PEACE SIGNED IN HISTORIC HALL OF MIRRORS AT VERSAILLES

Chinese Delegates Not Present—Gen. Smuts of South Africa Enters Protest—Sullen Attitude of German Plenipotentiaries—Momentous Ceremony Takes Place on Fifth Anniversary of Murder of Archduke Francis Ferdinand.

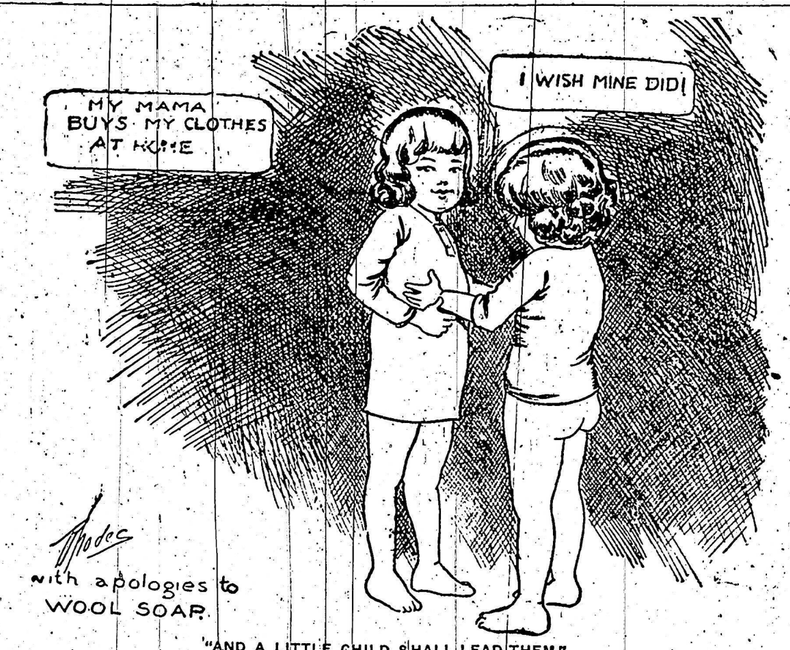
Versailles, June 29.—World peace was signed and sealed in the historic Hall of Mirrors at Versailles Saturday afternoon, but under circumstances which dimmed the expectations of those who had worked and fought during long years of war and months of negotiations for its acceptance. The absence of the Chinese delegates who, at the last moment, were unable to reconcile themselves to the Shantung settlement and left the Eastern Empire outside the formal purviews of peace, struck the first discordant note in the assembly. A written protest, which Gen. Jan Christian Smuts lodged with his signature was another disappointment to the makers of the treaty.

But, bulking the larger, was the attitude of Germany and the German plenipotentiaries, which left them, as evident from the official program of the day, and from the expression of M. Clemenceau, still outside any formal reconciliation and made actual restoration to regular relations and intercourse with the allied nations dependent, not upon the signing of the preliminaries of peace on Saturday, but upon ratification by the assembly.

To M. Clemenceau's stern warning in his opening remarks, that they would be expected, and hid, to observe the treaty provisions loyally and completely, the German delegates, through Dr. Haniel von Haimhausen, replied, after returning to the hotel, that had they known they would be treated on a different status after signing, than the allied representatives, as shown by their separate exit before the general body of the Conference, they never would have signed. Under the circumstances the general tone of sentiment in the historic sitting was one rather of relief at the uncontrovertible end of hostilities than of complete and unalloyed satisfaction.

Germany and the allied and associated powers signed the peace terms here Saturday in the same imperial hall where the Germans humbled the French so ignominiously forty-eight years ago.

This formally ended the world war which lasted just thirty-seven days less than five years. Saturday, the day of peace, is the fifth anniversary of the murder of Archduke Francis Ferdinand at Sarajevo.



"AND A LITTLE CHILD SHALL LEAD THEM."

Are values in our community SHRINKING? Is our neighboring town getting AHEAD faster than ours? Are we making a POOR bargain? Have WE cause to WISH we had done differently? Then the old familiar picture (one of the best known in the world) may start us thinking on the right track. HOME values are bound to SHRINK, if our policy of trading is WRONG. We only need to borrow the wisdom of a child to appreciate the value of trading at home. Patronize the Home Merchant.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, June 30.—Man. 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, 77½c; extra No. 1 feed, 75½c; No. 1 feed, 73¼c; No. 2 feed, 69c, in store Fort William.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, $1.29¾; No. 4 CW, $1.28¾, in store Fort William.

American corn—Nominal.

Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 77 to 80c, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winters 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. 4 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 point according to freights.

Peas—No. 2, nominal.

Barley—Malting, $1.19 to $1.22, nominal.

Buckwheat—No. 2, nominal.

Rye—No. 2, nominal.

Manitoba flour—Government standard, $11.50, Toronto.

Ontario flour—Government standard, $10.50 to $10.75, in jute bags, Toronto and Montreal, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, $40 to $42 per ton; shorts, $42 to $44 per ton; good feed flour, $2.90 per bag.

Hay—No. 1, $30 to $32 per ton; mixed $18 to $19 per ton, track, Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, $10 to $11 per ton, track, Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale.

Butter—Dairy, tubs and rolls, 36 to 38c; prints, 38 to 40c. Creamery, fresh made, solids, 47 to 48c; prints, 48 to 49c.

Eggs—New laid, 35 to 36c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 60c; roosters, 25c; fowl, 32 to 35c; ducklings, 32c; turkeys, 35 to 40c; squabs, doz., $6.00.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 45c; roosters, 22c; fowl, 26 to 30c; ducklings, lb., 35c; turkeys, 30c.

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

Cheese—New, large, 32 to 32½c; twins, 32½ to 33c; triplets, 33 to 33½c; Stilton, 33 to 34c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 44 to 46c; creamery prints, 52 to 54c.

Margarine 36 to 38c.

Eggs—New laid, 44 to 45c; new laid in cartons, 47 to 48c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 50 to 55c; fowl, 33 to 35c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 60c; roosters, 28 to 30c; fowl, 37 to 38c; turkeys, 40 to 45c; ducklings, lb., 40 to 45c; squabs, doz., $7; geese, 28 to 30c.

Potatoes—Ontario, f.o.b. track Toronto, car lots, $1.75; on track outside, $1.65.

Beans—Canadian, hand-pick, bus., $4.25 to $4.50; primes, $3 to $3.25; imported hand-picked Burma or Indian, $8; Limas, 12c.

Honey—Extracted clover: 5 lb. tin, 27 to 26c lb; 10 lb. tins 24½ to 25c; 60 lb. tins, 24 to 25c; Buckwheat, 60 lb. tin 15 to 20c. Comb: 16-oz., $4.50 to $5 doz.; 10-oz., $3.50 to $4 dozen. Maple products—Syrup, per imperial gallon, $2.45 to $2.50; per 5 imperial gals., $2.35 to $2.40; sugar, lb., 27c.

Provisions—Wholesale.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 47 to 48c; do. heavy, 40 to 42c; cooked, 62 to 64c; rolls, 35 to 36c; breakfast bacon, 48 to 52c; backs, plain, 50 to 51c; boneless, 56 to 58c; clear bellies, 32 to 35c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 32 to 33c; clear bellies, 31 to 32c.

Lard—Pure tierces, 35 to 35½c; tubs, 36½ to 37c; pails, 36¾ to 37¼; prints, 37½ to 38c. Compound tierces, 31½ to 32c; tubs, 32 to 32½c; pails, 32¼ to 32¾c; prints, 33 to 33½c.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, June 30.—Oats, extra No. 1 feed, 87½c. Flour, new standard grade, $11 to $11.10. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., $4.25 to $4.40. Bran, $42. Shorts, $44. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $33. Cheese, finest easterns, 29 to 31c. Butter, choicest creamery, 53 to 54c. Eggs, selected, 52c; No. 1 stock, 48c; No. 2 stock, 44 to 45c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, $1.25 to $1.40. Dressed hogs, abattoir killed, $31 to $31.50. Lard, pure, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 38 to 38½c.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, June 30.—Choice heavy steers, $14 to $15; good heavy steers, $13.50 to $13.75; butchers' cattle, choice, $13.25 to $13.50; do, good, $12.25 to $12.75; do, med., $11.50 to $11.75; do, com., $9.75 to $10.25; bulls, choice, $11.25 to $11.75; do, med., $10.25 to $10.75; do, rough, $8 to $8.25; butchers' cows, choice, $11.25 to $12; do, good, $10.50 to $10.75; do, med., $9.25 to $9.75; do, com., $7.50 to $8; stockers, $8.75 to $11.75; feeders, $12.50 to $13; canners and cutters, $4.50 to $6.25; milkers, good to choice, $90 to $140; do, com. and med., $65 to $75; springers, $90 to $160; light ewes, $10 to $11; yearlings, $12.50 to $14; spring lambs, per cwt., $20 to $21; calves, good to choice, $17.50 to $19.50; Hogs, fed and watered, $23; do, weighed off cars, $23.25; do, f.o.b., $22.

Montreal, June 30.—Choice steers, $12.50 to $13.50; good quality, $10 to $12; inferior grade, $7.50; choice bulls and cows, $11 to $12; poorer quality, $6 to $7; milk-fed calves, $6 to $12 per 100 pounds; hogs, $22.50 to $23.

TREATY RECALLS GERMAN TERMS PREPARED FOR DEFEAT OF ALLIES

What Bernstorff demanded from France in 1914: All French colonies, a big slice of territory, $10,000,000,000 indemnity, important commercial and patent advantages for twenty-five years, razing of all French fortresses, a "gift" of 3,000,000 rifles, 3,000 cannon and 40,000 horses, break-up of Entente and twenty-five year alliance with Germany.

"France," he said, "must be reduced, sunk forever, made another Portugal or Turkey, even if we have to kill 5,000,000 Frenchmen to do it."

What Erzberger demanded in 1914: Seizure of French industries, possession of Channel islands, founding of German empire in Africa, gradual absorption of all neutral border nations, complete annexation of Belgium and enormous indemnity.

Terms imposed on Germany in 1919: —Preliminary indemnity of $5,000,000,000, payment for all property damage, France gets Alsace-Lorraine and the coal fields of Sarre, with a Sarre plebicite in fifteen years, surrender of all German colonies, army reduced to 100,000 men within three years, razing of all forts along the Rhine and at Heligoland, no conscription in Germany, no submarines, no military or naval air force, navy reduced to a skeleton and territorial concessions to Belgium, Poland and Czecho-Slovakia.

CANADIAN AIR FORCE WILL BE MAINTAINED

London, June 29.—Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, former German Chancellor, has formally asked the Allied and Associated Powers to place him on trial instead of the former Emperor. The former Chancellor says that he assumes responsibility for the acts of Germany during his period of office, and places himself at the disposal of the Allies.

WOULD GIVE HIMSELF TO SAVE WAR LORD

London.—Dr. Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg, former German Chancellor, has formally asked the Allied and Associated Powers to place him on trial instead of the former Emperor. The former Chancellor says that he assumes responsibility for the acts of Germany during his period of office, and places himself at the disposal of the Allies.

CANADIAN FLYERS MAKE ALTITUDE RECORD

A despatch from London, Ont., says:—An altitude record for Canadian aviation is reported to have been made by Major R. N. Morgan of Winnipeg, and Lt. C. Gould of London, on Saturday last, near Niagara Falls. Information to this effect was sent to the city from Toronto by Major Robert N. Nelson, a former London officer. He states that the aviators climbed to a height of 23,600 feet, and later landed in an exhausted condition near Niagara.

GERMANY IS BOUND BY STRICT TERMS

Summary of Provisions of Peace Treaty—Stipulations Agreed to By Germany Strip Teutons of the Power to Dominate the World.

Under the treaty of Versailles, which the Teutons have signed, Germany restores Alsace-Lorraine to France.

Accepts the internationalism of the Sarre basin for fifteen years and of Danzig permanently. The people of the Sarre basin are to decide by plebiscite, by district, whether they wish to be ruled by Germany, France, or the league of nations.

Recognizes the full sovereignty of Belgium over neutral Moresnet and cedes to Belgium Prussian Moresnet and the districts of Eupen and Malmedy.

Cedes a small strip of upper Silesia to Czecho-Slovakia. Cedes the rest of upper Silesia to Poland.

Cedes to the principal allied and associated powers the district of Memel.

Cedes to Poland without plebiscite most of Posen and portions of West Prussia and Pomerania, west of the Vistula, and of West Prussia, east of the Vistula. Parts of East Prussia are to decide by vote whether they wish to belong to Prussia or Poland.

Agrees to the creation of zones in Schleswig, in which the inhabitants are to decide, by districts, whether they are to belong to Prussia or Denmark.

Recognizes the independence of Austria and agrees that this independence shall be inalienable, except with the consent of the council of the league of nations.

Renounces all territorial and political rights outside Europe as to her own or her allies' territories, especially to Morocco, Egypt, Siam, Liberia and Shantung.

Reduces her army within three months to 200,000 men, with reductions, determined by the Allies, every three months thereafter, reaching a minimum of 100,000 by March 31, 1920.

Abolishes conscription within her territories.

Agrees to dismantle all forts fifty kilometers (thirty miles) east of the Rhine within six months.

Must stop all importation, exportation and nearly all production of war material.

Agrees to allied occupation of parts of Germany for fifteen years, or until reparation is made.

Reduces her navy to six battleships, six light cruisers, twelve destroyers and twelve torpedo boats, without submarines, and a personnel of not over 15,000.

Must surrender or destroy all other vessels.

Is forbidden to build forts controlling the Baltic.

Must demolish the fortifications of Heligoland. The fishing harbor is not to be destroyed.

Must open the Kiel Canal to merchant and war vessels of all nations at peace with her and surrender her fourteen submarine cables.

May have no military or naval air forces except 100 unarmed seaplanes until October 1 to detect mines, and may not manufacture or import aviation material for six months.

Accepts full responsibility for all damages caused to the allied and associated governments and nationals.

Agrees specifically to reimburse all civilian damages, beginning with an initial payment of 20,000,000,000 marks.

Germans Claim Treaty Worthless as Lasting Peace

A despatch from Copenhagen says:—The acceptance of the Peace Treaty has left Berlin, and, indeed, the whole of Germany with a feeling of resentment, and, in the words of the Berlin correspondent of The Berlingske Tidende, "there yawns between Berlin and Paris a gulf wider than that which yawned in 1871."

Germany has accepted a peace which she was not able to reject, but it is well to recognize the spirit in which she accepted it. Perhaps the best expression of this spirit is found in Vorwarts, which says:

"This peace, being the product of force, is worthless as a real peace, because the German people will never believe in it. It is a peace which will last only so long as the balance of powers remain the same as that which dictated it."

QUICK REPATRIATION OF CANADIAN ARMY

A despatch from London says:—It has been officially stated in the House of Commons that by the 30th of June 82.2 per cent. of the Canadian army will have been repatriated. The American army is not being repatriated quicker than the Canadian.

TO CELEBRATE VICTORY ON THE BASTILE DAY

A despatch from Paris says:—The French Government has decided that the official victory by France shall take place on July 14.

July 14 is Bastile Day, the principal French holiday. It is also the anniversary of the beginning by the Germans in 1913 of their last drive toward Paris, which ended so disastrously for them.

EX-CROWN PRINCE REACHES GERMANY

Escape From Holland Regarded as Event of Significance.

A despatch from Paris says:—Frederick William Hohenzollern, the former German Crown Prince, has escaped from Holland and made his way into Germany.

News of the escape of the ex-Crown Prince caused a considerable stir in Peace Conference circles. While it is not felt that he is a figure around which the reactionaries and monarchists would gather enthusiastically, nevertheless his act is regarded as an event of considerable significance in view of other German recalcitrancy.

The Peace Congress has not yet been officially advised of the escape of the former Crown Prince, the news coming through British sources.

Pending details, official discussion of the event and its bearing in German affairs and the question whether it involves violation of neutrality by Holland is withheld.

The presence in Germany at this moment of Frederick William, when the fate of the peace treaty still hangs in the balance, has caused disquietude in Paris, and there is considerable speculation regarding the next development in the situation.

BRITISHER OFFERS $600,000 TO HELP HIS COUNTRY

A despatch from London says:—When an individual comes forward and volunteers to surrender to his country's needs $600,000 the circumstances would be a noteworthy incident in any part of the world.

Such a man has been revealed in a letter to The Times, "F. S. T." saying: "I have decided to purchase that amount of the new war loan and present it to the Government for cancellation. Can the nation be made to understand the gravity of the financial situation, that the love of country is better than the love of money? By example the wealthy classes now have the opportunity for service which can never recur. They know the danger of the present day. They know the weight of it in years to come."

While there has not been a wild rush of other wealthy men with free-will offerings, a number have come forward quietly and anonymously and taken large blocks of the new Victory Loan. This new movement proves the existence in Great Britain of another high form of patriotism.

U.S. FUND FOR AVIATION STANDS AT $35,000,000

A despatch from Washington says:—Without debate the Senate today approved a committee amendment to the naval appropriation bill increasing the fund for aviation from the $15,000,000 voted by the House to $35,000,000.

As revised upward by the Senate committee, the bill carries about $782,000,000 as compared with $485,000,000 provided by the House. Among the important committee additions are $10,000,000 for Federal acquisition of the Cape Cod Canal.

ADMIRAL SUNK THE FLEET ON HIS OWN INITIATIVE

A despatch from London says:—Reuter's learns that the authorities are communicating with Paris regarding action to be taken against Admiral von Reuter, who, with the officers and men of the German fleet is interned. It is confirmed that the Admiralty has learned that the scuttling of the fleet was entirely the work of the German admiral, and was not carried out as a result of instructions from Berlin.

Houses constructed entirely of salt are a unique feature of some of the villages in Russian Poland.

The story is told that once the Kaiser, now plain William Hohenzollern, asked the great Joachim to teach two of his sons the violin. Joachim replied: "Your majesty, I fully appreciate the honor of teaching your sons, but I am very sorry to say that all my time is so taken up with talented students that I find it impossible to accept your majesty's offer." Ever after that time Joachim was no longer a favorite with the Kaiser.

HUN COLONISTS REJOICE AT LIBERTY

PROBLEM OF THEIR GOVERNMENT DIFFICULT FOR ALLIES

No Longer Sig... Have Ca... ...ers C...

Among the... prospects for... ...tirely changed... the natives of... colonies in... Islands. The... of the Hun... ten repeated... years, and has... ment of the B... den outburst of... characteristic of... oped system of... the black ar... ernment.

How German... a story which is... is tragic. The... ties committed... point of nausea... Reichstag before... Democrats, and... the last few years... learned of Ger... the natives a... wholesale slaug... was not the pre... ous leaders in... mans, but the... ment and the... derstand how t... human beings... the failure.

German Of...

The official p... in Africa and... was announced... chrift in the ex... pansion, after t... of the colonies... this colony," t... the evangelist... primarily the s... us whites. W... objects we have...

"Put of their own pe... they did. They... way" by a well-... tive expedition... armed natives... kill 75,000 men, ... its in the major... case of the H... by thousand... sert and let... of power. W... Peters, Lette... Tana, the great... the man who... bands"; by st... reduced the... west Africa... Hottentots from... the Bushmen... They "put... tives, by making... through a syste... had by allowing... them to death or... for minor offenses... out of the way"... lowance for the... velopement in the... justice by enfor... are common in... civilization and... punishment out of... the crime, by... torture as brandi... flogging with the... heavy shackles and... thumbs. They "put... way" by taking... their home coun... labor; and thus... rate. They "put them... by driving them in... able, dirty, unwh... fested huts to st... death from many...

Problem For W...

It is little wo... are rejoicing at... German tyranny... confronting the... now takes charg... one. No longer... minded savages... themselves for... dances. They h... hardened by their... hand of the Hun... to hate and to f... sity. They have... the "Christian v... the vices of a... German science... of the native dis... been introduced... primitive stage... moral; the Germa... be immoral. One... sion of land, cat... free to live the la... life of the tropics, h... property and of p...

Couldn't Fo...

Johnny paid the... the other day. All... in the heart of a... he suddenly came in... stack he stopped and... at what appeared... brand of architecture.

"Say, Mr. Smith," he... the farmer, pointing... "why don't they have... dows in it?"

"Doors and windows," said the farmer. "That ain't a house, Johnny, that's hay."

"Don't try to josh me, Mr. Smith," was the scornfull rejoinder. "Don't you suppose I know what hay is? It don't grow in lumps like that!"

FIRST AID TO A FRIEND.

How One Dog Showed Intelligent Affection in Ministering to Another.

A Princeton man who is fond of horses and dogs, says a writer, owns a finely bred hunting dog, which he missed for several days. He made inquiries, but no one had seen anything of the animal, and after a week the owner gave him up as lost, strayed or stolen. One of the farm hands was rambling through a chopped-off wood lot a few days later, and came upon the dog caught in a steel trap that some one had set to catch a skunk or some other game. Both forepaws were held in the jaws of the trap, and the dog could not escape.

But, in spite of his terrible predicament, he was not emaciated, and though in pain he had not gnawed the forelegs, as many animals will when they are in the torture of a steel trap. Strangest of all, scattered around the trapped dog were bones, scraps of meat and various other things that dogs like. Several fresh bones and beef bones, with shreds of meat clinging, were right under the captive's nose, and he was licking a bone when the man discovered his plight.

The trapped dog was carried home in the arms of the man who found him, and a little later the owner went to the trap to see who or what had brought those bones and scraps of food to the suffering captive. While he was silently regarding the little pile of bones and scraps, another dog came from his own kennels came through the underbrush, her jaws filled with bones, meat trimmings and other delicacies from the kitchen garbage pail. The dog dropped her burden to the trap and sniffed round it. Then she were worried. She whined and whimpered when she decided that her friend had gone. The owner watched her, and she came slinking back every time to him, as if she expected to be punished.

The owner spatted and fondled her, then he went with her to the trap and let her smell round it to be sure of its content, and all the while he was talking her "Good old doggy" to and petting until she seemed to understand that her master was praising her. And her joy was unmistakable.

Calling her after him, he went back to the stable, where the skunk trap was licking its wounds. While no other dog saw the rescued animal, she showed every indication of joy. She barked, capered round, wagged her tail almost off, and then licked with moist tongue the hand of her friend on her friend's sorely bruised leg. The two dogs seemed to understand each other, and the way the dog and her friends expressed friendship was a revelation to the humans who witnessed it.

When He Comes Whistling Home

He used to come vacationing
Home on the midnight train,
Whistling as clear as any bird
In spite of snow or rain.
We seldom heard that music
Ring like a silver horn.
We were so sure, the night before,
He would not come till morn.

But in our dreams there comes
An echo of great joy,
Our sleep was filled with
bright,
And all about "the boy"
The doorbell peals, the
wakes.
Slippers and robes are
And yawns and laughter
hush.
And exclamations fond

The door is opened; up the
He comes on flying feet;
The motley crowd that
Tumultuous to greet.
"Caught us again." "Too
late!"
"Examinations done!"
"I wish we hadn't gone to
"Dear boy!" "You seem
fun!"

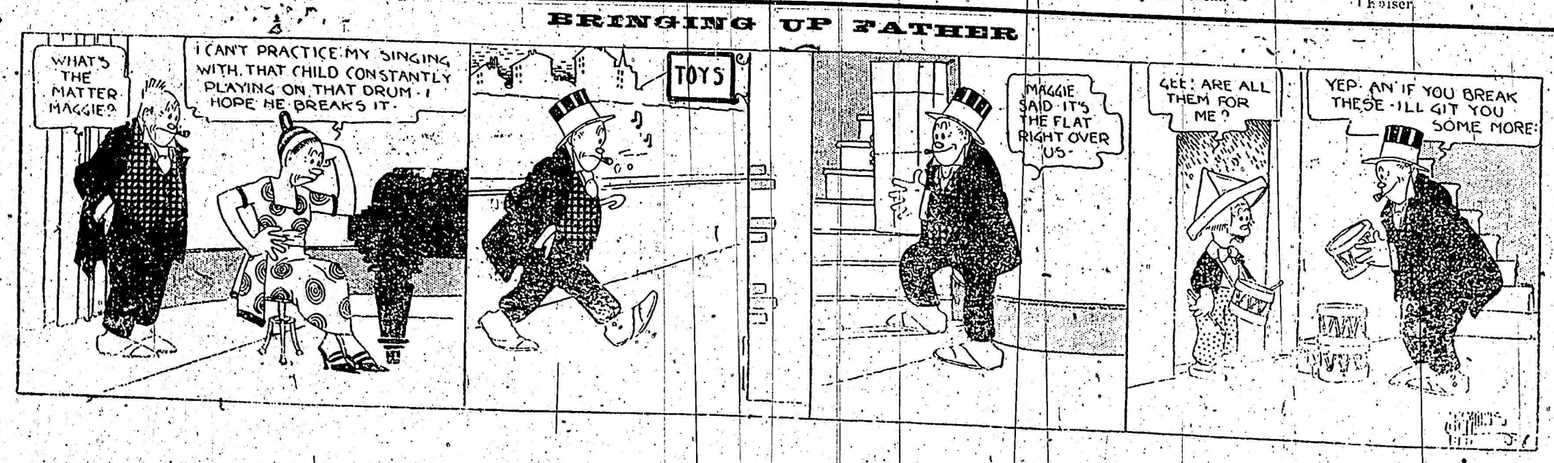
A whining breaks upon the
With scratchings mingled
"The dog!" "He's wild!"
your voice!"
"Oh let him in a min...
The door flies wide, he
stairs
In one long, rapturous leap
And in that happy household
Is no more thought of sleep.

So long ago! so far away!
Such endless miles from home
The transports dock, with
crowds,
And yet he does not come
Four weary, waiting, listening
Of pride, love, fear, regret,
And yet he does not come
Can you not spare him yet?

Some night, upon the pavement
Shall sound a ringing heel;
A step upon the echoing porch
The doorbell's eager peal.
Oh, joy and laughter, hope and
No longer shall you roam;
You'll all be crowding back at
When he comes whistling home.

Puns.

Two British soldiers were
restaurant at Salonika and
Turkey with Greece. The
"I'm sorry, gentlemen, but I can't
via," whereupon the Tommies
"Fetch the Bosphorus." When
gentleman arrived and heard the
plaint, the manager said:
gentlemen, I don't want to Russia,
you cannot Rumania." And so the
Tommies had to go away Hungar

To prevent crumbling when cutting new bread heat the knife very

BRINGING UP FATHER