SUMMARY OF PEACE TERMS PRESENTED TO GERMAN DELEGATES

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The following summary of the Peace Treaty draft has been received:

Paris, May 7.—The Treaty of Peace between the twenty-seven Allied and Associated Powers on the one hand and Germany on the other, has been handed to the German plenipotentiaries at Versailles. It is the longest treaty ever drawn. It totals about 80,000 words divided into fifteen main sections, and represents the combined product of over a thousand experts working continually through a series of commissions for the three and a half months since January 18. The treaty is printed in parallel pages of English and French which are recognized as having equal validity. It does not deal with questions affecting Austria, Bulgaria, and Turkey, except in so far as binding Germany to accept any agreement reached with those former allies.

Germany by the terms of the treaty restores Alsace-Lorraine to France, accepts the internationalization of the Saar Basin temporarily and of Danzig permanently, agrees to territorial changes towards Belgium, and Denmark in East Prussia, cedes most of Upper Silesia to Poland, and renounces all territorial and political rights outside Europe, as to her own or her allies' territories, and especially to Morocco, Egypt, Siam, Liberia, and Shantung. She also recognizes the total independence of German-Austria, Czecho-Slovakia, and Poland.

Her army is reduced to one hundred thousand men, including officers, conscription within her territories is abolished; all forts fifty kilometres east of the Rhine razed; and all importations, exportations and nearly all production of war materials stopped. Allied occupation of parts of Germany will continue till reparation is made, but will be reduced at the end of each of three-year periods if Germany is fulfilling her obligations. Any violation by Germany of the conditions as to the zone fifty kilometres east of the Rhine will be regarded as an act of war.

The German navy is reduced to six battleships, six light cruisers, and 12 torpedo boats, without submarines, and a personal of not over fifteen thousand. All other vessels must be surrendered or destroyed. Germany is forbidden to build forts controlling the Baltic, must demolish Heligoland, open the Kiel Canal to all nations, and surrender her fourteen submarine cables.

She may have no military or naval air forces except 100 unarmed seaplanes until October 1, to detect mines and manufacture aviation material for a six-month period.

She agrees to return to the 1914 most favored nation tariffs, without discrimination of any soort; to allow Allied and Associated Nationals freedom of transit through her territories, and to accept highly detailed provisions as to pre-war debts, unfair competition, internationalization of roads and rivers, and other economic and financial clauses.

She also agrees to the trial of the ex-Kaiser by an international high court for a supreme offence against international morality and of other nationals for violation of the laws and customs of war, Holland to obe asked to extradite the former Emperor and Germany being responsible for delivering the latter. The League of Nations is accepted by the Allied and Associated Powers as operative and by Germany in principle, but without membership. Similarly an international labor body is brought into being with a permanent office and annual convention.

A great number of international bodies of different kinds and for different purposes are created, some under the League of Nations and some to execute the Peace Treaty. Among the former is the commission to govern the Saar Basin till a plebiscite is held fifteen years hence, the high commission to Danzig, which is created into a free city under the League, and various commissions for plebiscites in Malmondy, Schleswig, and East Prussia. Among those to carry out the Peace Treaty are the repatriations, military, naval, air, financial, and economic commissions; the International High Court and military tribunals to fix responsibilities, and a series of bodies for the control of international rivers. Certain problems are left for solution between the Allied and Associated Powers, notably details of the disposition of the German fleet and cables, the former German colonies, and the values paid in separation. Certain other problems such as the laws of the air and the opium, arms, and liquor traffic are either agreed to in detail or set for early international action.

Germany accepts full responsibility for all damages caused to Allied and Associated Governments and nationals, agrees specifically to reimburse all civilian damages, beginning with an initial payment of 20,000,000,000 marks, subsequent payments to be secured by bonds to be issued at the discretion of the Reparation Commission. Germany is to pay shipping damage on a ton-for-ton basis by cession of a large part of her merchant, coasting and river fleets, and the new construction, and to devote her economic resources to the rebuilding of the devastated regions.

Germany cedes to France Alsace-Lorraine, 5,600 square miles, and to Belgium two small districts between Luxemburg and Holland, totalling 989 square miles. She also cedes to Poland the south-eastern tip of Silesia beyond and including Oppeln, most of Posen, and West Prussia, 27,686 square miles, East Prussia being isolated from the main body by a part of Poland. She loses sovereignty over the north-eastermost tip of East Prussia, 40 square miles north of the River Memel, and the internationalized areas about Danzig, 729 square miles, and the basin of the Saar, 738 square miles, between the western border of the Rhenish Palatinate of Bavaria, and the south-east corner of Luxemburg. The Danzig area consists of the "V" between the Nogat and Vistula Rivers made by the adddition of a similar "V" on the west including the city or Danzig. The south-eastern third of East Prussia and the area between East Prussia and the Vistula north of latitude 53 degrees 3 minutes, is to have its nationality determined by popular vote, 5,785 square miles, as is to be the case in parts of Schleswig, 2,787 square miles.

BRITISH GUNBOATS SHELL BOLSHEVISTS

A despatch from Archangel says:—Brtish gunboats were active against the Bolshevik for the first time on Thursday. They co-operated with a strong patrol which broke through an enemy outpost north of Tulgas and destroyed dugouts and an ammunition dump.

A Bolshevik attempt against the British, American and Russian positions at Malo Bereznik was repulsed.

ANOTHER LOAN WILL BE FLOATED IN AUTUMN

A despatch from Ottawa says:—A domestic loan similar to the Victory Loan of a year ago, but not so large, will be floated by the Government, probably in September, Sir Thomas White announced in the House on Thursday. The loan is in connection with the $350,000,000 war appropriation to be voted by Parliament this session. Between $600,000,000 and $700,000,000 was raised by the Victory Loan.

Greetings of the Nations.

Arabs: "Peace be with you."
Turks: "If it be the will of Allah."
Egyptians: "How is your perspiration?"
Chinese: "Have you eaten your rice? Is your stomach in good order?"
Greeks: "What art thou doing?"
Neapolitians: May you increase in health."
Italians: "How goes it?" and "I kiss your hand."
French: "How do you drive?"
Danes: "Live well."
Scotch: "How's all with you?"
Russians: "Be well."
English: "How do you do."
American: "Hello, hel-lo!"

GERMAN-AUSTRIA UNION WITH GERMANY ABANDONED

A despatch from Basle says:—The majority faction in the Austrian National Assembly, according to a report from Vienna, has decided to renounce the idea of the union of German-Austria and Germany in the interests of Austrian and world peace.

THE RIGHT WAY

The secret of SUCCESS in shopping lies in being able to LOOK at the garment before you pay for it. You not only LOOK at it. You try it on. You have the chance to try on several. If one does not suit, another WILL. If alterations are needed, the fitting can be done on the spot. There MAY be other ways to shop. But this is the only RIGHT way. This is the "trade-at-home" way. And it brings not only SUCCESS to you, but adds prosperity to your town as well. Every purchase you make in this way creates a permanent value in your community, apart from the value and pleasure YOU get out of it. And you become a community builder. Then why shop any other way? Keep this picture in mind and you will not fail in your duty to yourself and your town.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs.

Manitoba Wheat—No. 1 Northern, $2.24½; No. 2 Northern, $2.21½; No. 3 Northern, $2.17½; No. 4 wheat, $2.11½, in store Fort William.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 73½c; No. 3 CW, 70½c; extra No. 1 feed, 70¼c; No. 1 feed 68c; No. 2 feed, 65c, in store Fort William.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, $1.16¾; No. 4 CW, $1.10¼; rejected, $1.00⅛; feed, $1.00⅛, in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 3 yel., $1.87; No. 4 yellow, $1.84, nominal, track Toronto, prompt shipment.

Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 75 to 77c according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 winter, per car lot, $2.14 to $2.20; No. 2 do, $2.11 to $2.19; No. 3 do, $2.07 to $2.15 f.o.b. shipping points, according to freights.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 spring, $2.09 to $2.17; No. 2 do, $2.06 to $2.14; No. 3 do, $2.02 to $2.10, f.o.b., shipping points according to freights.

Peas—No. 2, $2.05, nominal, according to freights outside.

Barley—Malting, $1.06 to $1.11, nominal.

Buckwheat—No. 2, $1.20, nominal.

Rye—No. 2, $1.68, nominal.

Manitoba flour—Government standard, $11, Toronto.

Ontario flour—Government standard, $10.50 in jute bags, Toronto and Montreal, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered, Montreal freights, bags included. Bran, $42 per ton; shorts, $44 per ton; good feed flour, $2.65 to $2.75 per bag.

Hay—No. 1, $30 to $33 per ton; mixed, $20 to $24 per ton, track, Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, $11 per ton.

Country Produce—Wholesale.

Butter—Dairy, tubs and rolls, 38 to 40c; prints, 40 to 42c. Creamery, fresh made solids, 47 to 48c; prints, 48 to 49c.

Eggs—New laid, 44 to 45c.

Dressed poultry—Chickens, 30 to 34c; roosters, 25c; fowl, 30 to 33c; ducklings, 32c; turkeys, 40 to 45c; squabs, doz., $6.

Live poultry—Roosters, 25c; fowl, 28 to 33c; ducklings, lb., 35c; turkeys, 35c; chickens, 27 to 30c.

Wholesalers are selling to the retail trade at the following prices:

Cheese—New, large, 28 to 28½c; twins, 28½ to 29c; triplets, 29 to 29½c; Stilton, 29½ to 30c; old, large, 31 to 32c; twin, 32 to 32½c.

Butter—Fresh dairy choice, 48 to 50c; creamery, solids, 53 to 54c; prints, 54 to 55c.

Margarine—34 to 37c.

Eggs—New laid, 49 to 50c; new laid, in cartons, 51 to 52c.

Dressed poultry—Chickens, 40 to 45c; spring chickens, 75c to 80c; roosters, 28 to 30c; fowl, 37 to 38c; turkeys, 45 to 50c; ducklings, lb., 35 to 38c; squabs doz., $7; geese, 28 to 30c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 60 to 65c.

Potatoes—Ontario, f.o.b., track, Toronto, car lots, $1.85; on track outside $1.65 to $1.70.

Beans—Canadian, hand- pick., bus., $4.25 to $4.50; primes, $3 to $3.25; Imported, hand-picked, Burma or Indian, $3.50; Limas, 12c.

Honey—Extracted clover: 5 lb. tin, 25 to 26c lb.; 10 lb. tins, 24½ to 25c; 60 lb. tins, 24 to 25c; Buckwheat, 60 lb. tin, 19 to 20c. Comb: 16-oz., $4.50 to $5 doz.; 10-oz., $3.50 to $4 doz.

Maple products—Syrup, per imperial gallon, $2.45 to $2.50; per 5 imperial gallons, $2.35 to $2.40; sugar, lb., 27c.

Provisions—Wholesale.

Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 39 to 41c; do, heavy, 33 to 34c; cooked, 54 to 56c; rolls, 33 to 34c; breakfast bacon, 44 to 48c; backs, plain, 47 to 48c; boneless, 52 to 55c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 29 to 30c; clear bellies, 28 to 29c.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 33 to 33½c; tubs, 33½ to 34c; pails, 33¾ to 34¼; prints, 34½ to 35c. Compound tierces, 26½ to 27c; tubs, 27 to 27½c; pails 27¼ to 27¾c; prints, 28 to 28½c.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, May 13.—Cheese—Finest Easterns, 24 to 25c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 51 to 53c. Eggs—Fresh, 49 to 50c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, $2 to $2.25. Dressed hogs—Abattoir killed, $30.50 to $31. Lard—Pure, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 34c. Oats—Extra No. 1 feed, 83½c. Flour—Spring wheat, $11 to $11.10. Rolled oats—Bag, 90 lbs., $3.90 to $4; bran, $43 to $44; shorts, $45 to $46. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $34.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, May 13.—Good heavy steers, $14.50 to $15.50; choice butcher steers, $14 to $14.25; butchers' cattle, choice, $13.50 to $14; do, good, $13 to $13.50; do, medium, $12 to $12.50; do common, $10.25 to $10.75; bulls, choice, $11.75 to $12.50; do, medium, $10.50 to $11; do, rough, $8 to $8.50; butchers' cows, choice, $12 to $13; do, good, $10.50 to $11.50; do, medium, $9.25 to $10; do, common, $8 to $8.50; stockers, $8.75 to $12; feeders, $12 to $13.50; canners and cutters, $5 to $6.75; milkers, good to choice, $90 to $150; do, com. and med., $65 to $75; springers, $90 to $160; light ewes, $13 to $15; yearlings, $12 to $14; choice lambs, $18.50 to $20; spring lambs, $12 to $15; calves, good to choice, $14 to $15; hogs, fed and watered, $22.25; do, weighed off cars, $22.50; do, f.o.b., $21.25.

U-BOAT CAPTAIN CAUGHT WHO SANK HOSPITAL SHIPS

A despatch from London says:—The Captain of a German submarine arrived in London from Spain yesterday and was placed in the Tower. The Star understands that he was the commander of a U-boat which sank several hospital ships.

NORTH SCHLESWIG STRONGLY DANISH

A despatch from Copenhagen says:—The District Council elections in the three North Schlelswig districts of Hadersleben, Apenrade and Sonderburg have resulted in an overwhelming Danish majority. Fifty-three Danes and twelve Germans were elected as compared with eighteen Danes and forty-six Germans in the previous elections.

AFGHANS SEIZE INDIAN POSITIONS

North-Western Frontier Violated by Troops of New Amir.

A despatch from London says:—Afghan tribesmen have crossed the Afghan border with the assistance of Afghan regular troops, and have occupied certain positions on the Indian side of the border, according to a despatch from the Indian Foreign Office. Military precautions have been taken by the British, who have addressed a vigorous note to the Amir.

It has been reported for some time that the new Amir had adopted an unfriendly attitude toward the British, and contemplated a violation of the northwest frontier and Khyber Pass, the principal northern pass into that country from India.

No large number of tribesmen are concerned, but they have occupied some heights of importance commanding two roads leading across the frontier.

A later despatch says:—Reuter's learns that General Barrett has commenced operations and that there are already indications that the advance of the British mobile columns in the neighborhood of the Indian frontier is having a reassuring effect. The latest news from Kabul is dated April 30 when some escorts of the British agent, who is an Indian, left the capital. Kabul was then the scene of great excitement, and there were considerable movements of troops in the surrounding country. It was, however, clearly understood that there was to be nothing in the nature of a general advance, in the absence of direct orders from the Amir. It is understood that there is a band of four hundred Afghans with a couple of guns at one frontier position occupied and a somewhat larger force at another point.

PEACE CONDITIONS FOR CHEESE TRADE

British Food Ministry Will Discontinue Purchase of Canadian Product.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The Minister of Agriculture announces that a cable has been received by the Dairy Produce Commission from the British Ministry of Food, stating that it has been finally decided that the Ministry will not purchase the exportable surplus of Canadian cheese for the season 1919, and that producers and dealers should be notified accordingly. This means that the exportation of cheese will be left to private trading as in pre-war days.

The Dairy Produce Commission, through which the cheese and other produce has been handled for the past two years, will now go out of business.

GERMANS TO SIT IN ASHES AND BEWAIL THEIR FATE

A despatch from Berlin says:—The President of the Imperial Ministry has sent the following telegram to the Governments of the free States:

"In deep distress and weighed down by cares, the German people have waited through the months of the armistice for the peace conditions. Their publication has brought the bitterest disappointment and unspeakable grief to the entire people. A public expression ought to be given these feelings by all Germans. The Imperial Government requests that the free States have public amusements suspended for a week and allow in the theatres only such productions as correspond to the seriousness of these grevious days."

BRITAIN'S DEAD NOW TOTAL 507,169

A despatch from Rome says:—It is announced officially that as a result of a comparison of figures of returned prisoners with those hitherto calculated as missing some thirty-four thousand must be added to the number of dead. The total number of dead, including the navy, is now given at five hundred and seven thousand one hundred and sixty-nine.

BRINGING UP FATHER