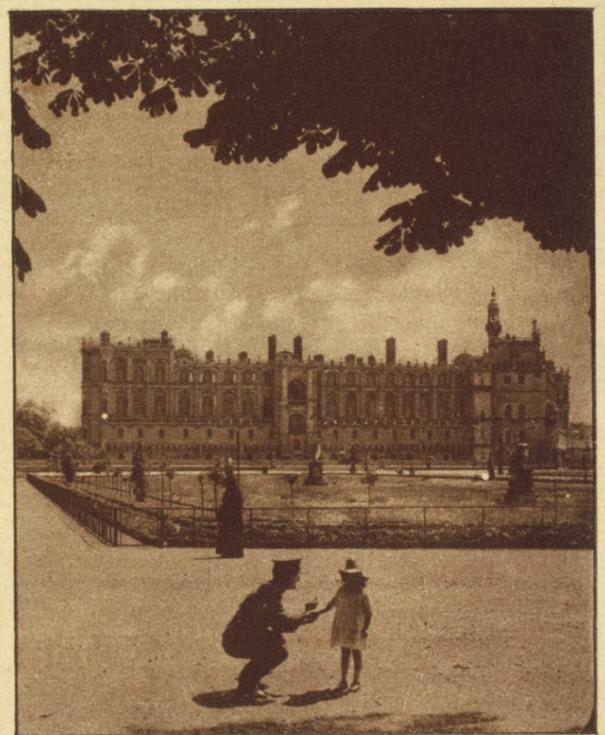


Austrian Peace Delegates and Terms of Treaty



THE framing of the peace terms with Germany, as by far the most formidable of the Central Powers, naturally came first in time and importance, but shortly after the German treaty was delivered at Versailles the Austrian peace terms were handed to the Austrian delegates at St. Germain-en-Laye, near Paris. The ceremony took place on June 2, 1919, and was devoid of the unpleasant incidents that characterized the session at Versailles. Austria was left by the treaty a state of from 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 people, inhabiting a territory of from 5,000 to 6,000 square miles. She was required to recognize the complete independence of Hungary, Czechoslovakia and the Serb-Croat-Slovene State and to cede other territories which previously in union with her composed Austria-Hungary. She was also stripped of her naval and aerial forces, and compelled to renounce all her extra European rights and accept the provisions of the League of Nations covenant.

(At left.) Austrian envoys in the garden of the villa assigned to them in the suburbs of Paris. Chancellor Karl Renner, head of the delegation, is seated at left. Their freedom of movement has been only slightly restricted.



(Above.) Chateau Francois Premier at St. Germain-en-Laye, a suburb of Paris, where the Austrian peace delegates had the treaty handed to them on June 2, 1919. The treaty left Austria a mere shadow of its former self and effectually removed her as a menace to the peace of Europe.

(At left.) Former Austrian territory in dispute between Italy and Jugoslavia. Fiume, the former seaport of Austria-Hungary, was one of the storm centres of discussion. It is here shown with other harbors.