

# The Peace Settlements

April 6, 1917—	
Regular Army	127,588
National Guard in Federal service	80,466
Reserve Corps in service	4,000
Total of soldiers	212,054
Personnel of navy	65,777
Marine Corps	15,627
Total armed forces	293,458
Nov. 11, 1918—	
Army	3,764,000
Navy	497,030
Marine Corps	78,017
Total armed forces	4,339,047
Soldiers transported overseas	2,053,347
American troops in action, Nov. 11, 1918	1,338,169
Soldiers in camps in the United States, Nov. 11, 1918	1,700,000
Casualties, Army and Marine Corps, A. E. F.	282,311
Death rate per thousand, A. E. F.	.057
German prisoners taken	44,000
Americans decorated by British, French, Belgian, and Italian Armies, about	10,000
Number of men registered and classified under selective service law	23,700,000
Cost of thirty-two National Army cantonments and National Guard camps	\$179,629,497
Students enrolled in 500 S. A. T. C. camps	170,000
Officers commissioned from training camps (exclusive of universities, &c.)	80,000
Women engaged in Government war industries	2,000,000

## BEHIND THE BATTLELINES

Railway locomotives sent to France	967
Freight cars sent to France	13,174
Locomotives of foreign origin operated by A. E. F.	350
Cars of foreign origin operated by A. E. F.	973
Miles of standard gauge track laid in France	843
Warehouses, approximate area in square feet	23,000,000
Motor vehicles shipped to France	110,000

## ARMS AND AMMUNITION

Persons employed in about 8,000 ordnance plants in U. S. at signing of armistice	4,000,000
Shoulder rifles made during war	2,500,000
Rounds of small arms ammunition	2,879,148,000
Machine guns and automatic rifles	181,662
High explosive shells	4,250,000
Gas shells	500,000
Shrapnel	7,250,000
Gas masks, extra canisters, and horse masks	8,500,000

## NAVY AND MERCHANT SHIPPING

Warships at beginning of war	197
Warships at end of war	2,003
Small boats built	800
Submarine chasers built	355
Merchant ships armed	2,500
Naval bases in European waters and the Azores	54
Shipbuilding yards (merchant marine) increased from 61 to more than 200	
Shipbuilding ways increased from 235 to more than 1,000	
Ships delivered to Shipping Board by end of 1918	592
Deadweight tonnage of ships delivered	3,423,495

## FINANCES OF THE WAR

Total cost, approximately	\$24,620,000,000
Credits to eleven nations	8,841,657,000
Raised by taxation in 1918	3,694,000,000
Raised by Liberty Loans	14,000,000,000
War Savings Stamps to November, 1918	834,253,000
War relief gifts, estimated	4,000,000,000

## MOBILIZED STRENGTH AND CASUALTY LOSSES OF BELLIGERENTS

United States and Associated Nations.

Nation	Mobilized	Dead	Wounded	Prisoners or Missing	Total Casualties
United States	4,272,521	67,813	192,483	14,363	274,659
British Empire	7,500,000	692,065	2,037,325	360,367	3,089,757
France	7,500,000	1,385,300	2,675,000	446,300	4,506,600
Italy	5,500,000	460,000	947,000	1,393,000	2,800,000
Belgium	267,000	20,000	60,000	10,000	90,000
Russia	12,000,000	1,700,000	4,950,000	2,500,000	9,150,000
Japan	800,000	300	907	3	1,210
Rumania	700,000	200,000	120,000	80,000	400,000
Serbia	707,343	322,000	28,000	100,000	450,000
Montenegro	50,000	3,000	10,000	7,000	20,000
Greece	230,000	15,000	40,000	45,000	100,000
Portugal	100,000	4,000	15,000	200	10,000
Total	39,676,864	4,869,478	11,075,715	4,956,233	20,892,226
Central Powers.					
Germany	11,000,000	1,611,104	3,683,143	772,522	6,066,769
Austria-Hungary	6,500,000	800,000	3,200,000	1,211,000	5,211,000
Bulgaria	400,000	201,224	152,399	10,825	264,448
Turkey	1,600,000	300,000	570,000	130,000	1,000,000
Total	19,500,000	2,912,328	7,605,542	2,124,347	12,542,217
Grand total	59,176,864	7,781,806	18,681,257	7,080,580	33,434,443

## DAMAGE BY SUBMARINES

The cessation of hostilities made possible an accurate summary of the loss caused to the allied and neutral world by submarine warfare.

The British Admiralty on Dec. 5, 1918, stated that the total losses of the world's merchant tonnage from the beginning of the war until the end of October, 1918, were 15,053,786 gross tons, of which 9,031,828 were British; 5,622 British ships had been sunk during the war, of which 2,475 had been sunk with their crews still on board and 3,127 had been destroyed and their crews set adrift. Fishing vessels numbering 670 had been sunk,

and more than 15,000 men in the British merchant marine had lost their lives through enemy action.

The United States lost 145 American passenger and merchant vessels of 354,449 gross tons. In this destruction 775 lives were lost.

The ship construction during this period was 10,849,527 gross tons, while enemy shipping amounting to 2,392,675 gross tons was captured, so that the net loss of allied and neutral tonnage was 1,811,584 gross tons.

The neutral losses amounted to about 2,000,000 tons, the chief sufferers being Holland and Norway.

## GROWTH OF NATIONAL DEBTS

The Mechanics and Metals Bank of New York issued a statement showing the debts of the leading nations at the beginning and close of the war, which is herewith summarized:

Gross Debt of	Aug. 1, 1914	Jan. 1, 1919
U. S.	\$1,000,000,000	\$21,000,000,000
Gt. Britain	3,500,000,000	40,000,000,000
France	6,500,000,000	30,000,000,000
Russia	4,600,000,000	27,000,000,000
Italy	2,800,000,000	12,000,000,000
Entente nations	\$18,400,000,000	\$130,000,000,000
German Emp. and States	5,200,000,000	40,000,000,000
Austria-Hungary	3,700,000,000	24,000,000,000
Teutonic nations	\$8,900,000,000	\$64,000,000,000
Gross debt	\$27,300,000,000	\$194,000,000,000

## THE "FOURTEEN POINTS"

In an address to Congress, Jan. 8, 1918, President Wilson enunciated fourteen points which he regarded as the only possible basis of an enduring peace. They were as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

world for nearly fifty years, should be righted in order that peace may once more be made secure in the interest of all.

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

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

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

XII. The Turkish portions of the present Ottoman Empire should be assured a secure sovereignty, but the other nationalities which are now under Turkish rule should be assured an undoubted security of life and an absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous development, and the Dardanelles should be permanently opened as a free passage to the ships and commerce of all nations under international guarantees.

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

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

## ARMISTICE TERMS GRANTED TO CENTRAL POWERS

### Bulgarian Armistice, Sept. 29, 1918

The terms involved nothing less than unconditional surrender. They were purely military in character. Consideration of political and territorial matters was postponed until the signing of a final treaty of peace. Bulgaria agreed to evacuate all occupied territory in Greece and Serbia; to demobilize her army at once; to surrender all means of transport on land and on the Danube to the Allies; to permit their unhindered passage through Bulgaria for the development of military operations; to surrender all arms and ammunition; to permit the occupation by the Allies of all strategic points, and to withdraw as a belligerent from the war. No stipulations were made regarding King Ferdinand, as this was regarded as a purely internal matter, to be disposed of as the Bulgarian people might choose. The King settled the matter by abdicating on Oct. 4.

### Turkish Armistice, Oct. 30, 1918

The Dardanelles and Bosphorus were to be opened and access to the Black Sea accorded to the Allies, who were also to occupy the forts of the strait. Allied prisoners of war were to be repatriated immediately. Demobilization of the Turkish Army was provided for, except such troops as the Allies might choose to retain under arms as a police force. All ships were to be surrendered, and all occupied territory to be evacuated. Turkish troops in garrisons were to surrender to the nearest allied commander. Any strategic points in Turkish territory were to be occupied by the Allies at will. Germans residing in Turkey were to be sent home, and Turkey was required to end all relations with the Central Powers.

### Austrian Armistice, Nov. 3, 1918

The terms of the armistice stripped Austria of all power to renew the war should she be so inclined. The army was to be wholly and promptly demobilized. Austrian brigades fighting with the Germans were to be withdrawn. All territories occupied by Austria since the beginning of the war were to be evacuated. Military and railway equipment in the evacuated territory was to be left intact. German troops in the Austrian Army were to be expelled. Half of the army material, artillery, and ammunition was to be surrendered to the Allies. Prisoners of war in Austrian hands were to be repatriated at once without reciprocity. A large and specified number of battleships, cruisers, destroyers, and submarines was to be surrendered, and the remaining naval vessels were to be concentrated, disarmed, and placed under allied supervision. Free movement over all parts of Austrian territory and the occupation of strategic points were to be granted to the forces of the Entente. Freedom of navigation in the Adriatic, the Danube, and all territorial waters, together with the right to dismantle the fortifications of waterways, was also to be yielded. Strin-

gent conditions were inserted against sabotage, concealment, or evasion.

### German Armistice, Nov. 11, 1918

Germany was required to evacuate all occupied territories everywhere. The iniquitous treaties of Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest were annulled. Germany was to surrender 5,000 pieces of light and heavy artillery, 25,000 machine guns, 3,000 minenwerfers, 1,700 airplanes, 5,000 locomotives, 150,000 railroad cars, and 5,000 motor lorries. All these were to be in perfect condition. All submarines were to be surrendered, together with 10 battleships, 6 battle cruisers, 8 light cruisers, and 50 destroyers. The remaining naval vessels were to be disarmed and placed under allied supervision. Prisoners of war in German hands were to be yielded up without reciprocity. All territory on the left bank of the Rhine was to be occupied by the allied armies, and three bridgeheads were to be established at Mayence, Coblenz, and Cologne, each with a radius of eighteen miles. A strip of territory six miles wide on the right bank of the Rhine was to constitute a neutral zone. The period of armistice was one month, with provision for renewal if necessary.

## PEACE CONFERENCE

The Peace Conference, composed of delegates from the allied and associated powers, convened in Paris, Jan. 18, 1919. The treaty was practically completed by April 25, on which date the German envoys were summoned to Versailles. The treaty was handed to them on May 7. Counterproposals by the Germans resulted in some modifications, and the treaty in its amended form was delivered on June 16, the Germans being allowed a week to accept or reject it. They agreed on June 23 to sign the treaty.

## PEACE TREATY SIGNED

The Treaty of Peace between Germany and the allied and associated powers was signed at Versailles, France, June 28, 1919. What Germany is compelled to concede under its terms may be briefly summarized as follows:

Relinquishment of Alsace-Lorraine to France, Posen and West Prussia to Poland, of part of Schleswig to Denmark, and of 382 square miles of Rhenish Prussia to Belgium.

The Saar coal basin to be internationalized for fifteen years, pending a plebiscite to determine permanent control, the coal mines going to France.

Luxembourg is freed from the German customs union.

Germany recognizes the independence of German Austria, Poland, and Czechoslovakia.

Germany loses all colonies and her valuable concessions in Europe, Asia, and Africa, and recognizes the British protectorate of Egypt.

The German Army is to be cut to a temporary total strength of 200,000 men, but ultimately must be 100,000.

The German Navy is limited to six battleships under 10,000 tons each, six light cruisers, and twelve torpedo boats, surrendering or destroying all other war vessels. She is to have no more submarines. The navy personnel is limited to 25,000.

Military and naval air forces are abolished.

Munitions factories are to be operated only by permission of the Allies, and import or export of war materials is forbidden.

Heligoland defenses will be dismantled. Fortifications aiming at control of the Baltic are forbidden.

The Rhine and the Moselle are put under the control of an international commission, on which Germany will be represented. The French, Belgian, and other nations may run canals from the Rhine, but Germany is forbidden to do so. German forts within thirty-three miles of the river will be dismantled.

Other great rivers hitherto German will be under international control, the Czechoslovaks and Poles having free access to the Elbe, Oder, and other streams, and the Poles to the Niemen.

The Danube will be controlled by an international commission. The Kiel Canal will be open to all nations, and the Czechs get harbor rights at the mouth of the Elbe.

German railroads must be of standard gauge, and rights are granted to other powers to use them. Traffic discriminations against outsiders are forbidden.

Offenders against the rules of warfare and humanity are to be delivered up to the Allies. An international high court is provided for the trial of the Kaiser, whose surrender will be asked of Holland.

Germany's indemnity payment is to be fixed by an interallied commission. An initial payment of \$5,000,000,000 must be made within two years. Bonds running thirty years will be issued for later payments. Occupation of the Rhine country will continue until the Allies are assured of Germany's good faith.

Germany must help build ships to replace those she sank, help rebuild devastated regions, surrender her fourteen submarine cables, and cede all German ships over 1,600 tons and many smaller ones.

She accepts the League of Nations principle, but is barred from membership for the present.

Her peace treaties with Russia and Rumania are abrogated, and she recognizes the independence of States formerly Russian.