

SYNOPSIS OF PEACE TREATY TO BE PLACED BEFORE TURKISH DELEGATES

Deadlock Between Britain and Turkey Over Possession of Oil Region and Conference May Break Up as a Result of Dispute.

A despatch from Lausanne says:—The inviting 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 Lord Curzon has refused every concession to the Turks. This makes three major points on which the conference is deadlocked, the Straits not being among them.

First is Mosul, which the Turks are bringing to the front. They have awakened to the facts of the world struggle for oil and in their present expansive Nationalist mood are determined now to possess the oil fields. Second are the regulations for foreign population within Turkey. The Turks are opposed to any compromise on these capitulations, saying it would impair their sovereignty. No amicable solution is in sight.

Third is the distribution of the debt. Turkey insists the war debt, too, be distributed among the states now under mandate.

As the Turks, in private conversations, are showing a daily increasing willingness to compromise, the shock of receiving the powers' terms may 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 terms chiefly to make progress. He has already succeeded in his main purpose of convincing Asia that the British Empire is still powerful. Word has come back to Lausanne that news has been passed through the bazaars that this is to be an English peace. Similarly the word has spread that the Soviets have failed to close the Black Sea.

Thus Lord Curzon has had his way with Asia, is ready to sign, and will compromise somewhat on everything but oil.

A despatch from London says:—That a very serious view is taken in British official circles of the crisis at Lausanne, which has resulted from the Turkish delegates' refusal to yield an inch of their demands is shown by the urgent despatch of British warships from Malta to Constantinople. This naval gesture is taken as a clear indication that Lord Curzon has reached the end of his patience at Lausanne, and that unless a more satisfactory attitude is speedily adopted by the Turks Curzon will feel it his duty to leave the Conference.

It is pointed out that Turkey has not yet made peace, and that if the Conference breaks down and a state of war is resumed the terms already offered to Turkey are not likely to be offered again.

The return of British warships to the Golden Horn, says The Daily Chronicle's diplomatic correspondent, "is a warning that the British forces occupy and can hold, against any conceivable Turkish force that is sent against them, the twin gates to the Straits, Gallipoli and Chanak; that British naval power prevails to the very quays of Constantinople, and that by virtue of that naval power the Turkish Capital and all Turkish hopes of return to Europe are ultimately at this country's mercy."

"It is a reminder of what a breakdown of these peace negotiations may mean to Turkish ambitions. And the Turks would be singularly lacking in imagination or sense of reality if they did not perceive in the background the Little Entente, perfectly willing, if the need arises, to throw them permanently out of Europe."

Eleven Air Lines Now Radiate from London

A despatch from London says:—The London-Berlin airway, the first section of which, that between London and Holland, was opened recently, adds an eleventh plane to those leaving London daily for the Continent. The popularity of the airways among tourists during the past summer has led to plans for routes to be opened in the spring by which London will be connected by air with all of the principal points within 500 miles.

Service daily to Scotland, France, Denmark, Ireland and Luxemburg is projected. A fleet of planes also makes special trips, charging about four pence (eight cents) a mile.

The new London-Berlin route is operated by an English company. It is now furnishing service in each direction from Rotterdam daily. Five planes are making eight trips daily between London and Paris, carrying an average of three persons on each

trip. The lines to Rotterdam, Brussels and Antwerp are doing a capacity business.

Pomologist Prints Pictures on Apples

A despatch from Paris says:—Pictures of photographs printed delicately on apples are the latest discovery of a French pomologist. Taking a negative, and carrying out a process whose secret he has guarded, this nurseryman is able to reproduce the picture upon the smooth skin of the apple, where it remains till the fruit is entirely decomposed.

As there is a saying here that anyone who has been tricked is a "pear," hopes are entertained, in view of Germany's failure to fulfill her obligations, that means will be found to print the pictures of prominent Germans on pears, to be sold for the benefit of the Reparations Commission.



Plans Easy Debt Payments.

Otto H. Kahn, the noted United States banker, who suggests a new scheme of graduated interest charges, and a sinking fund plan of the payment of the debts to the U.S. He is strongly in favor of cancellation of part of the debt.

Integrity.

The word in its original sense means wholeness; disintegration is the breaking up of the whole into its elements. When we speak of a man of integrity we mean that he is a man who has maintained his wholeness of character and who can be counted on not to part with any of its elements or principles for any consideration. Shakespeare's line, "To thine own self be true," is an exhortation to preserve integrity. If you betray any part of yourself, you lose your integrity. If you descend to meanness or trickery in order to obtain a personal advantage, you lose it. If through motives of vanity or self-interest you resort to pretense, you lose it. Failure to be industrious and to make the most of your capabilities is failure to maintain your integrity. An indolent man may be honest, but his indolence robs him of his integrity.

Can a man who is conscious of some loss of integrity regain what he has lost? Surely it must be possible to heal wounds to the character as well as wounds to the body. But the healing process in either case requires surgical treatment and the utmost care to guard against further infection. And as there is a limit to the power of the body to resist injuries and infections, so there is a limit to the power of the character to renew itself after a succession of weakening and disintegrating attacks upon it. The person who wants to keep his integrity had better not be always making small compromises with himself.

Uninhabited Deserts of United States to be Mapped

A despatch from Washington says:—Every year many travelers, prospectors and other persons perish in the deserts of the south-west after becoming lost. In order to reduce this annual death toll, the United States Geological Survey is mapping and marking the uninhabited desert regions, and planting guide posts here and there to direct travelers to water holes and inhabited places. A series of guide books, describing the deserts and waste places of this section of the country, is also being published by the Survey.

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

Yes, money does talk sometimes, but its favorite remark seems to be, "Good-bye!"

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

The output of Canadian mines in the West can be trebled as soon as the necessary market has been established, according to Dr. Charles Camsell, Deputy Minister of Mines, who has returned from a prolonged inspection tour of the western coal fields. The average output at present is 5,500,000 tons a year, and as the demand warrants, the output can be increased to 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 in southwest Manitoba, Canadian coal is being used practically exclusively in the three Prairie Provinces this year. The biggest problem of the western mines is to secure a large enough market to produce coal on a large scale.

Dominion News in Brief

Dawson, Y. T.—Good weather and favorable conditions have given the silver camps a great start on their winter output, which will be far in excess of the first estimates. Earlier reports from Mayo were to the effect that the past summer has been one of the most successful ever experienced by the silver mining camps in that district and a new production record was created.

Vancouver, B. C.—The construction in Vancouver is planned this winter of a million-dollar building designed especially for transportation company offices.

Brooks, Alta.—More than 100,000 pounds of alfalfa seed of the Grimm variety will be available from the Brooks District for seed purposes this year, according to G. M. Stewart, of the Dominion Seed Branch. This is twice as much as was ever produced in that district before, and on account of the exceedingly good weather conditions last fall, it is of unusually good quality, as evidenced by the fact that the product has just taken second place in the alfalfa exhibit at the International Livestock and Grain Show, Chicago. Fifty per cent. of this amount is eligible for registration.

Regina, Sask.—Saskatchewan has produced the largest wheat crop in her history, despite the drought which affected the district west of Saskatoon, according to the Provincial Bureau of Statistics. All grains have been of excellent quality, the bulk of the wheat grading 'No. 1 Northern'. The grain has been marketed rapidly, no great shortage of oats being reported except at a few outlying points.

Montreal, Que.—An extension course in Export Trade is being planned by the authorities of McGill University in conjunction with the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, and with the co-operation of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. The course is particularly devised for the assistance and training of export managers, assistant managers and clerks.

Sherbrooke, Que.—The Southern Canada Power Co. intends initiating another large power development on the St. Francis River which will produce some 30,000 horse power. The strain of demands upon present production has created a situation in which there is no surplus power available for customers in the Eastern Townships.

The Week's Markets

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.29½.
Manitoba oats—Nominal.
Manitoba barley—Nominal.
All the above track, Bay ports.
American corn—No. 2 yellow, 92c; No. 3 yellow, 90½c, all rail.
Barley—Malt, 60 to 62c, according to freights outside.
Buckwheat—No. 2, 77 to 79c.
Rye—No. 2, 86 to 88c.
Milfeed, Del., Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$24; shorts, per ton, \$26; middlings, \$28.50; good feed flour, \$26.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, \$1.13 to \$1.15, according to freights outside; No. 3, \$1.10 to \$1.12.

Ontario No. 2 white oats—41 to 43c.
Ontario corn—Nominal.
Ontario flour—Ninety per cent. pat., in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, \$5.20 to \$5.30; Toronto basis, \$5.15 to \$5.20; bulk, seaboard, \$5 to \$5.10.

Manitoba flour—1st pats., in cotton sacks, \$7.10 per bbl; 2nd pats., \$6.60.

Hay—Extra No. 2, per ton, track, Toronto, \$11 to \$13; mixed, \$10.50 to \$12; clover, \$8 to \$11.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, track, Toronto, \$9.50.

Cheese—New, large, 25c; twins, 25¼c; triplets, 26¼c; Stiltons, 27c. Old, large, 27c; twins, 28c; Stiltons, 29c.

Butter—Finest creamery prints, 43 to 45c; ordinary creamery prints, 40 to 41c. Dairy, 30 to 31c. Cooking, 22c.

Dressed poultry—Chickens, 4 lb. and up, 26 to 28c; do, 3 to 4 lb., 23 to 25c; fowl, 5 lb. and up, 26 to 28c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 23 to 25c; do, under 4 lb., 20 to 23c; geese, 28 to 30c; ducklings, 30 to 33c; turkeys, 40 to 45c.

Margarine—20 to 22c.
Eggs—No. 1 candled, 39 to 40c; selects, 44 to 45c; cartons, new laid, 75 to 80c.

Beans, Canadian, hand-picked, lb., 6¼c; primes, 6c.

Maple products—Syrup, per imperial, \$2.50; per 5-gal. tin, \$2.40 per gal.; Maple sugar, lb., 23 to 25c.

Honey—60-lb. tins, 12 to 12½c per lb.; 5 and 2½-lb. tins, 13½ to 14½c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per doz., \$3.75 to \$4.50.

Potatoes, Ontario, No. 1, 80 to 90c; No. 2, 70 to 80c.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 26 to 28c; cooked ham, 38 to 40c; smoked rolls, 26 to 28c; cottage rolls, 32 to 35c; breakfast bacon, 32 to 35c; special brand breakfast bacon, 38 to 40c; backs, boneless, 39 to 43c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 70 lbs., \$21; 70 to 90 lbs., \$20; 90 lbs. and up, \$18; lightweight rolls, in

barrels, \$41; heavyweight rolls, \$37. Lard—Pure tierces, 16c; tubs, 16¼c; pails, 16½c; prints, 18c. Shortening, tierces, 13¼ to 13½c; tubs, 13½ to 14c; pails, 14½ to 14¾c; prints, 16½ to 17¼c.

Heavy steers, \$5 to \$6.50; butcher steers, choice, \$6 to \$6.50; do, good \$5 to \$5.75; do, med., \$4 to \$5; do, com., \$3 to \$4; butcher heifers, choice \$5.75 to \$6.75; do, med., \$4 to \$5.50; do, com., \$3 to \$4; butcher cows choice, \$3.50 to \$4; do, med., \$2.75 to \$3.25; canners and cutters, \$2 to \$2.50; butcher bulls, good, \$4 to \$4.75; do, com., \$2.25 to \$2.50; feeder steers good, \$5 to \$5.50; do, fair, \$4 to \$5; stockers, good, \$4 to \$4.50; do, fair \$3 to \$4; calves, choice, \$10 to \$12; do, med., \$8 to \$10; do, com., \$8 to \$5.50; milk cows, choice, \$60 to \$80; springers, choice, \$70 to \$90; lambs choice, \$12 to \$13; sheep, choice, \$5.50 to \$6.50; do, culls, \$2 to \$2.50; hogs fed and watered, \$11; do, f.o.b., \$10.25; do, country points, \$10.

Montreal.

Corn, American No. 2 yellow, 92 to 93c; oats, Canadian western, No. 2, 64 to 65c; Canadian western, No. 3, 59 to 60c; extra No. 1 feed, 57 to 58c; No. 2 local white, 55 to 56c. Flour, Manitoba spring wheat pats, firsts, \$7.10; seconds, \$6.60; strong bakers, \$6.40; winter pats., choice, \$6.50. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., \$3.15 to \$3.25. Bran, \$24. Shorts, \$28. Middlings, \$31. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$16 to \$17. Cheese, finest easterns, 23 to 23½c. Butter, choicest creamery, 38½ to 39c. Eggs, fresh, 48c; selected, 42c; No. 1 stock, 38c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 90c.

Queen of Belgium Praised for Bravery

A despatch from Brussels says:—Elizabeth, Queen of the Belgians, whose courage is well known, recently gave another example of her fearlessness which has elicited the admiration of her people.

Her Majesty visited the mining district of Limbourg, and while there expressed a wish to go down into one of the mines. Several officials protested, stating that some parts of the mine were flooded and that there was a certain danger in making the descent.

The Queen persisted, and dressed in a miner's outfit and a leather cap, she went down to a depth of about 3,000 feet. The party explored a large section of the mine before returning to the surface.

When her Majesty reappeared safely at the top the crowd assembled gave her an enthusiastic greeting.



ANOTHER "BIG FOUR" IN CONSULTATION

The conference of allied Premiers at No. 10 Downing Street recently, who discussed the German reparations, included the famous four seen in the picture, from left to right, Premier Poincaré, of France, Premier Bonar Law, of Britain, Premier Mussolini, of Italy and Premier Theunis, of Belgium.



HISTORIC CHURCH PREY TO FLAMES

The famous Basilica of Quebec, which dates from 1674, one of the finest churches in the Dominion, was burned on Dec. 22. Nine hundred famous people of the past were buried in the crypt beneath the nave shown in the picture, including French Governors of New France. It was damaged by bombardment from Wolfe's guns in 1759. It contained the finest stained glass and organ on the continent.