporter aucune entrave spéciale à la libre

the inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine of properties, securities, titles, deposits belonging to them and situated in Germany.

4. Engagement for the German Government to examine, with the accord of the allied governments, measures to take for the restitution in the shortest time possible, of goods sequestered to the prejudice of allied nationals.

Signed:

For France:

CH. DE LASTEYRIE,
P. TIRARD.

For Germany:

BUSING,
RATSEN.

disposition par les Alsaciens-Lorrains des propriétés, valeurs, titres, dépôts leur appartenant et situés en Allemagne.

IV. Engagement pour le Gouvernement allemand d'examiner, d'accord avec les Gouvernements alliés, les mesures à prendre pour la restitution, dans le plus bref délai possible, des biens séquestrés au préjudice des nationaux alliés.

Ont signé:

Pour la France:

MM. CH. DE LASTEYRIE,
P. TIRARD.

Pour l'Allemagne:

MM. BUSING,
RATSEN.

Convention prolonging the Armistice, January 16, 1919.

The undersigned Plenipotentiaries (Admiral Browning taking the place of Admiral Wemyss), vested with the powers in virtue of which the Armistice Agreement of 11th November, 1918, was signed have concluded the following supplementary agreement:

1. The Armistice of the 11th November, 1918, which was prolonged until the 17th January, 1919, by the Agreement of the 13th December, 1918, shall be again prolonged for one month, that is to say, until the 17th February, 1919, at 5 a. m.

This prolongation of one month shall be extended until the conclusion of the Peace preliminaries, subject to the approval of the Allied Governments.

2. The execution of those clauses of the Agreement of the 11th November which have not been entirely carried out shall be proceeded with and completed

Les Plénipotentiaires soussignés, l'Amiral Weymiss étant remplacé par l'Amiral Browning, munis des pouvoirs en vertu desquels a été signée la Convention d'armistice du 11 novembre 1918, ont conclu la Convention additionnelle suivante:

I. L'Armistice du 11 novembre 1918, prolongé jusqu'au 17 janvier 1919 par la Convention du 13 décembre 1918, est prolongé à nouveau de un mois, c'est-à-dire jusqu'au 17 février 1919, à 5 heures (cinq heures).

Cette prolongation de un mois sera étendue jusqu'à la conclusion des Préliminaires de Paix, sous la réserve d'approbation des Gouvernements alliés.

II. L'exécution des clauses de la Convention du 11 novembre incomplètement réalisées sera pour suivie et achevée pendant la prolongation de l'Armistice, dans

during the prolongation of the Armistice, in accordance with the detailed conditions fixed by the Permanent International Armistice Commission on the instructions of the Allied High Command.

3. In substitution of the supplementary railway material specified by tables 1 and 2 of the Spa Protocol of 17th December (i. e., 500 locomotives and 19,000 wagons, the German Government shall supply the following agricultural machinery and instruments)—

400 two-engined steam plow outfits, complete, with suitable plows.

6,500 drills.

6,500 manure distributors.

6,500 plows.

6,500 Brabant plows.

12,500 harrows.

6,500 scarifiers,

2,500 steel rollers,

2,500 Croskill rollers,

2,500 mowing machines,

2,500 hay-making machines,

3,000 reapers and binders,

or equivalent implements, according to the scale of interchangeability of various kinds of implements considered permissible by the Permanent International Armistice Commission. All this material, which shall be either new, or in very good condition, shall be delivered together with all accessories belonging to each implement, and with the spare parts required for 18 months' use.

The German Armistice Commission shall, between the present date and the 23d January, supply the Allied Armistice Commission with a list of the material that can

les conditions de détail fixées par la Commission Internationale Permanente d'Armistice, d'après les instructions du Haut Commandement allié.

III. Le Gouvernement allemand fournira en remplacement du matériel de chemins de fer supplémentaire de 500 locomotives et 19,000 wagons fixés en application des tableaux annexes 1 et 2 du Protocole de Spa du 17 décembre, les machines et instruments agricoles suivants:

400 groupes de labourage à vapeur complets à doubles machines avec charrues appropriées,

6,500 semoirs,

6,500 distributeurs d'engrais,

6,500 charrues,

6,500 charrues Brabant,

12,500 herse,

6,500 scarificateurs,

2,500 rouleaux acier,

2,500 rouleaux Croskill,

2,500 faucheuses,

2,500 faneuses,

3,000 moissonneuses-lieuses,

ou les appareils équivalents avec interchangeabilité admise entre les différentes catégories d'appareils après examen fait par la Commission Internationale Permanente d'Armistice. Ce matériel, neuf ou en très bon état, doit être muni des accessoires propres à chaque instrument et des lots de rechanges nécessaires à un service de dix-huit mois.

La Commission allemande d'Armistice fournira d'ici au 23 janvier à la Commission alliée d'Armistice la liste de ce qui peut être livré jusqu'au 1^{er} mars et qui doit être,

be delivered by the 1st March, which must, in principle, constitute not less than one-third of the total quantity. The International Armistice Commission shall be between now and the 23d January, fix the latest dates of delivery, which shall, in principle not extend beyond the 1st June.

4. The officers in Germany delegated by the Allied and Associated Powers to organize the evacuation of the prisoners of war belonging to the armies of the Entente, together with representatives of the Relief Association of the United States, France, Great Britain and Italy, shall form a Commission charged with the care of Russian prisoners of war in Germany.

This Commission, the headquarters of which shall be in Berlin, shall be empowered to deal with the German Government direct, upon instructions from the Allied Governments, regarding all questions relating to Russian prisoners of war.

The German Government shall accord the Commission all traveling facilities necessary for the purpose of investigating the housing conditions and food supply of such prisoners.

The Allied Governments reserve the right to arrange for the repatriation of Russian prisoners of war to any region which they may consider most suitable.

5. *Naval clauses.*—Article XXII of the Armistice Agreement of the 11th November, 1918, shall be supplemented as follows:

“In order to insure the execution of such clause, the German authorities shall be bound to carry out the following conditions:

en principe, égal au tiers de la totalité. La Commission Internationale d'Armistice fixera d'ici au 23 janvier les délais de livraison ultérieurs et qui doivent, en principe, ne pas s'étendre au delà du 1^{er} juin.

IV. Les officiers délégués en Allemagne par les Puissances alliées et associées, pour régler l'évacuation des prisonniers de guerre des Armées de l'Entente, assistés de Représentants des Sociétés de Secours des Etats-Unis, de la France, de la Grande-Bretagne et de l'Italie, constitueront une Commission chargée du contrôle des prisonniers de guerre russes en Allemagne.

Cette Commission, dont le siège sera à Berlin, aura qualité pour traiter directement avec le Gouvernement allemand, d'après les instructions des Gouvernements alliés, toutes les questions relatives aux prisonniers de guerre russes.

Elle recevra du Gouvernement allemand toutes les facilités de circulation nécessaires pour contrôler les conditions d'existence et d'alimentation de ces prisonniers.

Les Gouvernements alliés se réservent le droit de régler le rapatriement des prisonniers de guerre russes sur telle ou telle région qui leur paraîtra le plus convenable.

V. *Clauses navales.*—L'article XXII de la Convention d'armistice du 11 novembre 1918 est complété ainsi qu'il suit:

“Afin d'assurer l'exécution de cette clause, ce qui suit devra être exigé des autorités allemandes:

"All submarines capable of putting to sea, or of being towed, shall be handed over immediately and shall make for Allied ports. Such vessels shall include submarine cruisers, mine layers, relief ships, and submarine docks. All submarines which can not be surrendered shall be completely destroyed or dismantled, under the supervision of the Allied Commissioners."

"The construction of submarines shall cease immediately and submarines actually under construction shall be destroyed or dismantled under the supervision of the allied commissioners."

Article XXIII of the Armistice Agreement of the 11th November, 1918, shall be supplemented as follows:

"In order to insure the execution of such clause, the German Commission shall furnish the Inter-Allied Naval Armistice Commission with a complete list of all surface vessels constructed or in course of construction (launched or on the stocks), specifying probable dates of completion."

Article XXX of the Armistice Agreement of 11th November, 1918, shall be supplemented as follows:

"In order to insure the execution of such clause, the Allied High Command informs the German High Command that all possible measures must be taken immediately for delivery, in Allied ports, of all Allied merchantmen still detained in German ports."

6. *Restitution of Material carried off from Belgian and French*

"Tous les sous-marins qui peuvent prendre la mer ou être remorqués doivent être livrés immédiatement et faire route pour les ports alliés. Ces navires doivent comprendre les croiseurs sous-marins, les mouilleurs de mines, les navires de relevage et les docks pour sous-marins. Les sous-marins qui ne peuvent pas être livrés devront être complètement détruits, ou démontés sous la surveillance des Commissaires des Alliés."

"La construction des sous-marins doit cesser immédiatement et les sous-marins actuellement en construction doivent être détruits ou démontés sous la surveillance des Commissaires des Alliés."

L'article XXIII de la Convention d'Armistice du 11 novembre 1918 est complété ainsi qu'il suit: "Afin d'assurer l'exécution de cette clause, la Commission allemande devra fournir à la Commission navale interalliée d'Armistice une liste complète de tous les navires de surface, construits et en construction (déjà lancés ou sur cale), donnant les dates d'achèvement prévues."

L'article XXX de la Convention d'Armistice du 11 novembre 1918 est complété ainsi qu'il suit:

"Afin d'assurer l'exécution de cette clause, le Haut Commandement allié prévient le Haut Commandement allemand qu'il doit prendre immédiatement toutes les dispositions possibles pour livrer dans les ports alliés les navires de commerce alliés qui sont encore dans les ports allemands."

VI. *Restitution du matériel enlevé dans les territoires belge et fran-*

Territories.—As restitution of material carried off from French and Belgian territory is indispensable for setting factories once more into working order, the following measures shall be carried out, viz:

(a) All machinery, machinery parts, industrial or agricultural plant, accessories of all kinds and, generally, all industrial or agricultural articles carried off by German military or civilian authorities or individuals, under any pretext whatever, from territories formerly occupied by the German armies on the Western front shall be placed at the disposal of the Allies for the purpose of being returned to their places of origin, should the French and Belgian Governments so desire.

These articles shall be returned without further alteration and undamaged.

(b) In view of such restitution, the German Government shall immediately furnish the Armistice Commission with all official or private accounts, agreements for sale or hire, or correspondence relating to such articles, together with all necessary declarations or information regarding their existence, origin, adaptation, present condition and locality.

(c) The delegates of the French or Belgian Government shall cause inventories or examinations of such articles to be made on the spot in Germany, should they think fit.

(d) The return of such articles shall be effected in accordance

çais.—1. La restitution du matériel enlevé dans les territoires français et belge étant indispensable à la remise en marche des usines, les mesures suivantes seront exécutées:

2. Les machines, pièces de machines, objets d'outillage industriel ou agricole, accessoires divers de toute nature, et, d'une manière générale, tout objet industriel ou agricole, enlevés des territoires qu'avaient occupés les Armées allemandes sur le front occidental, sous quelque prétexte que ce soit, par autorité militaire ou civile allemande, ou par de simples particuliers allemands, seront tenus à la disposition des Alliés pour être réexpédiés à leurs lieux d'origine si les Gouvernements français et belge le désirent.

Ces objets ne subiront aucune nouvelle modification, ni aucune dégradation.

3. Pour préparer cette restitution, le Gouvernement allemand fera parvenir d'urgence à la Commission d'Armistice toutes les comptabilités officielles ou particulières relatives à ces objets, tous contrats de vente, location ou autres, toutes correspondances s'y rapportant, toutes déclarations et toutes indications utiles sur leur existence, l'origine, la transformation, l'état actuel et le lieu de dépôt de ces objets.

4. Les Délégués des Gouvernements français ou belge feront procéder en Allemagne aux reconnaissances et examens sur place des objets signalés, si cela leur paraît utile.

5. La réexpédition s'effectuera suivant les instructions particu-

with special instructions to be given as required by the French or Belgian authorities.

(e) With a view to immediate restitution, declarations shall more particularly be made of all stocks of driving belts, electric motors and parts thereof, or plant removed from France or Belgium and existing in depot parks, railways, ships, and factories.

(f) The furnishing of the particulars referred to in Articles 3 and 6 hereof shall commence within 8 clear days from the 20th January, 1919, and shall be completed in principle before the 1st April, 1919.

7. As a further guarantee, the Supreme Allied Command reserves to itself the right to occupy, whenever it shall consider this desirable, the sector of the fortress of Strassburg formed by the fortifications on the right bank of the Rhine, with a strip of territory extending from 5 to 10 kilometers in front of such fortifications, within the boundaries defined on the map appended hereto.

The Supreme Allied Command shall give 6 days' notice prior to such occupation, which shall not be preceded by any destructions of material or buildings.

The limits of the neutral zone will, therefore, be advanced by 10 kilometers.

8. In order to secure the provisioning of Germany and of the rest of Europe, the German Government shall take all necessary steps to place the German fleet, for the duration of the Armistice, under the control and the flags of the

lières qui seront données par les Autorités françaises ou belges, suivant ce qu'elles décideront.

6. En particulier, seront déclarés, en vue d'une restitution immédiate, les dépôts de toute nature sur parcs, sur fer, sur bateaux ou dans les usines, de courroies de transmission, moteurs électriques ou pièces de moteurs et objets d'appareillage, etc., enlevés de France et de Belgique.

7. Les renseignements donnés aux paragraphes 3 et 6 devront commencer à parvenir dans un délai de huit jours francs, à dater du 20 janvier 1919, et devront être entièrement fournis, en principe avant le 1^{er} avril 1919.

VII. Le Haut Commandement allié se réserve dès à présent d'occuper, quand il le jugera convenable, à titre de nouvelle garantie, le secteur de la Place de Strasbourg, constitué par les forts de la rive droite du Rhin avec une bande de terrain de 5 à 10 kilomètres en avant de ces forts, la lamite d'occupation étant indiquée sur la carte ci-jointe.

Cette occupation fera l'objet d'un préavis de SIX JOURS de la part du Haut Commandement allié. Elle ne devra être précédée d'aucune destruction de matériel ou locaux.

Le tracé de la zone neutre de 10 kilomètres sera, en conséquence, reporté en avant.

VIII. Pour assurer le ravitaillement en vivres de l'Allemagne et du reste de l'Europe, le Gouvernement allemand prendra toutes les mesures nécessaires pour mettre pendant la durée de l'Armistice oute la flotte de commerce alle-

Allied Powers and the United States, who shall be assisted by a German delegate.

This arrangement shall in no wise affect the final disposal of such vessels. The Allies and the United States shall, if they consider this necessary, replace the crews either entirely or in part, and the officers and crews so replaced shall be repatriated to Germany.

Suitable compensation, to be fixed by the Allied Governments, shall be made for the use of such vessels.

All questions of details, as also any exceptions to be made in the case of certain types of vessel, shall be settled by a special agreement to be concluded immediately.

TRÉVES, 16th January, 1919.

(Signed)

FOCH,
BROWNING,
ERZBERGER,
OBERHOFF,
VON WINTERFELDT,
VANSELOW.

mende sous le contrôle et sous pavillon des Puissances alliées et des États-Unis assistées d'un Délégué allemand.

Cet accord ne préjuge en rien de la disposition finale de ces navires. Les Alliés et les États-Unis pourront effectuer, s'ils le jugent nécessaire, le remplacement partiel ou total des équipages. Les officiers et équipages qui seront ainsi renvoyés seront rapatriés en Allemagne.

Pour l'utilisation de ces navires, il sera attribué une rémunération appropriée qui sera fixée par les Gouvernements alliés.

Tous les détails, ainsi que les exceptions à déterminer pour les diverses catégories de navires, seront réglés par une Convention spéciale qui devra être conclue immédiatement.

TRÉVES, le 16 janvier 1919.

Signé: FOCH.

BROWNING.

Signé: ERZBERGER.

OBERNDORFF.

VON WINTERFELDT.

VANSELOW.

Convention prolonging the Armistice, February 16, 1919.

The undersigned Plenipotentiaries, possessed of the powers in virtue of which the Armistice Agreement of 11th November, 1918, was signed, have concluded the following additional agreement:

Admiral Wemyss being replaced by Admiral Browning, General v. Winterfeldt by General v. Hammerstein, and the Minister Plenipotentiary Count v.

Les Plénipotentiaires soussignés—l'Amiral Weymiss, étant remplacé par l'Amiral Browning; le Général Major von Winterfeldt, étant remplacé par le Général Major von Hammerstein, et le Ministre plénipotentiaire Comte von Oberndorff par le Ministre plénipotentiaire von Haniel—munis des pouvoirs en vertu desquels a été signée la Convention d'armistice du 11 novembre, 1918, ont

Oberndorff by the Minister Plenipotentiary v. Haniel.

I. The Germans are to cease all hostilities against the Poles at once, whether in the district of Posen or any other district. With this end in view, they are forbidden to allow their troops to cross the following line: The old frontier between East and West Prussia and Russia as far as Luisenfelde, from thence the line west of Luisenfelde, west of Gr. Neudorff, south of Brzoza, north of Schubin, north of Exin, south of Sanotschin, south of Chodziesen, north of Czarnikau, west of Miala, west of Birnbaum, west of Bensschen, west of Wollestein, north of Lissa, north of Rawitsch, south of Krotoschin, west of Adelnau, west of Schildberg, north of Doruchow, to the Silesian frontier.

II. The armistice of 11th November, prolonged by the Agreements of 13th December, 1918, and 16th January, 1919, until 17th February, 1919, is further prolonged for a short period, the date of expiry not being given, the Allied Powers and those associated with them reserving to themselves the right to terminate the period at 3 days' notice.

III. The carrying out of those clauses of the Agreement of 11th November, 1918, and of the additional Agreements of 13th December, 1918, and 16th January, 1919, the terms of which have not yet been fully carried into effect, will be continued and completed during the prolongation of their Armistice, according to

conclu la Convention additionnelle suivante:

I. Les Allemands devront renoncer immédiatement à toutes opérations offensives contre les Polonais dans la région de Posen ou dans toute autre région.—Dans ce but, il leur est interdit de faire franchir par leurs troupes la ligne:

Ancienne frontière de la Prusse orientale et de la Prusse occidentale avec la Russie, jusqu'à Luisenfelde—puis, à partir de ce point, la ligne O. de Luisenfelde, O. de Gr. Neudorff, S. de Brzoze, N. de Schubin, N. de Exin, S. de Samoczin, S. de Chodziensen, N. de Czarnikow, O. de Mialla, O. de Birnbaum, O. de Bentschen, O. de Wollstein, N. de Lissa, N. de Rawicz, S. de Krotoszyn, O. de Adelnau, O. de Schildberg, N. de Vieruchow, puis la frontière de Silésie.

(Ligne verte de la carte jointe.)

II. L'Armistice du 11 novembre prolongé par les Conventions des 13 décembre 1918 et 16 janvier 1919, jusqu'au 17 février 1919, est prolongé à nouveau pour une période courte, sans date d'expiration, à laquelle les Puissances alliées et associées se réservent le droit de mettre fin sur un préavis de trois jours.

III. L'exécution des clauses de la Convention du 11 novembre 1918 et des Conventions additionnelles des 13 décembre 1918 et 16 janvier 1919, incomplètement réalisées, sera poursuivie et achevée pendant la prolongation de l'Armistice dans les conditions de détail fixées par la Commission permanente d'Armistice, d'après

detailed arrangements made by the Permanent Armistice Commission, acting on instructions issued by the Supreme Allied Command.

TREVES, 16th February, 1919.

(Signed) FOCH,
BROWNING,
ERZBERGER,
FREIHERR V. HAM-
MERSTEIN,
VON HANIEL,
VANSELOW.

les instructions du Haut Com-
mandement allié.

TRÈVES, le 16 février 1919.

(Signé)
FOCH.
BROWNING.
(Signé)
ERZBERGER.
FREIHERR VON HAMMERSTEIN.
VON HANIEL.
VANSELOW.

GREAT BRITAIN.

WAR MEASURES.

Proclamation relating to use of radio telegraphy on vessels in territorial waters, August 1, 1914.

[London Gazette, Aug. 2, 1914, pp. 6047, 6068.]

General Post Office.

In pursuance of regulation 5 of the Wireless Telegraph (Foreign Ships) Regulations, 1908,¹ I, the right honourable Charles Edward Henry Hobhouse, His Majesty's postmaster general, do hereby give notice that in the opinion of the right honourable Reginald McKenna, one of His Majesty's principal secretaries of state, an emergency has arisen in which it is expedient for the public service that His Majesty's Government should have control over the transmission of messages by wireless telegraphy, and that the use of wireless telegraphy on board foreign ships whilst in the territorial waters of the British Isles will be subject to such rules² as may be made by the Admiralty.

Dated the first day of August, 1914.

¹ Statutory Rules and Orders, 1908, p. 961.

² Admiralty, S. W., 3d August, 1914. With reference to the notification published by the postmaster general on the 2d instant, the following regulations have been made by the lords commissioners of the admiralty prohibiting the use of wireless telegraphy by merchant vessels in the territorial waters of the United Kingdom and Channel Islands:

1. The use of wireless telegraphy is prohibited in the harbours and territorial waters of the United Kingdom and Channel Islands.

2. On entering any port or harbor or on directions being given to that effect by any naval, military, examination service, customs or police officer, the aerial wire or antenna is to be at once lowered, disconnected from its halliards, and from the operating room, and is not to be rehoisted while the ship remains in British territorial waters.

3. Any breach of these regulations renders the masters of offending ships liable to penalties and to the confiscation of the wireless apparatus of their ships.

NOTE.—These regulations do not apply to ships owned (not chartered) by the Admiralty, whether they fly the blue or the red ensign.

By command of their lordships.

W. GRAHAM GREENE.

(London Gazette, Aug. 4, 1914, p. 6071.)