

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 preceding 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, Syria, Liberia, and Shantung. She also recognizes the total independence of German-Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Poland.

Germany accepts full responsibility for all damages caused to Allied and Associated Governments and nationalities, 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-forton basis by cessation 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 Luxembourg and Holland, totalling 589 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-easternmost tip 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 Luxembourg. The Danzig area consists of the "V" between the Nogat and Vistula rivers, made by the addition of the smaller "V" on the west including the city of 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.

Germany 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 be 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 Malmedy, Schleswig, and East Prussia. Among those to carry out the Peace Treaty are the reparations, 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.

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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 fall in your duty to yourself and your town.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs.
Manitoba Wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.24 1/2; No. 2 Northern, \$2.21 1/2; No. 3 Northern, \$2.17 1/2; No. 4 wheat, \$2.11 1/2, in store Fort William.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 73 1/2; No. 3 CW, 70 1/2; extra No. 1 feed, 70 1/2; No. 1 feed 68; No. 2 feed, 65; in store Fort William.
Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, \$1.16 1/2; No. 4 CW, \$1.10 1/4; rejected, \$1.00 1/2; feed, \$1.00 1/2, 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—Malt, \$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.
Milfeed—Car lots, delivered, Montreal freights, bags included. Bran, \$42 per ton; shorts, \$44 per ton; good feed flour, \$2.05 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.
Montreal Markets.
Montreal, May 13.—Cheese—Finest Easterns, 24 to 25c. Butter—Choice 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, work pails, 20 lbs. net, 34c. Oats—Extra No. 1 feed, 83 1/2c. Flour—Spring wheat, \$11 to \$11.10. Rolled oats—Bag, 90 lbs., \$11.10. 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 butchers 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, rough, \$8 to \$10; do, good, \$10.50 to \$11.50; calves, good to choice, \$14 to \$15; 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, \$9 to \$15; do, com. and med., \$6 to \$7.5; springers, \$90 to \$100; light ewes, \$13 to \$15; yearlings, \$12 to \$14; choice lambs, \$18.50 to \$20; spring lambs, \$15 to \$15.50; calves, good to choice, \$14 to \$15; hogs, fed and watered, \$22.25 to \$24; weighed off cars, \$22.50; do, f.o.b., \$21.25.
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?"
Neapolitans: "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, hello!"
What Everybody Thinks.
"Better consider my course in efficiency training. I can show you how to earn more money than you are getting."
"I do that now."

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.
MILK FOR THE GUARDS.
The Largest Mascots Possessed by Any British Regiment.
During their recent march through London the 2nd Scots Guards were accompanied by two cows, and many wondered why they were in the procession.
They were originally acquired by the regiment in 1915, when they were in Belgium, and remained with the battalion throughout the whole war. They were the means of supplying fresh milk to the officers and servants, and a special man was told off to act as cowkeeper. It is related that one day their keeper, being behind the battalion, and somewhat merry, disposed of the animals to a farmer in exchange for a trifling sum.
When their loss was discovered there was a great uproar, and the keeper was punished by being sent back some twenty miles to re-purchase the cows, and bring them back to the battalion again.
It was found that the cows became very lame when they were on the march, and one member of the battalion—a blacksmith—determined to shoe them. He succeeded in doing this; but it was a lengthy operation, occupying nearly ten hours.
When he had finished the animals were well shod, with iron plates covering the whole foot.
These cows were perhaps the largest mascots possessed by any British regiment.

BRITISH GUNBOATS SHELL BOLSHIEVISTS
A despatch from Archangel says:—British gunboats were active against the Bolshevists 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 Bolshevist attempt against the British, American and Russian positions at Malo Baroznik 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.
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 and one hundred and sixty-nine.
Many women's organizations have promised their support to the Canadian Trade Commission's campaign to "Buy Canadian-made Goods" only, if possible.

FROM OLD SCOTLAND

NOTES OF INTEREST FROM HER BANKS AND ERAES

What is Going On in the Highlands and Lowlands of Auld Scotia.

The Military Cross has been awarded to Lieut. James Mitchell, R.F.A., Tantalion Place, Edinburgh.
Mrs. T. J. Millar, daughter of the late Sir Robert K. Inches, has been elected a member of the Edinburgh Town Council.
Peter Millar, Craigmillar Park, has given to the Kenmore Nursing Association's Nursing Fund £2,000 in memory of his son, Captain Stewart McPhail.
Lieut. Douglas, King's Royal Rifles, awarded the M.C. and D.S.O., is the only son of Rev. J. Robertson, Corthorpe.
Sergeant John McAulay, who won the Victoria Cross, has returned to duty on the Glasgow Police Force.
The Glasgow Parish Council has decided to ask the Government to increase the amount of the old-age pensions.
Bishop Deane, of Aberdeen Diocese, is quite an expert airman and has already gone as high as six thousand feet.
The Croix de Guerre has been awarded to Major Thomas Sturrock, son of the late Mr. Sturrock, town clerk of Dalkeith.
The Edinburgh School Board has given bonuses amounting to £22,222 per annum to their teaching staff.
The Highland Agricultural Society has decided to hold their "Victory" show in Edinburgh Meadows in July next.

The Military Cross has been awarded to Captain A. F. Reade, son of Mr. and Mrs. Reade, Bridge Street, Musselburgh.
Captain J. S. Balderston, Piershill, Edinburgh, has been awarded the Croix de Guerre and the Croix de Chevalier.
The death is announced at Craigherron, Ferry Road, Edinburgh, of James T. Clark, for thirty years keeper of the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.
Miss E. M. V. Berry, nurse, daughter of Edmond Berry, Danish Consul-General for Scotland, has been awarded the Royal Red Cross.
The Military Cross has been awarded to Captain A. M. Duff, son of Mr. Duff, Pentland Terrace, Edinburgh.
The death is announced of Chief Inspector Allan Campbell, of the Northern Division of the Glasgow Police.

The engagement is announced of Capt. N. Sloan, Scottish Rifles, and Caroline Ada, daughter of the late J. S. Templeton, Knockderry Caves, Cove.
On the occasion of his silver wedding presented by his admirers in Bridgehead and Dalmarack with a substantial cheque.
The death took place recently of Dr. Angus Macphie, a well-known medical practitioner of Glasgow for the past forty years.
Capt. Robert W. Dabbie, R.A.F., killed recently in a flying accident, was the son of Rev. R. W. Dabbie, Boclairie U. F. Church.

A German howitzer and two field guns have been placed on exhibition in the square at Wigtown.
Capt. John N. Kennedy, M.C., mentioned in despatches, is a son of the Rev. James N. Kennedy, Portpatrick.
The death took place recently of Stranraer of George MacNosh, 65, oldest farmer in Wigtownshire.
Several mines have been discovered off the Berwick coast, apparently cast adrift by the stormy weather.
Norwegian salmon are ascending the Esk and the Liddle and their tributaries in large numbers for the spawning.

Lieut. George Cowan, of the Tank Corp., who was awarded the Military Cross, is a son of Sir John Cowan, Edinburgh.
Mrs. Mackenzie, Rykohead Terrace, Bellshill, who gave birth to quadruplets, has received the King's honours of £3.
Sergt. Holmes, Canadians, awarded the Military Medal and D.C.M., is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Holmes, Clyde Street, Motherwell.
Surgeon David L. Baxter, R.M., son of Councilor Baxter, Greenock, has been awarded the Military Cross.
Major J. Bruce, of the Royal Army Corps, specially mentioned by General at the Earl of Cavan, is writer to the Signet, Edinburgh.

Capt. A. Smith, Duke of Wellington's Regiment, who has been awarded the Military Cross and mentioned in despatches, is a native of Edinburgh.
Lord Kitchener's Hat Peg.
A large body of United States soldiers and sailors visited the Houses of Parliament recently, and in the Peers' lobby the majority of the soldiers, one by one, took off their hats, and for a second hung them upon the peg labelled with the name of Lord Kitchener. From the demeanor of the men the act was apparently one of regard for the dead Field-Marshal.

Giving Her a Tip.
"Bridget, I don't want you to have so much company. Why, you have more callers in a day than I have in a week."
"Well, mum, perhaps if you'd try to be a little more agreeable, you'd have as many friends as I have."

Describing the Method.
Whose Duty is it to Find them?
At a moment when the cool trade of the newspaper is appropriate to sketch of a man of whom the whose calling is the cosuming, says a dig the shaft, who hews and eats his of a mile beneath the earth to prepare a miner. And, as was a calling invested with romance, and often courage and self-sacrifice.
Let us imagine that been formed to strengthen an estate, a capital. A million doct; they may even a half millions.
For from the day it is turned until the actually rain for three years, and on six years, must elapse time money is slipped without a single penny in return.
Coal is found in our writer remembers one sunk in the centre of matter of fact, could ate on the very edge Forest, the scene of exploits, and there is beneath the historic landowners are not the shades of Robin, greenwood men by whom these famous oaks rove.
Coal-mines may be little spe villages, in park-lands of heath and three cases could be found at the gate mansions; and grimy through villages where ago the only diversion of the local-birth, once he has determined respecter of the mine life.

On a given day the presence of the sub-operations beg for a railway is cut to the line. Powerful windings brought and halted a train. A great engine, pumps are put up to water. Electric light that the work can go on. A huge circle is drawn the rods are removed, sinker gets to work.
It is the pit-sinker's first of the first two of the follows a calling which itself. There is nothing He has to bore his way dred yards, probably a this article is written mine 357 yards deep—stair, clay, rock.
At first he goes down As the shaft deepens he an iron bucket. When he or see electric cables and the shaft is deeper, and further down bricklayers to encase it in brick.
Danger threatens him. Sometimes the sides of it in, and he is buried beneath. Sometimes a rock placed, and falling, it all below. Always dripping, dripping, it has to work in oiled.
He is often wet to the Occasionally he slips, a subterranean river, as the pumping of the water impossible to master, keep it back.
How does modern water? A sheathing of weak; bricks are hopelessly. In that case the are frozen by chemicals the side of the shaft is iron tubing is put round calls are abandoned, and the iron holds up the floor is stayed.
At last coal is ready pany celebrate the sinker is withdrawn. If another scene and start pit he has left is ready Engineers make engines and ponies are and soon the miner is at up coal for public consumption.
Bigger Than They
"Huh! England is a
"Yes."
"I could walk over weeks."
"Maybe you could, if Germans tried for four over England and failed."
"Taking His Ch
"Just to think," sa Young Thing" on the pi these pretty keys once "dephant."
"And now," replied "they belong to a dea."

WHERE WOMEN WON.

How the Weaker Sex Succeeded in War Tasks Thrust Upon Them.
"I expect my work will soon be over," said a girl conductor on Armistice day; but there are still plenty of conductresses about. It will take more than an armistice to send all our girl-workers home again, says an English newspaper.

Though they have proved their worth in many fields, it is a mistake to assume that the girls have been successful in every case. Among the branches of labor which the authorities have come to consider unsuitable trades for women are saw-milling, flour and corn-milling, sugar-refining, matting, felt-mongering, heavy chemicals, heavy wire rope, paper, gas, oil and seed crushing, and some half-dozen other industries.

But the successes have outnumbered the failures. Women have proved themselves particularly apt, in addition to the more obvious examples, in many of the processes required in making scientific instruments, in laboratory research, cement manufac-

FOOLISHNESS.

A farmer went into a hardware store, where a clerk wanted to sell him a bicycle. "A bicycle won't eat its head off, and you can ride round your farm on it. I can let you have one for thirty-five dollars."
"I'd rather put the money into a cow," said the farmer.
"You'd look mighty foolish riding round on a cow," said the hardware man.
"Well, no more foolish than I would milking a bicycle, I reckon."

Many people make themselves miserable trying to run their homes according to the income of some more fortunate neighbor.

BRINGING UP FATHER

