WHAT GERMANY MUST GIVE UP NOW THAT TREATY IS IN FORCE

Payments Won't be Finished Till 1951 and Allies Will Keep Large Commission in Berlin All the Time to See That Terms Are Complied With.

With the final ratification of the treaty of Versailles and the beginning of the work of the league of nations a vast number of duties devolve on Germany, the tasks lasting from a few days to a score of years.

The Germans have professed to be anxious to get back to work and fulfill the treaty faithfully. Some of their newspapers urge this as the only proper course, but the Allies are taking no chances. A commission, sitting permanently in Berlin, will see that the terms are observed, and a large building is being made ready for their use.

The extreme limit fixed is May 31, 1951. Before then Germany must have completed all payments for damages under the head of reparations. One of the earliest requirements is the appointment of a commission to mark the boundary of the Sarre Basin, in which the coal mines become the absolute property of France.

This commission is distinct from the commission which is to govern the region for fifteen years, at the end of which the inhabitants will be called on to choose the sovereignty under which they desire to be placed. The inhabitants of the Sarre Basin are to retain their local assemblies and woman suffrage is to be introduced.

Belgian Boundary Terms.

There are somewhat similar provisions for marking the new frontier line between Belgium and Germany. The small territories of neutral and Prussian Moresnet and the district of Eupen and Malmedy are to be given to Belgium. A commission has been named to fix the boundary, and within six months inhabitants of the two regions last named must record their preference for Germany or Belgium, and two years thereafter the inhabitants of the districts definitely becoming Belgian may elect to return to Germany.

Restoration of Alsace and Lorraine was immediate on the signing of the treaty, but Germany must give up also for seven years the Rhine river port of Kehl, opposite Strasbourg, and the two ports are to be managed as one by an appointee of the central Rhine commission, who must be a Frenchman. This is to prevent the Germans setting up at Kehl a rival to Strasbourg, one of the principal centres of trade on the Rhine. The consolidation must be begun within three weeks.

For five years there must be free trade between Alsace-Lorraine and Germany, and for ten years any German electrical works supplying electricity to Alsace-Lorraine must continue to supply it at the same rate as similar service is supplied in Germany.

Eastern Frontier Provision.

On her eastern frontier, a commission of seven members will mark the boundary between Poland and Czechoslovakia, which Germany must recognize. Of that commission, five members are appointed by the Allies, one by Poland and one by the Czecho-Slovaks, and the German inhabitants will have two years to elect of German nationality.

Another commission of seven, similarly named, has been constituted to fix the Silesian boundaries of Poland and Germany. At the same time all the German troops and officials must evacuate the territory named in the treaty and the whole area will be placed under an international commission composed of one British, one French and one Italian, assisted by troops of their respective countries to keep order.

After the occupation by the Allies, the people of each commune will vote, women as well as men, to express their preference whether their village or township shall become Polish or remain German. This election must take place not earlier than six months nor later than eighteen months after the commission is established. The members will be guided by the result in correcting the frontier provisionally outlined in the treaty. When this is decided, areas will be turned over to the Polish and German authorities and the power of the commission will terminate.

Within a year, Germany and Poland must adopt an agreement giving to Germany full railroad, telegraph and telephone communication with East Prussia and similar fecilities to Poland concerning communication with the free city of Danzig.

Another commission is to settle the frontier of the Danzig area, which is to be placed under protection of the league of nations. A high commissioner is to supervise the drawing of a constitution by the citizens, and a treaty is to be made with Poland, giving to her absolute control of river and rail communication with the port and docks. Germans lose their nationality at once, becoming citizens of Danzig, but within two years may elect to return to German allegiance, in which case they must emigrate to Germany.

Nearest in time of all the treaty provisions is that for the evacuation of German troops and civil authorities from Schleswig, the province stolen from Denmark by Prussia under Bismarck's regime. They had to quit the region within ten days from the coming into force of the treaty; that is, before Jan. 27. A commission then took charge, consisting of five members, three named by the Allies and one each by Norway and Sweden.

Evacuation Already Effected.

Here the plebiscite vote is to be taken in separate zones at different times. The Germans, foreseeing that compliance was inevitable, began last autumn to evacuate the northern region, taking with them not only legitimate state and civilian property, but all kinds of stores of local merchants, especially in Apenrade and Souderbourg, which was raided and fertilizers worth $375,000 carried off in motor lorries provided for the occasion. All the satisfaction the merchants could get from the Prussian officials was that claims might be made and, if approved, would be paid for in proper marks.

Three weeks after the Germans have fully evacuated the territory a plebiscite will be conducted in the northern half, and five weeks from the first plebiscite one will be taken in the southern half. Fifteen days after the result is announced a commission of five members, three named by the Allies and one each by Denmark and Germany, will be named to trace the new frontier on the spot. Within two years after the restoration of the territory to Denmark the future German inhabitants will be entitled to decide whether they will remain Danish or remove to Germany.

Within a year Germany must restore to China the astronomical instruments stolen by German troops who went there in 1900 with the allies to put down the Boxer rebellion and attack on the foreign legations in Pekin. Within three months Germany must hand over to Japan all documents connected with the administration of Kiaochau. This would indicate a delay at least of equal length before Japan can fulfill her promise to restore Kiao-chau to China.

By March 31 the German army must be reduced to 700,000 men. Within three months all establishments, except certain ones designated by the Allies, which have been engaged in the manufacture of arms, munitions or war material, must be closed. Within two months oil material in excess of a certain amount allowed by the Allies must be surrendered to them. Within three months the Germans must reveal the composition of the different kinds of poison gas they used in the war.

Within two months Germany must disarm all fortifications west of a line drawn fifty kilometres, about thirty-one miles, east of the Rhine and they must be dismantled within seven months. The German navy must be reduced within two months both in personnel and composition and all German submarines must be handed over. Importation of aircraft is forbidden for six months.

One point not generally recognized is that Germany must reimburse the Belgian government for all sums borrowed from the allied and associated Powers up to the date of the armistice. Payments will be regulated by a Reparation Commission to be instituted "as soon as possible" after the treaty comes in force. Within three months Germany must restore to Louvain University books in number and value equivalent to those destroyed and within six months must restore to the King of Hedjas the original Koran of the Caliph Othman and hand over to Britain the skull of the Sultan Inkwawa which was stolen by the Germans from East Africa.

RE-OPENING OF LOUVAIN UNIVERSITY

Belgian workmen fixing up new copper tram lines outside of ruined library. The Germans took away the copper wires when in occupation of the town.

REFITTING TRANSATLANIC LINERS

Imperator, Aquitania and the Olympic Being Overhauled.

A despatch from London, says:—An army of workmen is engaged in overhauling the three great transatlantic liners, Imperator, Aquitania and Olympic, to place them back in service at the earliest possible moment to meet the heavy demands of transportation to and from America. In overhauling the Imperator, which expected to be back in service again in February, it is reported that a hole was found in the swimming tank, and some Cunard officials have suspicions of the Germans purposely boring a hole in the tank before the liner left New York, thus causing large quantities of water to enter the boiler rooms.

It is now hoped that the Aquintania will be ready for service in June. The work of reconditioning the White Star Liner Olympic is being rushed. She is in the hands of 2,000 workmen. It is asserted that all ocean giants now being reconditioned will have the same sumptuous interior fittings as in pre-war times, despite greatly increased cost of labor and material.

CRAFT WORKERS FOR CANADA

Flax, Hosiery and Lace Operators Arriving From Europe.

A despatch from London, says:—As a result of new industries and the development of others, Canada is beginning to draw heavily on craft workers of Britain and the Continent for skilled workmen. As is known, the Dominion regulations governing the admission of laborers and artisans are very strict, and were recently made stricter by the increase of the amount of landing money this class of emigrant is obliged to possess. No workmen are allowed to enter Canada unless they are of the kind not procurable there, and unless there is the guarantee of a job and housing facilities. As a result of the great growth of manufacturing in the Dominion during the war, however, and more particularly of the projected establishment of industries not indigenous to the country, the Immigration Department has recently been receiving numerous applications for skilled craftsmen.

Kingfishers make their nests of fish-bones.

WILL NOT GIVE UP EX-KAISER

Holland's Refusal to End Efforts to Extradite Wilhelm.

A despatch from London says:—In authoritative quarters the opinion was expressed to the correspondent that the Dutch Government's refusal to surrender the ex-Kaiser to the Allies for trial would probably result in no further attempt to extradite him.

But the next step is up to Premier Lloyd George, who initiated the demand just about a year ago to ensure the re-election of his Government. Unless public opinion demand it, and of this there is not the slightest evidence now, it is declared the Premier will make no effort to secure Allied adhesion to a plan to demand that Germany herself ask for his extradition. It is suggested that the Allies' next move may be the despatch of a further note to the Dutch Government, expressing the hope that the former Emperor's place of internment be such as to afford no opportunity for him to do any harm in the future.

There will no doubt be some demand by the "Hang the Kaiser" faction here to keep Lloyd George to his promises, but twelve months have made a great difference in the temper of the electorate. The few extremists would be satisfied with a "straw Kaiser" trial, as a court proceeding with him absent, has been characterized.

Nor do those who clamor for economy see anything but useless expenditure in haling an imginary Kaiser before a tribunal where some legal lights would air their abilities at the public cost. The Dutch decision has been fully expected. The premier has gone through the motions of obtaining a trial, to make good an election promise, but there are many if his retinue who see in the Dutch refusal a way out of an embarrassing situation.

People Dead From Hunger Picked Up in the Streets

A despatch from London says:—Diplomatic advices from Budapest state that the Hungarian food stocks are at the lowest point yet recorded, and that persons who have succumbed to starvation are being picked up in the streets.

Farm Implements From Canada Admitted Free

A despatch from London says:—The Greek Government has decided to admit agricultural implements from Canada free of duty during 1920. The Dominion has been making fairly large shipments of this class of goods, and in all has done nearly $40,000,000 worth of trade with Greece.

Weekly Market Report

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Jan. 27.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $2.77; No. 3 Northern, $2.73, in store Fort William.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 93¼c; No. 3 C.W., 90¼c; extra No. 1 feed, 90¼c; No. 1 feed, 88¼c; No. 2 feed, 85¼c, in store Fort William.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 C.W., $1.79½; No. 4 C.W., $1.49; rejected, $1.35½; feed, $1.35½, in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, $1.78; No. 4 yellow, $1.75, track, Toronto, prompt shipment.

Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 98c to $1, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 winter, per car lot, $2 to $2.01; No. 2 do., $1.97 to $2.03; No. 3 do., $1.93 to $1.94, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freights.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 Spring, $2.02 to $2.08; No. 2 Spring, $1.99 to $2.05; No. 3 Spring, $1.95 to $2.01, f.o.b. shipping points according to freights.

Peas—No. 2, $3.00.

Barley—Malting, $1.80 to $1.82, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—$1.45 to $1.48, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 3, $1.85 to $1.88, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—Government standard, $13.25, Toronto.

Ontario flour—Government standard, $9.65 to $9.85, Montreal and Toronto, in jute bags. Prompt shipment.

Millfeed — Car lots — Delivered Montreal freight, bags included — Bran, per ton, $45; shorts, per ton, $52; good feed flour, $3.60 to $3.75.

Hay—No. 1, per ton, $26.50; mixed, per ton, $25, track, Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, $16.00 to $17, track, Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale.

Eggs, No. 1, 60c to 61c; new laid, 80c to 85c; selects, 67c to 68c;. uBtter—Creamery prints, 67c to 68c; choice, dairy prints, 59c to 60c; ordinary dairy prints, 50c to 53c; bakers,, 45c to 50c; oleomargarine (best grade), 33c to 37c. Cheese—New, large, 31½c to 2c; old, large 33½c to 34c. Maple Syrup—Per 5-gal. tin, $4 per gallon do. one-gal. tin, $4.25.

Honey—White—60's, 25c to 26c; 10's, 26c to 27c; 5's, 27c to 28c.

Buckwheat—60's, 19c to 20c.

Provisions—Wholesale.

Smoked meats—Rolls, 30c to 31c; hams, medium, 35c to 36c; heavy, 33c to 34c; cooked hams, 48c to 50c; backs, plain, 49c to 51c; backs, boneless, 51c to 54c; breakfast bacon, 42c to 46c; cottage rolls, 33c to 34c.

Barrelled Meats—Pickled pork, $46; mess pork, $45.

Green Meats—Out of pickle, 1c less than smoked.

Dry Salted Meats—Long clear, in tons, 32½c; in cases, 28c to 29c; clear bellies, 27c to 28½c fat backs, 32c to 33c.

Lard—Tierces, 31c to 31½c; tubs, 31½c to 32c; pails, 31¾c to 32¼c; prints, 32½c to 33c. Compound lard, tierces, 28½ to 29c; tubs, 29c to 29½c; prints, 30c to 30½c.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Jan. 27.—Oats, extra No. 1 feed, $1.03. Flour Man., new standard grade, $13.25 to $13.55. Rolled oats bags 90 lbs., $5.15 to $5.25. Bran, $45.25. Shorts, $52.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, carlots, $25 to $26. Cheese, finest easterns, 30c to ½c. Butter, choicest creamery, 65½c to 66c. Butter, seconds, 62c to 63c. Eggs, fresh, 87c to 90c; do selected, 62c; do. No. 1 stock, 54c; do. No. 2 stock, 51c to 52c. Potatoes, per bag carlots, $3.50 to $4.50.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, Jan. 27.—Choice heavy steers, $14.50 to $15; good heavy steers, $13 to $14; butchers' cattle, choice, $12.25 to $13; do., good, $11.50 to $12; do., medium, $10.25 to $11; do., common, $8 to $9.25; bulls, choice, $11 to $11.50; do., medium, $10.50 to $11.50; do., rough, $7 to $7.25; butcher cows, choice, $9.50 to $10; do., good, $9.75 to $10.25; do., medium, $8.75 to $9.25; do., common, $7 to $7.50; stockers, $7.50 to $10; feeders, $10 to $11.50; canners and cutters, $5.25 to $6.50; milkers, good to choice, $110 to $175; do., com. and med., $65 to $75; springers, $90 to $175; sheep, $6 to $12.50; lambs, per cwt., $14.50 to $19.50; calves good to choice, $18.50 to $22; hogs, fed and watered, $18 to $18.25; do., weighed off cars,, $18.25 to $18.50; do., f.o.b., $17 to $17.25 do., do., to farmers, $16.75 to $17.

Montreal, Jan. 27.—Butcher steers, good, $13 to $13.75; medium, $11 to $12.50; common, $8.50 to $11; butcher heifers, medium, $8.50 to $10.50; common, $6.50 to $9.25; butcher cows, medium, $6.50 to $9.50; canners, $5.25 to $5.50; cutters, $5.75 to $6.50; butcher bulls, common, $7.50 to $9. Good veal, $15 to $17.50; medium, $12 to $15; grass, $7.50 to $8. Ewes, $9.00 to $10; lambs, good, $16.50; common, $15.50 to $16.50. Hogs, off car weights, selects, $19 to $19.50; lights, $19.50; sows, $15.50.

Oil-Fuel Passenger Ships To Come Up St. Lawrence

A despatch from Montreal, says:—Robert Reford, head of the well-known steamship line, states that the St. Lawrence will soon have oil-fuel passenger steamers coming up to Montreal. The Cunard Montreal-London service will, he announces, be resumed just as soon as the new ships now building are completed. There are six of these ships now on the stocks, and it is hoped that some of least of them will be ready for the next navigation season. All of them are being fitted up as oil burners.

Command of British Army To Revert to Army Council

A despatch from London says:—Field Marshal Haig will retire Feb. 1, when the post of Commander-in-Chief will be abolished. With the abolition of this post, the command of the army will revert to the Army Council, as in pre-war days.

Grasshoppers have their ears on their front legs.

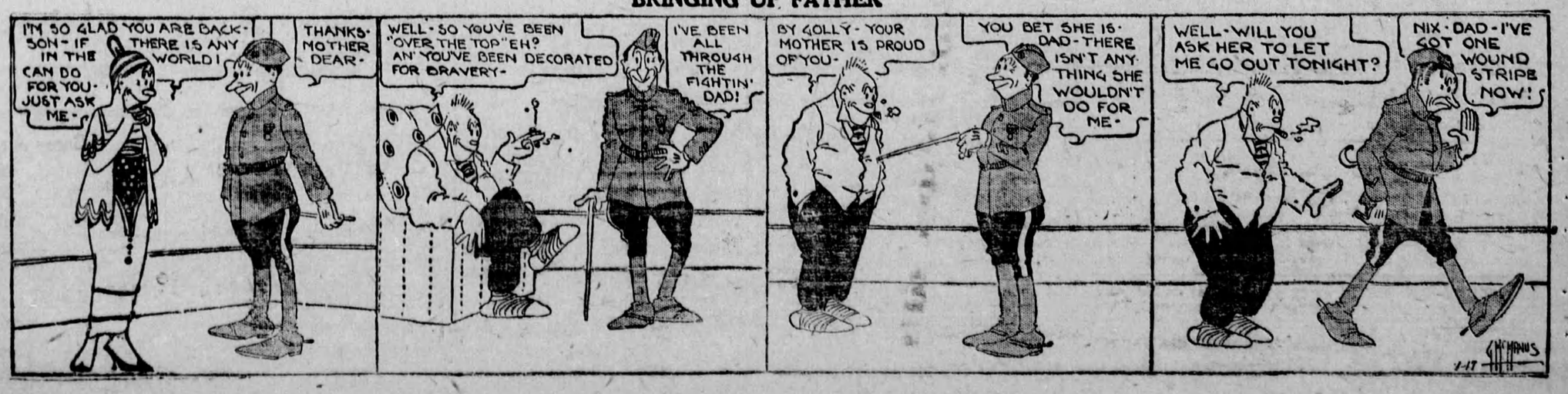
Keep snow away from young evergreens and low growing shrubs, so the branches will not be weighted down and broken.

CANADA HAS LARGE SHARE IN UPKEEP OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Will Bear Same Proportion of Expense as Britain and More Than Belgium or the Argentina—Dominion's Delegate Will Have Permanent Residence at Geneva.

A despatch from London says:—Canada will have to pay as much toward the upkeep of the League of Nations as Britain, and more than Belgium, Brazil, the Argentine Republic and other countries whose populations equal that of the Dominion or is even greater. This was one of some interesting points brought out in an interview with Sir Herbert Ames, whose position is connected with financing the League. The reason why Canada has to bear a relatively large proportion of the expense of the maintenance is that it was decided to apportion the cost according to the classification of the International Postal Union, and Canada is ranked by the I. P. U. as a first-class power. Sir Herbert Ames is Canada's sole representative on the League staff.

The appointment of the Dominion's representative on the deliberative body of the League Assembly must be made within the next few months, as he must attend the first meeting, and that is now expected to take in April. A meeting of the council was held in Paris the week before last and another will take place in London soon. Then will come the assembly, the place of meeting of which has not yet been decided. Although no programme has yet been fixed for this gathering, it is decided that the admission of Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Paraguay and Peru, who have signified their desire to join the League, will be considered. The future of Russia may also be a subject, as well as the matter of mandates for German Africa, and the result of the Washington Labor conference.

Ultimately a permanent home for the league is contemplated in Geneva, and it will then be necessary for Canada, like other members, to keep her delegate permanently in residence there to guard her interests. Such a delegate must evidently be a member of the Government in power and will change when the Government changes. For the assembly in April he will take with him a staff expertly versed in Canadian affairs. The hope has been expressed in London that if Sir Robert Borden decides he cannot continue as Prime Minister, he will become the Canadian delegate to the League or take an appointment in the International High Court of Justice in connection with it.

BRINGING UP FATHER