

Peace Treaty Made By Students In English at State University

The "Peace Treaty Including Constitution of the League of States Adopted by the English 21 Conference of the University of North Carolina

FOREWORD—This peace treaty and constitution of the league of states is the product of twelve weeks work by the class in English 21, a course in English composition for juniors and seniors, under the direction of Dr. Edwin Greenlaw, at the University of North Carolina. The class was organized into a peace conference, being divided into a number of groups, each acting as the delegation from an important nation. The meetings of the conference were presided over by officers elected from the class and were conducted largely according to the ideas of the students themselves. The important issues which affected the various nations were thoroughly investigated by the delegates of the nations interested or by committees from several nations. The results of the investigations were presented to the conference and after due discussion and debate each question at issue was settled by the vote of the conference. The decisions resulting from these investigations and deliberations are embodied in the document that follows.

ing for war, and, having attained the preparation with which victory appeared certain, was only waiting a favorable opportunity to open hostilities. The government of Germany seized upon the Austrian difficulty with Serbia as a convenient means for attaining its ends and inspired Austria to make demands on Serbia which she could not grant without surrendering her sovereignty. On July 5, 1914, in a conference at Potsdam, the rulers and military leaders of the German Empire definitely decided on war and took steps to recall from foreign countries German loans, ships, and men.

importation of war material into them. Sec. 5. The provisions of this article shall be binding upon Germany and her allies until they are admitted into the league of states.

The Organization of the Conference. President—E. S. Lindsey; Secretaries—W. Madry, F. G. Miles; Representatives from the United States of America: J. W. G. Powell, Chairman, T. C. Wolfe, L. H. Bryant, J. F. Spahr, Jr., J. L. Aycock; France: R. B. Gwynn, Chairman, M. Reutroff, H. D. Stevens, L. G. Travis; Japan: R. F. Moseley; Russia: L. B. Willis, Chairman, W. M. York, E. E. White, N. Mobley; Great Britain: L. H. Hodges, Chairman, F. Townsend, E. S. Merritt, J. E. Dowd, T. S. Kittrell; Italy: W. P. Andrews, Chairman, W. E. Price, R. C. Jones, P. F. Lynch; Belgium: B. Cone, Chairman, E. E. Rives; The Balkan States: F. G. Miles, Chairman, E. M. Spencer, J. R. Morris, W. H. Williamson; Germany: H. G. West; Special Commissions—Indemnities: Wolfe, York, Rives, Merritt, Morris, Lynch, Rountree, West; Steering Committee: York, Hodges, Price, Gwynn, Miles; Constitution: Gwynn, Mobley, Price, Aycock, Cone; Final Draft of Peace Treaty: Moseley, York, Bryant, Rountree, Kittrell; Territorial Adjustments: White, Mobley, Cone, Lynch; Freedom of the Seas: Wolfe, Stevens, Spahr, Rives, Mandatorles, Jones, Hodges, Dowd, Powell.

Sec. 2. This high commission shall have power to appoint the commission provided for in article I of this treaty, and such other commissions as it may deem advisable in order to carry out the provisions of this treaty with respect to Germany and her allies.

Article III—Reparation. Section 1. On the basis of reparation for damage done during the war through loss of life, limb, or property to the civilian populations of the allies, the following amounts shall be paid: Belgium, \$1,500,000,000; France, \$1,000,000,000; Serbia, \$2,000,000,000; Rumania, \$1,000,000,000; Great Britain, \$2,100,000,000; Italy, \$2,000,000,000. Sec. 2. This reparation shall be paid at the rate of one-half billion dollars per year, payments being due March 15 of each year, beginning with 1920; provided that Germany shall be allowed 10 years in which to pay the first five billion dollars provided further that on any one of the first ten yearly payments interest is not paid when due, interest shall accrue at the rate of 6 percent per annum until payment of principal and interest is made.

Article I—Responsibility for the War. Section 1. The government of Germany had for many years been preparing for war, and, having attained the preparation with which victory appeared certain, was only waiting a favorable opportunity to open hostilities. The government of Germany seized upon the Austrian difficulty with Serbia as a convenient means for attaining its ends and inspired Austria to make demands on Serbia which she could not grant without surrendering her sovereignty.

Article II—Military and Naval Provisions. Section 1. The military, naval, and air forces and all equipment and instruments of war of Germany and her allies shall be reduced to such a standard as will render these powers unable to conduct offensive warfare, provided, however, that these powers shall be allowed to maintain military forces, with proper equipment, sufficient to enable them to prevent internal disorders.

Article IV—Territorial Adjustments. Section 1. Germany shall return the Malmédy district to Belgium. Sec. 2. Germany shall return Alsace-Lorraine to France. Sec. 3. The region between the Rhine river and Alsace-Lorraine shall be completely demilitarized and shall be free from military operations by both France and Germany. The creation of a Rhenish republic as a buffer state would be contrary to the principle of self-determination of states.

Article V—High Commission to Deal With Germany and Her Allies. Section 1. Under the provisions of article VI, section 6, of this treaty a high commission shall be appointed with authority to act for the allied powers in the execution of this treaty insofar as it relates to Germany and her allies.

Article VI—Mandatorles. Under the provisions of article XI, section 6, of this treaty, the following mandatorles are established: Section 1. Great Britain for Arabia, Persia, German East Africa and German Southwest Africa. Sec. 2. France for Syria, the Ukraine, Togo and Kamerun. Sec. 3. The United States of America for Armenia, Albania and Mesopotamia. Sec. 4. Japan for the Caroline and the Marshall Islands. Sec. 5. Australia for New Guinea. Sec. 6. New Zealand for Samoa. Sec. 7. Sweden for Finland. Sec. 8. Norway for Lithuania.

Article VII—Economic Policy. Section 1. Each individual nation shall determine according to its usual methods its economic policy toward Germany and her allies. Economic policy is here defined as policy with respect to free trade, open markets, commercial boycotts and tariffs.

Article VIII—Policy Toward Russia. Section 1. Under the provisions of article XI, section 6, of this treaty, a high commission shall be appointed to study internal conditions in Russia, to handle international economic transactions with Russia and to act as agent through which the Russian people may receive supplies of food, machinery and other necessities from the nations of the world.

Article IX—Kiel Canal and Dardanelles. Section 1. The Kiel canal and the Dardanelles shall be demilitarized to the extent deemed necessary by the commission appointed under the provisions of article II of this treaty. Sec. 2. The Kiel canal and the Dardanelles shall be internationalized under the provisions of article XI, section 10, of this treaty.

Article X—Recognition of Authority of League of Nations. Section 1. In order to create an agency by which the provisions of the preceding articles may be executed through concerted action, and in order to promote the interests of civilization by decreasing the causes of war and by providing machinery for preventing war, the allied powers hereby agree to the following constitution of the league of states, and Germany and her allies hereby recognize the government that shall be established under the provisions of this treaty.

to the following constitution of the league of states, and Germany and her allies hereby recognize the government that shall be established under the provisions of this constitution of the league of states as the duly authorized agent of the allied powers in enforcing the terms of this treaty, except as otherwise provided by the treaty.

Section 1—Membership. Paragraph 1. After the organization of this league of states any free state of the world that has a responsible and stable government and is able and willing to accept the obligations of loyalty and duties of membership in the league may be admitted by a two-thirds vote of the general conference.

Section 2—Branches of Government. Paragraph 1. The government of the league shall be a general conference and an executive council. Sec. 2. The general conference shall be composed of representatives from each of the following states: The United States of America, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, five each; Belgium and Brazil, three each; China, Mexico, Rumania, Norway and Sweden, two each; Cuba, Guatemala, Hayti, Honduras, Liberia, Siam and Portugal, one each. Each of these states shall determine the method of election, qualification and length of term of its representatives.

Section 3—Officers. Paragraph 1. The officers of the general conference shall be a president, a vice-president and a secretary. The officers of the executive council shall be a chairman and a secretary. Sec. 2. The president and the vice-president of the general conference shall be elected by the body which shall hold office for a term of three years subject to an unlimited number of re-elections. The secretary shall be elected to hold office according to the will of the conference.

Section 4—Meetings. Paragraph 1. The first meeting of the general conference and of the executive council shall be held at Versailles. At this meeting the general conference shall select a permanent seat of the government, at which later meetings of these two bodies shall be held, except when either of these bodies at its own discretion shall choose to meet elsewhere.

Section 5—The General Conference. Paragraph 1. The general conference shall have power to make necessary laws securing to the members of this league freedom of transportation by land for logistic commercial purposes of an international scope, but the conference may provide for the levying and enforcement through the executive council of commercial and social blockades.

Paragraph 1. It shall be the duty of the executive council to appoint all commissions herein provided for.

Section 8—International Disputes. Paragraph 1. Whenever a dispute arises between member states which cannot be settled by ordinary diplomatic methods, the executive council shall immediately take cognizance of the dispute and shall attempt to effect settlement by means of mediation or conciliation.

Section 10. Paragraph 1. All bodies of water less than 60 miles in width that do not have their source and outlet within the boundaries of any one state, that are connected to the sea or to the sea by the members of the league of states and that are navigated by vessels of more than 1,000 tons displacement are declared to be international waterways.

Section 11—Non-Member States. Paragraph 1. Whenever any dispute shall arise between a member of the league and any non-member state that cannot be settled by ordinary diplomatic methods the executive council shall attempt to effect a settlement of the dispute by means of mediation or conciliation. Failing to effect a settlement by such means, the executive council shall direct that the dispute be submitted to a board of arbitration as provided in Article VII, and when a decision is rendered it shall be binding on both parties to the controversy.

Section 12—Treaties. Paragraph 1. There shall be no secret treaties between any of the members of this league. Sec. 2. No member of this league shall make a secret treaty with any non-member state.

Section 13—Withdrawal. Paragraph 1. No member state shall be allowed to withdraw from the league. Sec. 2. The general conference shall have power to regulate and provide for the payment of the salaries of the members of the general conference and of the executive council and for the payment of the salaries and expenses if considered necessary, of such other persons as shall be necessary to carry out the provisions of this constitution, and to apportion these, together with other necessary expenses of the league, among the member states in proportion to their representation in the general conference.



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