

war. The treaty reduced Austria to a small country with six or seven millions of people. It required her to recognize the complete independence of Bohemia, Hungary, and the Southern Slavs; to cede large districts, including most of her coast line, to Italy, and a good part of Hungary to Rumania, and to make reparation for war damage. The Austrian delegates signed the treaty at Paris on September 10, 1919.

Later treaties fixed the new boundaries of Turkey and Bulgaria. Bulgaria did not suffer greatly in loss of territory, but much of the former Turkish Empire, including Arabia, Armenia, Palestine, Mesopotamia (Iraq), and part of Syria, was handed over to the Allies, to be administered by them as mandatory territories of the League of Nations.

Blockade of Germany Ended

Owing to various disputes it was not until January 10, 1920, that the German treaty was declared in force and the blockade of Germany was definitely ended. And even then China and the United States were not included among the nations making peace with Germany.

China objected to the cession to Japan of the rights previously held by the Germans in the Chinese province of Shantung, and there was considerable disagreement as to the entrance of the United States into the League of Nations. Finally, in July 1921 the state of war between the United States and Germany and Austria-Hungary was declared to be at an end.

Even after the signing of the treaties, however, the securing of actual peace in all parts of Europe did not prove an easy matter. Italy insisted on having the entire eastern coast-line of the Adriatic Sea, including the port of Fiume, which was also claimed by Jugo-Slavia, a new country formed by the union of Serbia and Montenegro with the Slavic people of the southern and western part of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy. For a time an Italian expedition, led by the poet-aviator D'Annunzio, held the city and threatened war, but on November 12, 1920, the differences were settled by making Fiume an independent city. By subsequent negotiations, Fiume became an Italian city in 1924.

In Russia the Bolshevik government waged war on the several counter-revolutionary movements in southern and eastern Russia, while defending itself against the armies of the new

Polish republic on the western front. General Wrangel's army, the last serious opponent of the Bolsheviks at home, was crushed in the Crimea in November 1920. In the meantime the Poles drove the Bolshevik army back into Russia. After this the Russians signed a treaty (March 18, 1921), by which they agreed to pay Poland an indemnity of 30,000,000 gold roubles (normally £3,450,000) and to cede to Poland a great stretch of border territory. The smaller states lying on the Baltic Sea

BRINGING UP THE AMMUNITION



The work of the ammunition carriers was often attended with great danger, as they were an excellent target for enemy fire when passing across open ground.

also received the recognition of the Bolshevik government.

Greek Conflict with Turkey

In the meantime the French had trouble with the Arabs over Syria. The Greeks, who had restored their King Constantine in defiance of the Allies, warred with the Turks to obtain territorial gains promised in the peace treaties, while the Allies remained neutral and the Bolshevik government supported Turkey. The Poles openly defied the peace treaty by occupying nearly all of Silesia, which by a considerable majority voted under the treaty (March 20, 1921) to remain with Germany. The Japanese occupied Vladivostok and other parts of eastern Siberia, while the American government refused to recognize the mandate giving Japan the island of Yap.

After long negotiations Germany's indemnity to the victors was, in May 1921, fixed at