

# 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 since 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, Spain, Liberia, and Shantung. She also recognizes the total independence of German-Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Poland.

Her army is reduced to one hundred thousand men, including officers, conscription within her territories is abolished; all forts fifty kilometres east of the Rhine razed; and all imports, exports and nearly all production of war materials stopped. Allied occupation of parts of Germany will continue till reparation is made, but will be reduced at the end of each of three-year periods if Germany is fulfilling her obligations. Any violation by Germany of the conditions as to the zone fifty kilometres east of the Rhine will be regarded as an act of war.

The German navy is reduced to six battleships, six light cruisers, and 12 torpedo boats, without submarines, and a personal or not over fifteen thousand. All other vessels must be surrendered or destroyed. Germany is forbidden to build forts controlling the Baltic, must demolish Heligoland, open the Kiel Canal to all nations, and surrender her fourteen submarine cables.

She may have no military or naval air forces except 100 unarmed seaplanes until October 1, to detect mines and manufacture aviation material for a six-month period.

She agrees to return to the 1914 most favored nation tariffs, without discrimination of any sort; to allow Allied and Associated Nations freedom of transit through her territories, and to accept highly detailed provisions as to pre-war debts, unfair competition, internationalization of roads and rivers, and other economic and financial clauses.

She also agrees to the trial of the ex-Kaiser for a supreme offence against international morality and of other nationals for violation of the laws and customs of war, Holland to obey 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 Malmoudy, 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.

Germany accepts full responsibility for all damages caused to Allied and Associated Governments and nationals, 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-for-ton basis by cession 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 989 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 East Prussia, 40 square miles north 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 a similar "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, 2,737 square miles.

## 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 girls have been successful in every case. Among the branches of labor which the authorities have come to consider unsuitable for women are saw-milling, flour and corn-milling, sugar-refining, malting, fell-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-

ture, managing and supervising. A recent official report states that in light, semi-skilled work the value of women is frequently equal to that of men; and where the operations call for fineness of touch, or deftness of handling, as distinct from the skill due to long training and experience, women are preferred to men.

## 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.



**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 fail in your duty to yourself and your town.

## Markets of the World

**Breadstuffs.**  
Manitoba 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, 73½¢; No. 3 CW, 70½¢; extra No. 1 feed, 70½¢; No. 1 feed, 68¢; No. 2 feed, 65¢, in store Fort William.  
Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, \$1.16½; No. 4 CW, \$1.10½; rejected, \$1.00½; feed, \$1.00½, 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 77¢ 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.

Live poultry—Roosters, 25¢; fowl, 28 to 33¢; ducklings, lb., 35¢; turkeys, 25¢; chickens, 27 to 30¢.  
Wholesalers are selling to the retail trade at the following prices:  
Cheese—New, large, 28 to 28½¢; twins, 28½ to 29¢; triplets, 29 to 29½¢; Stilton, 29½ to 30¢; old, large, 31 to 32¢; twin, 32 to 32½¢.  
Butter—Fresh dairy choice, 48 to 50¢; creamery solids, 53 to 54¢; prints, 54 to 55¢.  
Margarine—34 to 37¢.  
Eggs—New laid, 49 to 50¢; new laid, in cartons, 51 to 52¢.  
Dressed poultry—Chickens, 40 to 45¢; spring chickens, 75¢ to 80¢; roosters, 28 to 30¢; fowl, 37 to 38¢; turkeys, 45 to 50¢; ducklings, lb., 35 to 38¢; squabs doz., \$7; geese, 28 to 30¢.  
Live poultry—Spring chickens, 60 to 65¢.  
Potatoes—Ontario, f.o.b., track Toronto, car lots, \$1.85; on track outside \$1.65 to \$1.70.  
Beans—Canadian, hand-pick, bus., \$4.25 to \$4.50; primes, \$3 to \$3.25; imported, hand-picked, Burma or Indian, \$3.50; Limas, 12¢.  
Honey—Extracted clover 5 lb. tin, 25 to 26¢ lb.; 10 lb. tins, 24½ to 25¢; 60 lb. tins, 24 to 25¢; DUCKWHEAT, 60 lb. tin, 19 to 20¢. Comb: 16-oz., \$4.50 to \$5 doz.; 10-oz., \$3.50 to \$4 doz.  
Maple products—Syrup, per imperial gallon, \$2.45 to \$2.50; per 5 imperial gallons, \$2.35 to \$2.40; sugar, lb., 27¢.

car lots, \$2 to \$2.25. Dressed hogs—Abattoir killed, \$30.50 to \$31. Lard—Pure, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 34¢. Oats—Extra No. 1 feed, 83½¢. Flour—Spring wheat, \$11 to \$11.10. Rolled oats—Bag, 90 lbs., \$3.90 to \$4; 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 butcher 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, medium, \$10.50 to \$11; do, rough, \$8 to \$8.50; butchers' cows, choice, \$12 to \$13; do, good, \$10.50 to \$11.50; do, medium, \$9.25 to \$10; do, common, \$8 to \$8.50; stockers, \$8.75 to \$12; feeders, \$12 to \$13.75; canners and cutters, \$5 to \$6.75; milkers, good to choice, \$90 to \$150; do, com. and med., \$65 to \$75; springers, \$90 to \$160; light cows, \$13 to \$15; yearlings, \$12 to \$14; choice lambs, \$18.50 to \$20; spring lambs, \$12 to \$15; calves, good to choice, \$14 to \$15; hogs, fed and watered, \$22.25; do, 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, hel-lo!"

## 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 sergeants, 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 Bolshhevik for the first time on Thursday. They co-operated with a strong patrol which broke through an enemy outpost north of Tulga and destroyed dugouts and an ammunition dump.

A Bolshhevik attempt against the British, American and Russian positions at Malo Breznezik was repulsed.

## ANOTHER LOAN WILL BE FLOATED IN AUTUMN

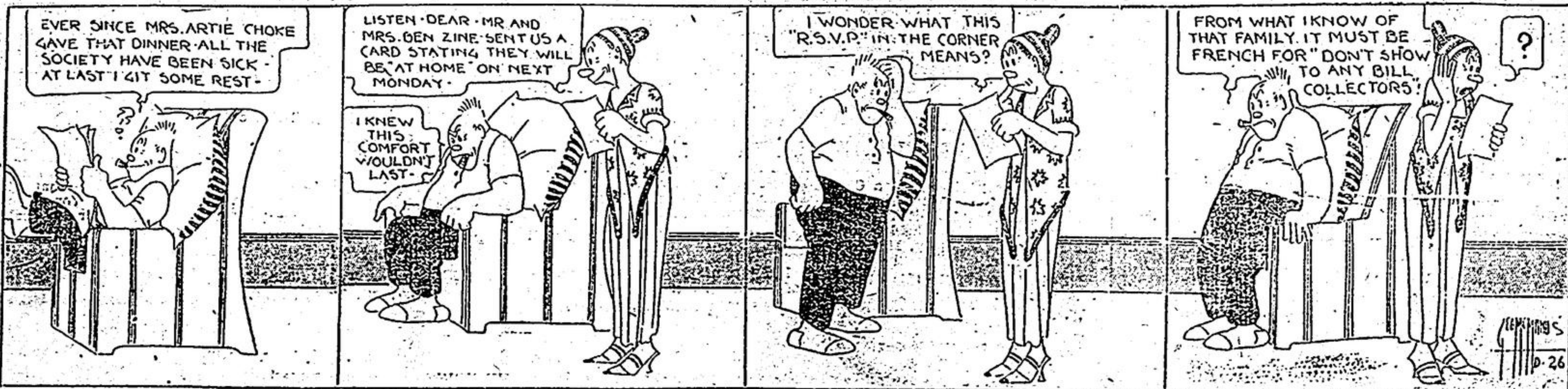
A despatch from Ottawa says:—A domestic loan similar to the Victory Loan of a year ago, but not so large, will be floated by the Government, probably in September, Sir Thomas White announced in the House on Thursday. The loan is in connection with the \$350,000,000 war appropriation to be voted by Parliament this session. Between \$600,000,000 and \$700,000,000 was raised by the Victory Loan.

## BRITAIN'S DEAD NOW TOTAL 597,169

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.

## BRINGING UP FATHER



EVER SINCE MRS. ARTIE CHOKO GAVE THAT DINNER ALL THE SOCIETY HAVE BEEN SICK AT LAST I GOT SOME REST.

LISTEN DEAR MR AND MRS. BEN ZINE SENT US A CARD STATING THEY WILL BE AT HOME ON NEXT MONDAY.

I KNEW THIS COMFORT WOULDN'T LAST.

I WONDER WHAT THIS R.S.V.P. IN THE CORNER MEANS?

FROM WHAT I KNOW OF THAT FAMILY IT MUST BE FRENCH FOR DON'T SHOW TO ANY BILL COLLECTORS?