

ALL PRESENT DRAFT OF PEACE TREATY FOR CONSIDERATION OF TURKS

British Foreign Secretary Curzon Refuses Any Further Concessions and Deadlock Over Oil Region May Break Up the Conference.

A despatch from Lausanne says:— The invited powers are preparing the outline of the peace treaty which they will place before the Turks in a few days. British Foreign Secretary Curzon has decided on all points and only awaits French decision on the questions of the Ottoman debt and capitulations.

The powers' terms are:

1. Freedom of the Straits, according to the already discussed allied plan, giving Turkey security for Constantinople and the Sea of Marmora.

2. Turkey's southern frontier to be practically untouched, Mosul with its oil fields, especially remaining under British control.

3. Protection of minorities under the League of Nations.

4. No forced migration or exchange of populations as was proposed to get all Greeks out of Asia Minor and all Moslems out of Greece.

5. The Greek patriarch to remain in Constantinople as religious head of the Orthodox Church, but shorn of his political power.

6. Partition of the Ottoman debt among the seceded territories except for the war debt, which is to be paid by Turkey alone.

7. The Greek population in Constantinople to live under a separate community administration.

8. A fixed rate for exemption from military service of non-Turks.

Questions still unsettled include capitulations. Lord Curzon will let the French propose measures for protection of the Allied financial interests, as they have let him carry on privately with the Turks over Mosul.

The British and Turks are at a

deadlock over the oil region, as Curzon has refused every concession to the Turks. This makes three points on which the conference is deadlocked, the Straits not being one of them.

First is Mosul, which the Turks are bringing to the front. They are awakened to the facts of the struggle for oil and in their present expansive Nationalist mood are determined now to possess the oil.

Second are the regulations for foreign population within Turkey. Turks are opposed to any compromise on these capitulations, say would impair their sovereignty.

Third is the distribution of the war debt, to be distributed among the states under mandate.

As the Turks, in private conversations, are showing a daily increasing willingness to compromise, the powers are of receiving the powers' terms break the conference. But the fact that both sides desire peace militates against such an ending, and there are no warlike signs.

Lord Curzon is preparing the treaty chiefly to make progress. He has already succeeded in his main purpose of convincing Asia that the British Empire is still powerful. Word has been passed through the bazaars that this is to be an English peace. Since the word has spread that the Straits have failed to close the Black Sea.

Thus Lord Curzon has had his way with Asia, is ready to sign, and is compromising somewhat on every point but oil.

WORK BEGUN ON VIMY RIDGE PARK

When Finished Memorial Will be to Canada as Agincourt to England.

A despatch from Ottawa says:— Plans for transforming the devastated area on Vimy Ridge, the gift of the French Government to Canada as a memorial park, are already progressing, Colonel H. C. Osborne, of the Imperial War Graves Commission, stated on his return from abroad. The landscape gardening is being done under Colonel M. Ross, chief horticultural officer of the Canadian Battlefields Memorial Commission. It will take a long time to complete the work, Colonel Osborne commented, but when it is finished Vimy Ridge will be to future Canada what Agincourt is to Great Britain.

W. S. Allward, whose design for the memorial monument was accepted, is at work in London now. His design has received unstinted approval from many prominent English artists and sculptors.

"Canada will possess on Vimy Ridge a dignified and suitable surrounding for the memorial," Colonel Osborne said. "The Canadian stand at St. Julien in 1915 was regarded as one of the most outstanding features of arms in the war, but at Vimy the Canadian Corps first fought together as a unit composed of men from every part of Canada, so that Vimy may be said to be the first occasion when Canada took part as a nation in arms."

Other objects of the overseas trip concerned the commemoration of missing men, business of the Imperial War Graves Commission in Canada, United States and Siberia, which come under the Canadian office. A number of conferences were held, some attended by Hon. P. C. Larkin, High Commissioner, to consider the best means of having memorials to the 20,000 missing Canadians. The great majority of these will find a place on the Canadian monument at Vimy.

"Relatives of deceased soldiers may be assured that nothing is left undone to beautify and care for the cemeteries in the theatre of war," Col. Osborne said. "The work of memorial construction is proceeding rapidly and the general effect is such as to be a matter of great pride to the British Empire."

Thinking about what you are doing is better than thinking about what you have done.



A Famous Archaeologist
Mr. Howard Carter, coadjutor of Lord Carnarvon, who has spent three years at work in Egypt. He assisted in the discovery of the tomb of Tutankhamen, but not deprived of any benefit by a rule of the Egyptian government upon ownership.

The Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Department of the Interior says:

The output of Canadian minerals in the West can be trebled soon as the necessary machinery has been established, according to Dr. Charles Camsell, Deputy Minister of Mines, who has returned from a prolonged inspection tour of the western fields. The average output present is 5,500,000 tons a year and as the demand warrants the output can be increased from 12,000,000 to 14,000,000 tons yearly, he said. Dr. Camsell stated that Canadian coal was taking the place of American coal throughout the West, and, except for the district southwest Manitoba, Canada is being used practically exclusively in the three Prairie Provinces this year. The greatest problem of the western mines is to secure a large enough market to produce on a large scale.

