

Who's Who in the Peace Conference

Brief Biographies of the Delegates Who Are Shaping the Treaty of Peace at Paris

THE following portrait catalogue of the delegates taking part in the Interallied Conference in Paris, with the summaries of their careers and public services, is based on materials gathered by The London Times, and the editorial judgments expressed are those of that journal:

FRANCE

M. CLEMENCEAU—Georges Clemenceau, the "Grand Young Man of Europe," was elected, from no mere deference to diplomatic custom, to the permanent Presidency of the Peace Conference. The world could, indeed, have sought far and wide without finding a man more suited by his firmness of character and by his very long experience to direct the peace debates.



Born in La Vendée seventy-seven years ago, his career was as varied as his political principles were consistent. He studied medicine, but while still a student he was drawn into the fiery enthusiasms of the young Republican movement against the Second Empire and was, indeed, sentenced to two months' imprisonment for the too free expression of his ardor for a republic. He left Paris a few years before the war of 1870 and went in search of fortune to America. There he earned a living as a journalist and as a teacher in a seminary for young ladies. He returned to Europe on the eve of the Franco-Prussian War. He took part in the fateful proceedings of the National Assembly at Bordeaux, and is the only signatory still living of the protest of the Deputies of Alsace-Lorraine against the wrong done to France in the conditions of the Frankfurt Treaty.

M. Clemenceau was first returned to the Chamber of Deputies in 1876, and sat there without a break until 1893. He has much of the Jacobin austerity and the Jacobin hatred of compromise. When he first entered the normal political life of the country he found that many of the men with whom he had fought for the establishment of a real republic had grown stale and sedate, and he refused to have any dealings with the opportunism which turned the French

Republic from a really frank social radicalism into a great machine for contenting the bourgeoisie. This was what made him a critic and a destroying force for the greater part of his life. The ferocity of his attacks upon Ministers, the ruthlessness with which he fought on one side or the other during Presidential elections, the splendid vigor of his journalistic campaigns led to his being called the "Warwick of France," or "the Tiger."

The skill and success with which M. Clemenceau fought Boulangism, just before the Panama scandal, earned him the enmity of the whole Nationalist movement connected with the name of Déroulède. This enmity, combined with the opposition created among radicals by his onslaught upon their timid opportunism, drove him for some ten years from the Chamber, and had to seek in increased activity as a journalist full expression for his views. In many ways M. Clemenceau is the greatest journalist France has produced in the last hundred years.

His long period of exile from Parliament only served to increase his real power in influencing the policies of France. He fought the cause of Dreyfus in the press with astounding clearness and precision. His action in this, as well as in other upheavals and scandals of those days, made it almost impossible for him to maintain his purely critical and negative attitude. He was again returned to the Chamber in 1902, and became Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior in 1906. His Government lasted until 1909.

During the war M. Clemenceau has been an unsparing critic of administrative delay and a firm advocate of getting on with the war to the exclusion of everything else. The failure of successive Governments to deal firmly and radically with the material problems of supply, and to break away from the old peace-time traditions of the "République des Camarades," was bound eventually to result in a national demand for the presence of a really strong man at the head of affairs. In the Summer of 1917 M. Clemenceau burst the Bolo bubble in the Senate, and from that day on, in spite of all the efforts of lobby politicians, his advent to power could not be prevented. He succeeded M. Painlevé as Prime Minister in November, 1917, when the situation, in spite of the promise of American support, was extremely black.

The new Prime Minister set to work with characteristic energy, and before he had been in power four or five months, the flagging war spirit of France had been revived,

M. Clemenceau's opponents, who are mostly to be found on the extreme Left, among the

more or less Bolshevized element of the French political world, accuse him of being reactionary and unable to comprehend the new aspirations of humanity. He fought for these same aspirations fifty years ago, and it is safe to say that no one in the whole world is more desirous than M. Clemenceau to see the birth of a League of Nations which shall put into practice the ideas that have dominated all his policy. But nothing can induce him to accept any settlement of Europe which does not give to France full security against aggression.

M. PICHON—Stephen Pichon, who was born in 1837, has been a friend of M. Clemenceau since 1878, and has been associated with him in most of his journalistic enterprises. As a diplomatist he has had a wide experience, which started at Port au Prince and led him through South America to Peking, where he was French Minister during the siege of the legations. As Foreign Minister—a portfolio which he has held in many different Ministries—he has accompanied the Chief of the State to Petrograd and London, where he has made several official visits. He is not now very definitely associated with any political party, but he was one of those who always supported the Radical element in the days before and during the "Bloc."



M. TARDIEU—André Tardieu is the Benjamin of the Peace Conference. He was a student of the Ecole Normale, from which he passed out first in his year. He has all the efficiency which can be derived from French logic. At the outset of his career he entered diplomacy, but to so young a man it did not provide sufficient scope, and he found his opportunity in journalism, when he became foreign editor of the Temps, whose "Bulletins du Jour," dealing with foreign affairs, are read throughout the world.



M. Tardieu entered politics in the general election which preceded the outbreak of war, and has yet to show the extent of his Parliamentary ability. In August, 1914, he became the Chief Censor, a post which he soon left for active service in the field. A severe attack of pneumonia, due to exposure in the trenches, made his further service at the front impossible, and he was appointed

to represent France in the United States, and empowered to deal there with the many Franco-American questions connected with the war. He returned to France shortly after the formation of the Clemenceau Ministry, and, but for a brief but important visit to America, has since remained in Paris as High Commissioner for all matters concerning France and the United States.

M. KLOTZ—Louis Lucien Klotz, Minister



of Finance, born at Paris in 1868, left a rapidly growing practice at the Bar to enter politics as a rising young man, and with an earnestness of purpose rarely found among French politicians he devoted himself to the study of the more arid business of national life. He specialized in customs matters and in big

contractual relations between the State and the railways of France, and gradually he qualified as an authority on larger questions of finance. He has been Minister of Finance in seven Governments. For many years there were only two alternative holders of this portfolio—M. Caillaux and M. Klotz.

M. CAMBON—Jules Cambon has, with his



brother Paul, the French Ambassador in London, for many years formed the keystone of French diplomacy. His early experience was gained in South America, and his last post was at the head of the embassy in Berlin. There, for many years, he watched growing up around him the huge machine of war which

Germany set in motion in August, 1914. He not only watched—he reported; and seldom in the world's history have the published dispatches of an Ambassador more clearly shown the purpose of the Court and people to which he was accredited.

It was not until the reconstruction of M. Briand's first War Cabinet that M. Cambon's services were again officially called upon. He was then appointed General Secretary to the Foreign Office. Since then he has been charged with many important tasks. He has been the adviser of the French Foreign Office on questions concerning Franco-American relations, as well as on matters dealing with Alsace-Lorraine. M. Cambon is the only prominent diplomatist among the French delegates.

M. BOURGEOIS—Léon Bourgeois, one of the elder statesmen of France, was born in Paris in 1851. He is a barrister by profession and a Radical by conviction. His conciliatory disposition, no less than the bent of his mind, has led him to become a specialist in all questions of international or inter-party arbitration or compromise. He entered political life in 1888, defeating Boulanger by an enormous majority, and since that time until a few years ago he has always been one of the men to whom Presidents in search of a Cabinet turned in moments of crisis. In the grave situation which arose after the attempt on President Loubet's life he used his political prestige and his powers of managing men, and succeeded in forming a Ministry when all others had failed.

His greatest claim to represent France on the committee appointed to deal with the problem of the League of Nations is to be found in his long service in connection with the building up of the now rusty machinery of The Hague. M. Bourgeois was placed by the French Government many months ago at the head of a Foreign Office Committee to deal with the League of Nations. His experience at The Hague should stand him in good stead, but perhaps an even more important qualification which he possesses is his intimate knowledge of social conditions both in France and abroad.

GREAT BRITAIN

DAVID LLOYD GEORGE—There is no more dramatic chapter in our political annals than the career of the "little Welsh attorney" who became Prime Minister at the height of the greatest storm which ever broke over the British Empire.

Strife seemed to be woven into the very stuff of his being. He was only 27 years old when in 1890 he fought a fierce by-election at Carnarvon Boroughs. It was at that time a Conservative seat, but the young Liberal succeeded in capturing it by the narrow margin of 18 votes. In the House of Commons he found his natural arena.

He soon came into prominence as a fiery advocate of various causes dear to the hearts of Welsh Nonconformists. It was not, however, until the outbreak of the South African war that he became a really national figure. He took up a line of resolute opposition to the war, and attacked the Government, both in the House and in the country, with a bitter invective which was fiercely resented.

Up to 1905 Mr. Lloyd George had been no



more than a fearless debater, a destructive critic, and an impassioned orator. But at the end of that year Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, summoned to form a Government, gave him his first chance of constructive statesmanship by appointing him President of the Board of Trade, without the customary period of apprenticeship in one of the minor offices of State. He brilliantly justified the choice of his chief, and when Mr. Asquith became Prime Minister in 1908 Mr. Lloyd George succeeded him as Chancellor of the Exchequer, with the enthusiastic approval of his party. He revived the waning fortunes of the Liberals by a budget based on such novel principles of taxation that the House of Lords rejected it. The general election which immediately followed was a triumph primarily for Mr. Lloyd George, and he made his budget secure. His next big essay, the National Insurance act, was not so popular.

Mr. Lloyd George had been Chancellor of the Exchequer over six years when the European war cloud suddenly burst. By general consent, the prompt measures which he took at the Treasury enabled the fabric of British credit to stand the unexpected shock successfully. When early in 1915 it was found that the supply of munitions was utterly inadequate, he threw all his energies into the task of retrieving the position. Next year, when his pioneer work as Minister of Munitions had been accomplished, he succeeded Lord Kitchener as Secretary of State for War.

At the end of 1916, however, he became so dissatisfied with the conduct of the war that he sent in his resignation. Mr. Asquith left office, and Mr. Lloyd George became Prime Minister at the darkest hour of England's fortunes. He infused new vigor into the gigantic effort of the empire, and established that unity of command which contributed as much as any factor to the final triumph of allied arms. And when hostilities ceased and a general election was held the statesman who had weathered the storm was confirmed in power by the most overwhelming vote of confidence in British history.

MR. BARNES—Labor has had no more fearless and hardworking servant than Mr. Barnes. He first came into prominence as General Secretary of the A. S. E. during the stormy days of the great lockout in 1897.

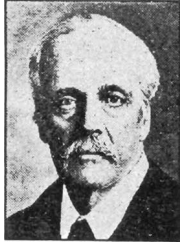
He entered Parliament for Glasgow in 1906 by defeating Mr. Bonar Law, his present colleague in the War Cabinet. He soon won the respect of the House of Commons by his unmistakable integrity and its interest by his wide knowledge of labor conditions and his native shrewdness in speech and counsel. In successive Parliaments he was one of the acknowledged leaders of the Labor Party, and there was some surprise when he was not included among the Labor Ministers who joined the first Coalition Government in 1915.

WHO'S WHO IN THE PEACE CONFERENCE

His support of the national cause had been whole-hearted from the beginning, and Mr. Lloyd George appointed him first Minister of Pensions when he formed the second Coalition Government with an increased representation of labor. Upon Mr. Henderson's engaging in the Stockholm affair, Mr. Barnes took his place as member of the War Cabinet without portfolio. For nearly two years he has represented labor in the highest council of the State. The emphatic indorsement of his attitude by a great working-class constituency in Glasgow at the general election has afforded him the opportunity of completing his task at the Peace Conference.

Mr. Barnes is in his seventieth year.

ANDREW J. BALFOUR—For over a quarter of a century Mr. Balfour has been one of the most distinguished figures in English public life. In 1878 he went to the Congress of Berlin as private Secretary to his uncle, Lord Salisbury. Today he is representing his country as Foreign Secretary, at the age of 70 years, at the even more momentous Conference in Paris.



He entered the House of Commons in 1874, and his great chance came in 1887, when he was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland when the passions excited by the rejection of the first Home Rule bill were at their height. Mr. Balfour was responsible for four years of resolute Government, which have never been forgotten.

In 1891 Mr. Balfour became leader of the House of Commons, and, after a short interval in Opposition, he was again called to the chief place on the Treasury Bench. For ten stormy years, which included the period of the South African war, his personal ascendancy over the House was unquestioned. When he was called to the Premiership on the retirement of Lord Salisbury in 1902 troubles began to thicken around him. It required all his management and skill to keep his party together during the tariff reform agitation, but he held on his course for over three years before cutting the knot by resignation.

During the long period of Liberal rule which followed, Mr. Balfour acted for a time as leader of the Opposition, but eventually handed over the reins to Mr. Bonar Law. His active political career seemed to have come to an end. But in the unexampled emergency created by the war he returned to office as First Lord of the Admiralty in Mr. Asquith's Coalition Government, and exercised a steady influence over one of the

most vital of the War Departments at a very critical period. On the formation of the second Coalition Government, Mr. Balfour became Foreign Secretary. His mission to America and his speeches and dispatches on the many difficult and delicate problems which arose for solution during the closing phases of the war have earned for him a distinguished place among the masters of the diplomatic art.

ANDREW BONAR LAW—It was only in 1900 that Mr. Bonar Law was first elected to Parliament, and he is essentially a political product of the twentieth century. He is the business man in politics.



No man in our time has obtained a commanding position in the State so rapidly as Mr. Bonar Law. Within eleven years of his entering Parliament he became leader of the Opposition, and at the end of another five years he was leader of the House. Born in Canada sixty years ago, he became a successful iron merchant in Glasgow, and it was his firsthand knowledge of modern commerce that enabled him to gain the ear of the House when, soon after his election, the tariff reform controversy arose.

During the period of Unionist Opposition which began in 1906, Mr. Bonar Law was one of the few good debaters under Mr. Balfour's leadership. Still, few were prepared for his elevation to the leadership of the party in the House of Commons upon Mr. Balfour's retirement.

When the war came he proclaimed a party truce, to which he and his followers scrupulously adhered. When the truce was replaced by a formal Coalition Mr. Bonar Law became Colonial Secretary, and was probably the least-criticised Minister in that combination.

Finally, at the end of 1916, he joined Mr. Lloyd George's Ministry in the threefold capacity of member of the War Cabinet, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and leader of the House of Commons. The two largest budgets in England's financial history stand to his credit, and their incidence was generally regarded as so fair and well-balanced that he secured the passing of both through the House of Commons without the slightest difficulty. He proved, too, a successful leader of a rather restless and suspicious House. Since the general election Mr. Bonar Law has ceased to be Chancellor of the Exchequer, and has taken the sinecure office of Lord Privy Seal.

SOUTH AFRICA

GENERAL BOTHA—General Louis Botha, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, was born at Vryheid, South Africa, and was a member of the first Volksraad of the South African Republic. During the Boer war General Botha succeeded General Joubert as Commander in Chief of the Boer forces. When responsible Government was granted to the Transvaal in 1907 General Botha became the first Prime Minister, a position which he held until the Transvaal became part of the Union, in 1910, when he was chosen as the first Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa.



When war broke out General Botha threw the whole force of his Government into the scale in the cause of Great Britain. He at once undertook to reduce the German colony of Southwest Africa, an undertaking which he carried out in person as Commander in Chief of the forces which overran the German colony. First, however, General Botha had to subdue a rebellion within the Union. This he did with conspicuous ability and efficiency.

General Botha has represented first, the Transvaal, and then the Union of South Africa, at Imperial Conferences.

GENERAL SMUTS—General Jan Smuts is a South African by birth, and he received his early education at Stellenbosch, in the Cape Province. Though when the Boer war broke out he was still a very young man, he had already a great reputation among the South African Dutch, and this was confirmed and extended by his conspicuous services to their cause during the war. Among them was a brilliant raid into Cape Colony during the latter part of the campaign, so that when peace was made in 1902 General Smuts was established with General Botha as one of the two recognized leaders of the Transvaal Dutch. This combination has continued ever since, and General Smuts has been the right hand of General Botha in office—brilliant in intellect, untiring in work, remorselessly efficient in administration.



In the campaign in German Southwest Africa General Smuts commanded the columns invading the colony from the south, taking risks which were brilliantly justified by results. In 1916 he took command of the

British forces operating in German East Africa and organized the campaign which annihilated the German power and reduced von Lettow Vorbeck to the condition of a fugitive, from which he never recovered, though he avoided capture to the end. Then General Smuts went to England to represent South Africa at the Imperial War Cabinet of 1917, and remained as a permanent member of it till after the recent general election.

AUSTRALIA

MR. HUGHES—William Morris Hughes, Prime Minister of the Australian Commonwealth, was born in London, the son of Welsh parents. He entered State politics as a member of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in 1894, and retained his seat till 1901, when he was elected to the first House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Australia.



The leader of the Australian Labor Party at that time was Andrew Fisher, and Mr. Hughes speedily established himself as Mr. Fisher's right-hand man in Parliament. Meanwhile Mr. Hughes had been called to the Bar, and it was as Attorney General in Mr. Fisher's Cabinets that he finally established his claim to the succession. Thus, when Mr. Fisher resigned in 1915 Mr. Hughes succeeded him as Prime Minister. Mr. Hughes has had a difficult course to steer. Twice he submitted the question of conscription to a referendum, and twice he was defeated. After a breach with the extreme section of his own party he formed a Coalition with the Liberals, led by Mr., now Sir Joseph, Cook. Mr. Hughes went to England to represent the Commonwealth at the Imperial War Cabinet in 1918, and has remained there since.

SIR JOSEPH COOK—Sir Joseph Cook, Minister for the Navy of the Australian Commonwealth, who was born in England, has been a member of the Australian House of Representatives since 1901. He became Prime Minister of the Commonwealth in 1913, and was still in office when the war broke out. Thus it fell to him to direct the early participation of his



Dominion in the war, and this he did with the utmost enthusiasm, from the moment when, immediately after war broke out, he

placed the Australian squadron at the disposal of the British Admiralty. Sir Joseph Cook was defeated by the Labor Party under Mr. Fisher at the general election held in September, 1914. After the defeat of conscription at the first referendum, he joined Mr. Hughes in a Coalition Ministry, and has been unwaveringly loyal to the political compact then made.

NEW ZEALAND

MR. MASSEY—William Ferguson Massey,

Prime Minister of New Zealand, an Ulsterman by birth, who has achieved success as a farmer in New Zealand, led the Conservative Party before the war, and was in office as Prime Minister when the war broke out, an event which he anticipated by the offer of a division to the Imperial Government. New Zealand,



too, was represented at the outbreak of war by the warship *New Zealand*, which she had presented to the British fleet. Mr. Massey had taken office as Prime Minister in 1912, but in 1915 it became clear that a coalition with the Liberal Party, led by Sir Joseph Ward, was desirable. It was formed—both parties showing a disposition to make personal sacrifices in the national cause. It has subsisted ever since, and the Ministry which presides over it is called the National Ministry. Mr. Massey went to England to attend the Imperial War Cabinets of 1917 and of 1918, and had barely returned from the latter when he was summoned again to represent his Dominion at the Peace Conference.

SIR JOSEPH WARD—Sir Joseph Ward has

had a long and distinguished career in New Zealand politics. He is leader of the Liberal Party, he has been Prime Minister, and he represented New Zealand at the Imperial Conferences of 1907 and 1911. In 1909 he was a member of the Conference of Imperial and Dominion representatives on naval and military defense.



At that conference the Australian policy of establishing an Australian naval unit took shape, but Sir Joseph Ward, on behalf of New Zealand, would have none of it for his Dominion, and insisted on the maintenance of the policy of contribution to the British Navy. In 1915 Sir Joseph Ward joined Mr. Massey as the joint head of the

National Ministry, with the portfolio of Finance. With Mr. Massey he represented his Dominion at the Imperial War Cabinets of 1917 and 1918.

NEWFOUNDLAND

SIR WILLIAM FREDERICK LLOYD, Prime Minister of Newfoundland, was born in England, where he was at one time a schoolmaster. He became Prime Minister of Newfoundland in 1918. He has no permanent seat in the Peace Conference, but was the first Dominion representative to attend it under the panel system at its first formal meeting.

CANADA

SIR ROBERT BORDEN—Sir Robert Laird



Borden, Prime Minister of Canada and Secretary of State for External Affairs, is a barrister, who practiced in Halifax, took silk in 1900, and was elected to the Canadian House of Commons in 1896. There he led the Opposition from 1901 to 1911, when he defeated Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the general election, which

turned on the issue of reciprocity with the United States. Sir Robert Borden has borne the chief share of the burden of directing Canadian affairs throughout the war. He has shown conspicuous ability and courage, combined with the power of weighing a question well before coming to a decision on it. His political wisdom and moderation were shown by his persistent efforts, in the face of every kind of discouragement, to bring about a coalition with the pro-conscription Liberals. Sir Robert Borden has been a convinced believer in the value of the Imperial War Cabinet, and has frequently stated his view that it is the nucleus of future imperial developments.

SIR GEORGE FOSTER—Sir George E.



Foster is a Canadian by birth, and has had a long and distinguished career in Canadian politics. He was first elected to the Canadian House of Commons in 1882 as member for Kings, New Brunswick, and he reached office as Minister of Marine and Fisheries in 1885. When Sir Robert Borden won the election

of 1911, Sir George Foster became Minister of Trade and Commerce, and he holds the same portfolio in the present Government.

MR. DOHERTY—Charles Joseph Doherty, a Canadian barrister, who was a Judge of the Superior Court of Quebec from 1891 to 1906, entered Canadian politics as a member of the House of Commons in 1908, and was appointed Minister of Justice by Sir Robert Borden when the Conservative Cabinet was formed after the election of 1911. Mr. Doherty holds the same portfolio in the present Ministry. As a lawyer, his reputation is high.



INDIA

MR. MONTAGU—Edwin Samuel Montagu was appointed Under Secretary for India in 1910, and his first budget speech a few months later marked him out for political promotion, and there was no surprise when he entered the Cabinet as Chancellor of the Duchy early in 1915. In the first Coalition Government he was Minister of Munitions, but retired with other friends of Mr. Asquith when Mr. Lloyd George came into power. In the Summer of 1917 Austen Chamberlain resigned the Indian Secretaryship and Mr. Montagu was selected for the vacancy. He it was, therefore, who was spokesman of the famous "Pronouncement" of Aug. 20, and a few months later he proceeded to India to investigate the political situation in association with the Viceroy. Their famous joint report on Indian constitutional reforms was issued in July, 1918, and further investigations are in progress in pursuance of its recommendations, with a view to the gradual development of self-governing institutions.

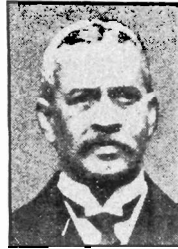


MAJOR GENERAL H. H. MAHARAJAH SIR GANGA SINGH BAHADUR OF BIKANER, A. D. C. to the King, belongs to the warrior clan of Rathore Rajputs, and is descended from the ancient Kings of Kanauj. He has exceptional qualifications, both personal and hereditary, to represent his order. His long record of war service began with the expedition for the relief of the legations at Peking, in which he commanded his famous Camel Corps. During the war he served both in France and Egypt, and in the latter country and in Palestine the Camel Corps won fresh laurels in many a battle.

When the Maharajah went to London in 1917 as the first Indian Prince to be delegated to the Imperial War Conference and

Cabinet, his speeches on Indian progress and reform made a great impression. He could not be spared from recruiting and other war work in India for the second War Conference and Cabinet, but his selection for the present historic gatherings in Paris was most heartily approved by Indian opinion.

SIR S. P. SINHA—Sir Satyendra Prassano Sinha, K. C., will go down to history as representing in his own person more fully than any contemporary Indian the progress of his country toward the ultimate goal of self-government within the empire. The romance of his advancement from the obscurity of an Indian village home is scarcely less remark-



able than that of Mr. Lloyd George. He went to England to study for the Bar at Lincoln's Inn thirty-eight years ago after secret preparation, owing to the strong prejudice then prevailing in Bengal against foreign travel.

He was the first Indian to be appointed permanent Advocate General of Bengal, and to become, just under ten years ago, a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council. He is the first Indian to "take silk" (an honor hitherto jealously confined to the Bar practicing in England) to be a member (in association with the Maharajah of Bikaner) of the Imperial War Conference and Imperial War Cabinet in 1917, and now to participate in the Peace Conference, to be made a member of the Ministry in Whitehall, and, finally, to be raised to the peerage, for he is to represent the India Office as Under Secretary in the House of Lords. He is the second Indian (Ameer Ali being the first) to be named of the Privy Council.

SIR ALFRED HAMILTON GRANT, K. C. I. E., C. S. I., Indian Civil Service, who has been placed on special duty by the Government of India in association with the deputation, is the second surviving son of the late Sir Alexander Grant, 10th Bt. After serving for many years in the Punjab and the Northwest Frontier Province, he was appointed Foreign Secretary to the Government of India in March, 1915. On his return to India he is to succeed Colonel Sir George Roos-Keppel as Chief Commissioner of the Northwest Frontier Province.

UNITED STATES

PRESIDENT WILSON—Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States and Chief of the American delegation. Mr. Wilson, a considerable part of whose career has been spent as President of the great American University of Princeton, was elected to the

Presidency of the United States in 1912, and entered the White House in the Spring of 1913. His only previous public office had

been that of Governor of New Jersey, where he made a fine record as a reformer in a State the politics of which had not been particularly savory. Mr. Wilson is a statesman essentially of the liberal school. Before the war he wrought in the United States a number of useful reforms. His policy of neutrality during the



first phases of the war was prompted partly by a desire to be true to the old American tradition of aloofness from extra-American affairs, partly by a sincere belief that by remaining out of the war he could best bring to the work of reconstruction the moral and material resources of his country. In the Autumn of 1916 Mr. Wilson was re-elected on a platform in which the maintenance of neutrality was the chief plank. His desire and that of a majority of the American voters to avoid war did not, however, prevent a declaration of hostility against Germany in April, 1917, after Germany, by a recrudescence of submarine savagery, had enabled him conclusively to prove to his people that half-measures were useless, and that it was the clear duty of their country to join the posse comitatus of civilization.

Mr. Wilson's war administration was effective in the extreme. By a fine flight of bold and imaginative democratic statesmanship he prevailed upon Congress to pass off-hand a law for universal military service, backed by a measure of war finance generous enough to finance by loans allied purchases in the United States, as well as the vast American war machine. Having organized man power on a national basis, the President attacked industrial mobilization on the same scale. There was, it is true, during the Autumn and Winter of 1917 and 1918 considerable difficulty in starting the vast machine of American war effort. There were disappointment and delays over the air program and other things. But during the Summer of 1918 the United States was, at the supreme crisis, able to produce in France the men needed, and, had the war continued, her output of men and material would by next year have become irresistible.

President Wilson has in a special sense made the cause of the new democracy his own. Without his championship it is doubtful whether the League of Nations would have attained the high place that it has now got in the program of the conference, while the high ideals of his fourteen points serve as a useful antidote to more selfish national ambitions. The President is, in fact, though

enjoying only the qualified support of the powerful opposition party in the United States, regarded by liberalism the world over as one of its chief leaders and spokesmen.

MR. LANSING—Robert Lansing is Secretary of State and chief member of Mr.



Wilson's Cabinet. Though in the old days of the American Commonwealth the Secretary of State dealt with many domestic matters, his functions now correspond essentially to those of a Foreign Minister. Mr. Lansing is by training well qualified as a dele-

gate. A lawyer by profession, he early specialized in the international field, and has frequently represented his Government in international cases. In 1893 he was junior counsel in the Bering Sea Arbitration at Paris. He was later counsel in the Bering Sea Claims Commission. In 1905 he went to The Hague to help in presenting the American case in the famous North Atlantic Fisheries Arbitration. From 1912 to 1914 he was United States agent in the Anglo-American Claims Arbitration.

Mr. Lansing succeeded Mr. Bryan as Secretary of State in the Spring of 1915. So far as matters of policy go, the President has been his own Foreign Minister; but in the tangled negotiations of the last phase of American neutrality he had in Mr. Lansing an able and level-headed Lieutenant. Quiet and courtly in manner, well versed in the protocol of international conferences, with an intimate knowledge of American diplomacy and policy during the war, Mr. Lansing's value in shaping conclusions on many important questions has been very great.

COLONEL HOUSE—Colonel E. M. House



has never held any official position in the United States. He has, however, in the last few years been the most influential and the most discussed figure, next to the President, in American public life. Born in Texas and possessed of a private fortune sufficient for his modest needs, Colonel House early interested

himself in the politics of his State. Never seeking anything for himself, endowed with great political sagacity, with a keen judgment of human nature, and with that extraordinary memory of facts and faces that

is so great an asset in public affairs, he reached a position, smoothly and silently, of almost dictatorial power in the councils of the Democratic Party in his State.

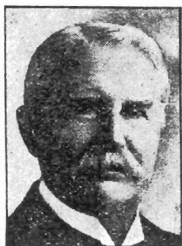
Colonel House's debut in national affairs synchronized with that of Mr. Wilson. Convinced that Mr. Wilson was the predestined leader of the Democratic Party, he became his friend and began to become his counselor during the days of the future President's candidature.

During the days of American neutrality Colonel House made frequent trips abroad to get into contact with the leading men on both sides and glean first-hand facts about the war. While in the United States he saw in his flat in New York countless people, and received countless letters in regard to every phase of international affairs.

Some months after the United States entered the war Colonel House was sent abroad by the President as his personal representative, and there can be little doubt that during his stay in Paris and London in the closing weeks of 1917 he did a good deal to prepare the way for Marshal Foch's appointment as Generalissimo. On the present occasion he preceded the President to Europe by several weeks, and since his arrival has been his chief lieutenant in Paris.

His office at the Hotel de Crillon is the clearing house of virtually all the important matters that come to the American delegation.

HENRY WHITE—Henry White is a diplomatist de carrière. His first-hand knowledge of Europe dates back to the Second Empire. He entered the American Diplomatic Service in 1883, and served as Secretary of Embassy in Vienna, and then in London, where later, from 1897 to 1905, he acted as First Secretary and frequently as Chargé d'Affaires. In 1905 he was appointed Ambassador in Rome and was promoted to be Ambassador in Paris in 1907. In 1909 he retired.



Mr. White was a very close friend of the late Mr. Roosevelt, who appointed him to both embassies. Partly for this success he was selected to represent the Republican Party at the Peace Conference. The Republicans, though they would have preferred some more active member of the party for Paris, acquiesced in the choice on account both of Mr. White's personal popularity and of his obvious qualifications as a diplomatist. Besides his embassy experience, he was the American representative in 1906 at the Conference of Algeiras upon Morocco, while he knows probably more European public men than any other American.

GENERAL BLISS—General Tasker H.



Bliss, as America's representative at the Supreme War Council, has become a familiar figure to the statesmen and soldiers of the Allies during the last year. Before he came to Europe General Bliss had been successively Assistant Chief and Chief of the American General Staff in Washington.

He is, of course, a professional soldier. But, as his colleagues at Versailles have discovered, he is an experienced diplomatist and administrator as well. After the Spanish war he took a leading part in the reconstruction of Cuba under the American military authorities. More recently he was military adviser to the American Commissioners at a conference with representatives of Mexico, called to consider the relations between the United States and that unfortunate republic.

JAPAN

MARQUIS KINMOCHI SAIONJI, head of the Japanese delegation, who was born in 1849, is a member of the proudest nobility of Kioto, but one of the strongest advocates of reform in Japan. He studied law in Paris as a young man, and then became acquainted with M. Clemenceau and the younger Radicals of the Third Republic. The Marquis was the closest friend of the late Prince Ito, whom he succeeded as leader of his party. He has been Minister Plenipotentiary to Austria-Hungary and Germany, President of the House of Peers and of the Privy Council, Minister of Education, and twice Prime Minister (1906-08 and 1911-12). He is one of the three oldest statesmen of Japan, the other two being Prince Yamagata and Marquis Matsukata.

VISCOUNT CHINDA—Viscount Chinda,



the Japanese Ambassador in London, was born in 1856. He first became prominent as Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs under Marquis Komura in the period covering the Russo-Japanese war. During a long diplomatic career he has been Minister to Brazil, to the Netherlands, at St. Petersburg, and Ambassador at Berlin (1908-11), Washington (1911-16), and London (since 1916).

BARON MAKINO, son of the famous Okubo Toshimichi, was born in 1861. He was ap-

pointed Minister to the Quirinal in 1899, and made his mark as Minister in Vienna during the Russo-Japanese war. He has since held the portfolios of Education (1906-08), Agriculture and Commerce (1911-12), and Foreign Affairs (1913-14). In 1916 he became a member of the Diplomatic Advisory Council.

MR. MATSUI, Japanese Ambassador in Paris since 1915, was born in 1868, and entered the Diplomatic Service in 1890. He served in the Washington, London, and Peking Legations, and was Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs (1912).

MR. JUIN, who was born in 1864, entered the Diplomatic Service in 1890 and served at London, Vienna, and Peking. He was appointed Minister to China in 1908 and Ambassador in Rome in 1916.

ITALY

SIGNOR ORLANDO—Born in 1860, Vittorio Emanuele Orlando, Italian Prime Minister, a Sicilian, former Professor of Constitutional Law at Palermo University, was for many years a lieutenant of the former Prime Minister, Signor Giolitti. He became Minister of the Interior in the late Boselli Cabinet and was much criticised on account of the latitude he allowed the neutralist and pacifist agitators. On perceiving the danger of their movement, he governed with a firm hand, and, having succeeded Signor Boselli as Prime Minister in 1917, he gained prestige by the moral courage he showed at the moment of the Caporetto disaster. He organized national resistance to the Austro-German invasion, and in a series of patriotic speeches sustained the spirit of the country. He is personally in favor of a liberal foreign policy and is understood to favor a direct understanding with the Southern Slavs.



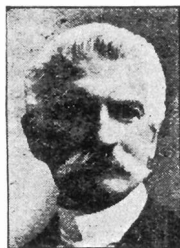
SALVATORE BARZILAI is a native of Trieste, of Jewish blood. He was early identified with Italian Irredentist agitation and left Trieste for Italy, where he joined the Republican Party. One of the most eloquent speakers in the Italian Chamber, he took office as Minister without portfolio in the Boselli Cabinet and contributed by his speeches to maintain public spirit. He was a member of the Italian Parliamentary Committee that organized the Rome Congress of Oppressed Austro-Hungarian Nationalities.

GENERAL COUNT MARIO DI ROBILANT, nephew of the former Italian Ambassador at Vienna and former Minister, is an accomplished soldier and represented Italy at the Supreme War Council of Versailles. He spent some years as Military Attaché at

Berlin and subsequently commanded the Florence Army Corps. In 1906 he succeeded the late General De Giorgis Pasha as Inspector General of Macedonian reforms under the Mürzsteg program and remained in the Turkish service until the outbreak of the Italo-Turkish war of 1911. He commanded with great ability an Italian army during the first two and a half years of the war, and was transferred to Versailles in the Summer of 1918.

BARON SONNINO—Baron Sidney Sonnino

was born in 1847, the son of an Italian Jewish father and a British mother. As a young man he was attached to the Italian Legations at Madrid, Paris, and Vienna. Wealthy and well educated, of a serious turn of mind, he entered Parliament at the age of 30 as a Liberal Conservative, and showed considerable competence in social,



financial, and economic questions, studied the condition of the peasantry in Sicily, and advocated the gradual breaking up of big estates. In the Crispi Cabinets of 1887-1890 and 1893-1896 he made his mark as Under Secretary for Finance, and subsequently as Minister of the Treasury, and in the latter capacity he saved Italian credit by drastic financial and fiscal reforms, but shared with Crispi the discredit of the disaster of Adowa in 1896. He was alternately leader of the Opposition and leader of the Majority for ten years, but was Prime Minister only for two short periods of three months each in 1906 and 1910, being overthrown on each occasion by Giolittian hostility. Stern and uncompromising, he was regarded as an embodiment of his mottoes, *Nitor in adversum*, and *Alis si licet, tibi non licet*.

Sonnino took office as Foreign Minister in November, 1914, on the death of the Marquis di San Giuliano and conducted the negotiations with Austria and Germany for recognition of the claims of Italy. He negotiated simultaneously the London Treaty with England, France, and Russia, and concluded it after the failure of the negotiations with Austria.

MARQUIS SALVAGO-RAGGI, the only trained diplomatist among the Italian delegates, served as Secretary in various Italian Embassies, but first acquired prominence as Italian Minister to China during the Boxer troubles. He was subsequently appointed diplomatic agent at Cairo, and afterward Ambassador in Paris upon the resignation of Signor Tittoni. This post he held for a comparatively short period, but he has now returned as the diplomatic adviser to the delegation. He is a personal friend of Baron Sonnino.

SIGNOR SALANDRA—Antonio Salandra, Prime Minister of Italy at the outbreak of war, is a native of Apulia. Entering Parliament at an early age, he acquired influence as an authority on jurisprudence and finance, and in the Crispi administration of 1893-96 became Under Secretary for Finance. In the second Pelloux Cabinet of 1899-1900 he was Minister of Agriculture, and succeeded Giolitti as Prime Minister in 1913. He retained office during the first eighteen months of the war, and was responsible both for Italy's declaration of neutrality at the beginning of August, 1914, and for her declaration of war on Austria in May, 1915.



BRAZIL

OLYNTHO DE MAGHALAES, Brazilian Minister in Paris, has during a diplomatic career of over twenty years established a reputation as an unusually progressive and far-sighted statesman, and he is particularly well fitted to collaborate in the scheme for a League of Nations. His first great success was in the negotiations with Bolivia over the "Bolivian Syndicate," to which Bolivia had granted concessions in territory claimed by Brazil. He succeeded in establishing the justice of his country's demands, and thanks to his efforts Brazil subsequently obtained adequate compensation. He followed up this achievement by promoting, as Minister for Foreign Affairs, a rapprochement between Brazil and Argentina, and brought about an exchange of visits between the Presidents of the two republics, an event without precedent. He further strengthened Brazil's position by obtaining the signature of a treaty of general arbitration with Chile. Thanks to Senhor de Maghalaes's far-sighted and conciliatory policy a foundation has been laid in South America for the establishment of an international entente.

EPITACIO PESSOA is the head of the delegation which has been sent from Brazil for the Peace Conference. He is a member of the Senate and a prominent figure in politics, but he is perhaps most distinguished as an expert in jurisprudence. He is a member of the Supreme Court of Justice.

PANDIA CALOGERAS is one of the greatest authorities on economic questions in Brazil. He has held portfolios of Agriculture and Finance, and in both offices has given proof of high technical accomplishment and first-class intellectual powers. He was one of the ablest coadjutors of Baron de Rio Branco when the latter was Minister for Foreign Affairs, and was chosen by him to

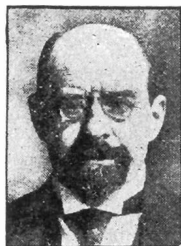
represent Brazil at the third Pan-American Congress. He is a man of very strong and independent character.

BELGIUM

PAUL HYMANS, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, was previously Belgian Minister in London. Before the war he was a leader of the Belgian Liberal Party and the Belgian bar. He is a man of great intellectual vigor and of wide political experience.

M. VAN DEN HEUVEL, one of the most distinguished members of the Belgian Diplomatic Service, was until recently Minister to the Vatican. He has constantly defended the Belgian cause at the Holy See against the intrigues of Germany and the pressure of the German Catholic hierarchy.

M. VANDERVELDE—Emile Vandervelde, Minister of Justice, is a leader of the Belgian Socialist Party, who, like other prominent Belgian Socialists, supported the Government in August, 1914, and went into exile with it when the Germans overran the country. He took office in the De Broqueville Cabinet as Minister of State without portfolio, but accepted the portfolio of Justice in the present administration.



accepted the portfolio of Justice in the present administration.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

KAREL KRAMARZ, Prime Minister of the Czechoslovak Government, was long leader of the Young Czech Party in the Austrian Reichsrat. He was prominent in assuring the return of the Czech Deputies to active participation in Austrian politics after their long abstention as a protest against the late Emperor Francis Joseph's failure to fulfill his promise to be crowned King of Bohemia at Prague in 1870. He opposed the Austro-German Alliance and the Triple Alliance as fatal to the interests of the Hapsburgs, and was regarded by Austrian Germans as their most redoubtable political antagonist. A strong Russophile, he was one of the imitators of the Neo-Slav movement. He was arrested early in the war and condemned to death by an Austrian court, but was subsequently reprieved and liberated. His whole public life has been devoted to the cause of Bohemian liberty.

EDWARD BENES is Foreign Minister of the Czechoslovak Republic. A student of sociology and pupil of Professor Masaryk, now President of the Republic, he was tutor at the Czech University of Prague, but escaped from Bohemia early in the war. He joined Masaryk, founded with him and General Stefanik the Czechoslovak National

Council, and was instrumental in raising the Czechoslovak Army and in securing recognition from the Allies for the Czechoslovak Provisional Government.

GREECE

M. VENIZELOS—Eleutherios Venizelos, Greek Prime Minister, first acquired fame as leader in the Cretan insurrection of 1897. He showed great ability in negotiations with the European powers, and became undisputed leader of the Cretans before consenting to enter Greek political life. Although a convinced republican, he saved the dynasty and the country during the crisis of 1909, carried through a revision of the Constitution, and prepared the Balkan Alliance of 1912. He co-operated loyally with the late King George of Greece, but was exposed to the various intrigues of his son, King Constantine, who took umbrage at his popularity. From the outset of the war he was convinced that Greece must join the Allies, and, although a first offer of military assistance had been rejected, he prepared steadily for intervention. Thwarted by the intrigues of King Constantine and of German agents, he broke with the King and set up a Provisional Revolutionary Government at Saloniki. Ultimately he returned triumphantly to Athens as head of the National Government after the abdication of King Constantine and the accession of King Alexander. He contributed notably to the success of the Saloniki Army by the reorganization of the Hellenic forces. His present aim is the union of all Greeks in one State, and especially the liberation of Greek Asia Minor and of the Aegean Islands from alien rule.



M. POLITIS, Greek Foreign Minister, is a close friend and collaborator of Venizelos, with whom he has been associated through all the recent vicissitudes of that statesman's career. He helped in the formation of the Provisional Government at Saloniki, and returned with M. Venizelos to Athens. An eloquent speaker, he is an ardent advocate of the policy of Hellenic national union.

HEDJAZ

PRINCE FEISAL is the third son of the Sherif of Mecca, who has become the head of the new Arab Kingdom of Hedjaz. Prince Feisal led the Arab Army which co-operated with General Allenby in wresting Palestine and Syria from the Turks. Prince Feisal has been active in presenting the territorial claims of the new kingdom at the Peace Conference.

POLAND

ROMAN DMOWSKI, for many years a leader of the Russian Poles and a Conservative in politics, was a member of the First Duma and author of a well-known work on the Polish question. He came to Western Europe as unofficial representative of the Russian Poles in the early part of the war, and subsequently helped to form the Polish National Committee, of which he has been the President. For this body he obtained recognition from the allied Governments as the official representative of Polish interests, and he has now been appointed delegate to the Peace Conference by the Coalition Government in Warsaw.

PORTUGAL

EGAS MONIZ, Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs, will be chief of the Portuguese delegation. He is a doctor of the Medical Faculty, Lisbon. A great friend of Sidonio Paes, the late President, he entered political life at an early age, and was frequently offered portfolios in different Governments, but only accepted the portfolio of Foreign Affairs five months ago at the urgent insistence of his friend Paes. He had previously represented Portugal at Madrid.

RUMANIA

M. BRATIANO—Jean Bratiano is Rumanian Prime Minister and head of the Liberal Party. He is the son of the famous Rumanian statesman who brought about the constitution of the united Rumanian Principality and invited Prince Charles of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen to accept the Rumanian throne in 1866. He was from the beginning of the war a convinced supporter of the Allies, preserved a prudently friendly attitude toward them during the period of neutrality, concluded with them the treaty on the basis of which Rumania declared war in the Summer of 1916, and organized Rumanian resistance to the Austro-German invasion. His conduct after Rumania had been compelled to sign the Treaty of Bucharest was extremely courageous.

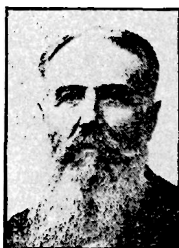


NICHOLAS MISU is the most distinguished living Rumanian diplomatist. By origin a Macedonian Rumanian, he adopted Rumanian citizenship and represented his country for many years in Balkan capitals. He gained distinction as Minister at Sofia, Vienna, and London, where he carried on with the British Government the negotiations relating to Rumanian participation in the war. He returned to Rumania by special request to defend his country's interests when the con-

clusion of peace became inevitable. He has a remarkable knowledge of European and Balkan languages.

SERBIA

NIKOLA PASHITCH — Nikola Pashitch, founder and leader of the Serbian Radical Party, has played a prominent part in Serbian internal politics, and was Prime Minister almost uninterruptedly from 1905 until his recent resignation. He conducted Serbian resistance to the Austro-Hungarian tariff war of 1905, directed Serbian affairs during the Bosnian annexation crisis of 1908-9, prepared on behalf of Serbia the Balkan Alliance of 1912, and was responsible head of Serbian affairs during the whole of the war. His personal conception of the future of Serbia was that she should form a "Greater Serbia" by the annexation of the Serbs of Austria-Hungary and of Montenegro rather than that all the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes outside Serbia should join her in forming a united Southern Slav State.



ANTE TRUMBITCH, Foreign Minister of the new Serb-Croat-Slovene kingdom, is a native of Spalato, in Dalmatia, and was for many years Mayor of the city. A prominent member of the Dalmatian bar, he became

President of the Dalmatian Provincial Diet and a Dalmatian Deputy to the Austrian Reichsrat. He was one of the authors of the Fiume revolution of 1905, which first united the Croats and Serbs of Austria-Hungary. On the eve of war he succeeded in escaping from Austria and formed with Supilo and other leading Southern Slavs the Southern Slav Committee, of which he was chosen President. In that capacity he concluded with Serbia in July, 1917, the Declaration of Corfu, which was the preliminary charter of Southern Slav unity under the Karageorgevic dynasty. He concluded also in March, 1918, with the Italian Deputy, Dr. Torre, on behalf of a comprehensive Italian Parliamentary Committee, the Italo-Southern Slav agreement, which was ratified by the Rome Congress and approved by Signor Orlando in April, 1918. Upon the formation of the new united Southern Slav kingdom he was appointed Foreign Minister.

DR. VESNITCH — Dr. Vesnitch is Serb-Croat-Slovene Minister in Paris, where he formerly represented Serbia for many years. He was a supporter and friend of M. Pashitch, and was intrusted with a special Serbian mission to the United States after the American declaration of war.



Seating of the Peace Conference Delegates

The relative positions of the various delegates around the peace table at the opening session of the Paris Conference, Jan. 18, 1919, is indicated by the figures in the accompanying diagram. M. Poincaré, President of the French Republic, presided at this session and occupied the seat later filled by M. Clemenceau at the head of the horseshoe table. A few changes were made at later meetings, but the relative positions of the delegations remained the same throughout the life of the conference in the Quai d'Orsay Building:

1. M. Poincaré, President of the French Republic.

- United States.
- 2. Pres. Wilson.
- 3. Lansing.
- 4. White.
- 5. Col. House.
- 6. Gen. Bliss.
- Great Britain.
- 7. Lloyd George.

- 8. Balfour.
- 9. Bonar Law.
- 10. Barnes.
- 11. Lloyd.
- France.
- 12. Clemenceau.
- 13. Pichon.
- 14. Marshal Foch.

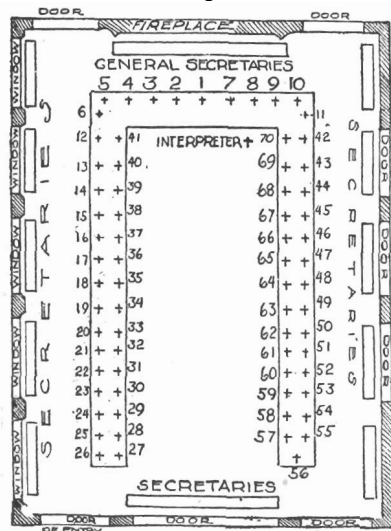


DIAGRAM SHOWING POSITIONS OF DELEGATES AT FIRST SESSION OF CONFERENCE

| | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 15. Klotz. | Haiti. | Australia. | 58. Lou Tseng Tsiang. |
| 16. Tardieu. | 32. ——— | 44. Hughes. | Ecuador. |
| 17. Cambon. | Peru. | 45. Cook. | 59. De Alsua. |
| Italy. | 33. Calderon. | South Africa. | Guatemala. |
| 18. Sonnino. | Portugal. | 46. Gen. Botha. | 60. ——— |
| 19. Salvago Raggi. | 34. Villella. | 47. Gen. Smuts. | Hedjaz. |
| 20. Orlando. | 35. Moniz. | New Zealand. | 61. Rustem Haidar. |
| 21. Salandra. | 36. Pashitch. | 48. ——— | 62. Emir Faisal. |
| 22. Barzilai. | Serbia and Jugo- slavia. | British India. | Liberia. |
| Belgium. | 37. Trumbitch. | 49. Maharaja Ganga Singh. | 63. ——— |
| 23. Hymans. | 38. Vesnitch. | 50. Lord Sinha. | Panama. |
| 24. Van den Heuvel. | Czechoslovak Republic. | Japan. | 64. ——— |
| 25. Vandervelde. | 39. Benes. | 51. Marquis Kin- mochi Saionji. | Poland. |
| Brazil. | 40. Krammarcs. | 52. Baron Makino. | 65. ——— |
| 26. Pessoa. | Uruguay. | 53. Viscount Chinda. | 66. Dmowski. |
| 27. Magalhaes. | 41. Carlos Blanco. | 54. Matsul. | Rumania. |
| 28. Calogeras. | Canada. | 55. Ijuin. | 67. Misu. |
| Cuba. | 42. Foster. | Bolivia. | 68. Bratiano. |
| 29. Martinez. | 43. Sifton. | 56. Montes. | |
| Greece. | | China. | |
| 30. Politis. | | 57. Chengling Thomas Wang. | |
| 31. Venizelos. | | | |

The New Armistice Settlement Ships in Exchange for Food

THE complete text of the Armistice Convention signed at Treves on Feb. 16, 1919, prolonging the armistice for an indefinite period and revokable at a notice of seventy-two hours, is given in English translation below:

The undersigned plenipotentiaries, Admiral Wemyss being replaced by Admiral Browning, General von Winterfeld being replaced by General von Hammerstein, and the Plenipotentiary Minister Count von Oberndorf by Plenipotentiary Minister von Haniel, invested with powers in virtue of which the Armistice Convention of Nov. 11, 1918, was signed, have ratified the following supplementary convention:

1. The Germans must cease at once all offensive operations against the Poles in the region of Posen and in all other regions. To this end, they are prohibited from crossing with their troops the line of the old frontier of Eastern Prussia and Western Prussia with Russia as far as Luisenfeld, and from that point the following line: West from Luisenfeld, west from Gross-Neudorff, south of Brzoze, north of Schubin, north of Exin, south of Samoczin, south of Chodzianzin, north of Czarnikof, west of Mialla, west of Birnbaum, west of Bentschen, west of Voilstein, north of Lissa, north of Rawiez, south of Krotoszyn, west of Adelnau, west of Schildberg, north of Vierruchow, then the frontier of Silesia.

2. The armistice of Nov. 11, prolonged by the conventions of Dec. 13, 1918, and Jan. 16, 1919, to Feb. 17, 1919, is again extended for a short period, date of termination not specified, which period the allied and associated powers reserve the right to terminate within three days' notice.

3. The execution of the clauses of the convention of Nov. 11, 1918, and of the additional conventions of Dec. 13, 1918, and Jan. 16, 1919, imperfectly fulfilled, will be continued and completed during the extension period of the armistice, subject to the conditions of detail fixed by the permanent Armistice Commission, according to the instructions of the Allied High Command.

Treves, Feb. 16, 1919.

FOCH, ERZBERGER,
BROWNING. VON HAMMERSTEIN,
VON HANIEL,
VON SELOW.

AFTER THE SIGNING

Marshal Foch, immediately after the signing of the new convention, left Treves on his special train. On his arrival in Paris, the Commander in Chief of the Allied Forces went to the headquarters of the council and delivered to M. Clemenceau the text of the new convention.