

(6.) The Shantung Treaty, between China and Japan.

(7.) Resolutions :—

- (a.) Appointing a Commission to report on the necessity of the regulation by international law of new agencies of warfare :
- (b.) Establishing in China a Board of Reference to secure the due execution of certain provisions contained in the treaties with China :
- (c.) Establishing a Commission to report on the expediency of abolishing extra-territorial jurisdiction in China :
- (d.) For the abolition of foreign post-offices in China :
- (e.) Establishing a Commission to report on the expediency of withdrawing all foreign troops from China :
- (f.) Limiting and regulating the establishment of foreign radio-stations in China :
- (g.) Recommending the unification of Chinese railways into a single system under Chinese control :
- (h.) Recommending the reduction of Chinese military forces and expenditure :
- (i.) Providing for the publication of treaties and agreements already made or hereafter to be made between China and any other Power or the nationals of any other Power :
- (j.) Relative to the Chinese Eastern Railway.

The text of the foregoing treaties and resolutions, except the Shantung Treaty, is contained in the Appendix to this Report.

#### THE NAVAL TREATY.

The most interesting and important of all those manifold results of the Washington Conference is the Naval Treaty between the British Empire, the United States of America, Japan, France, and Italy. The Treaty had its origin in a definite and detailed scheme of reduction of naval armament, prepared by the United States Government and submitted to the Conference at its first public meeting by the Secretary of State, Mr. Hughes. The main and essential features of the American proposals were adopted by the Conference, and are embodied in the Treaty, with such modifications as discussion showed to be necessary for securing the consent of the Powers concerned.

The scheme of the Treaty is based on the distinction between capital ships and auxiliary ships. A capital ship (or, to use the older term, which is adopted in the French text of the Treaty, a "ship of the line"), means a battleship or a battle-cruiser. The term "auxiliary ship" includes light cruisers, submarines, destroyers, and aircraft-carriers. The capital ships of any Power may be conveniently termed collectively its "battle fleet," all its other ships-of-war being termed collectively its "auxiliary fleet."

The Treaty provides for a large and immediate reduction in the size of the battle fleet of each of the five great Powers. Each of those Powers is permitted to retain only certain named capital ships, and all the others are to be forthwith destroyed or otherwise rendered permanently unfit for service. The following tables indicate the composition of the battle fleet of each Power as reduced in accordance with the Treaty :—

#### THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Name of Ship.	Tonnage.
Royal Sovereign ..	25,750	Queen Elizabeth ..	27,500	Repulse .. ..	26,500
Royal Oak .. ..	25,750	Warspite .. ..	27,500	Tiger .. ..	28,500
Revenge .. ..	25,750	Benbow .. ..	25,000	Thunderer .. ..	22,500
Resolution .. ..	25,750	Emperor of India ..	25,000	King George V ..	23,000
Ramillies .. ..	25,750	Iron Duke .. ..	25,000	Ajax .. ..	23,000
Malaya .. ..	27,500	Marlborough .. ..	25,000	Centurion .. ..	23,000
Valiant .. ..	27,500	Hood .. ..	41,200		
Barham .. ..	27,500	Renown .. ..	26,500	Total tonnage..	580,450