

The Peace Treaty is Handed to the Germans

TERMS ALLES IMPOSE UPON THE VANQUISHED

Ceremony At Versailles--Document of Eighty Thousand Words--The Treaty is Printed in Parallel Pages of English And French.

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

Paris, May 7.—The treaty of peace between twenty-seven Allied and associated powers on the one hand and Germany on the other, was handed to the German plenipotentiaries at Versailles to-day. It is the longest treaty ever drawn. It totals about eighty thousand words, divided into fifteen main sections and represents the combined product of over a thousand experts working continually through a series of commissions since Jan. 18th. The treaty is printed in parallel pages of English and French. It does not deal with questions affecting Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey, except insofar as binding Germany to accept any agreement reached with those former allies.

Following the preamble and deposition of the powers, comes the covenant of the League of Nations as the first section of the treaty. The following sections deal with the frontiers of Germany in Europe; European political classes; naval, military and air terms; prisoners-of-war and military graves; responsibilities; reparations; financial terms; economic terms; aeronautic section; ports, waterways and railways; labor covenant; section on guarantees and final clauses.

Terms Of The Treaty.

Germany, by terms of treaty, restores Alsace-Lorraine, accepts internationalism of Saar Basin, temporarily, and Danzig permanently, agrees to territorial changes towards Belgium and Denmark, and 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, Siam, Liberia and Shantung. Total independence of German-Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland is also recognized.

Her army is reduced to one hundred thousand, conscription in her territories abolished, forts fifty kilometres east of Rhine razed; all importation, exportation and nearly all production of war materials stopped. Until reparation is made the Allied occupation of parts of Germany will be continued, but reduction made at the end of three year periods if Germany is fulfilling obligations. Any violation of the conditions as to 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, twelve torpedo boats without submarines; personnel not over fifteen thousand.

Full Responsibility For Damages.

Germany is to accept full responsibility for all damages caused by the Allied and associated governments, and nationals, agrees specifically to reimburse all civilian damages beginning with initial payment of twenty billion marks. Germany to pay shipping damages on ton for ton basis by cession of a large part of her merchant coasting and river fleets. She must devote her economic resources to the rebuilding of the devastated regions. She must demolish Heligoland, open the Kiel Canal to all nations and surrender fourteen submarine cables. She must agree to return to the 1914 most favored nation tariff without discrimination; will allow Allied nationals freedom of transit through her territories and agrees to accept highly detailed provisions as to pre-war debts, unfair constitution, internationalization of roads and rivers and other economic and financial clauses.

Ex-Kaiser's Trial.

She also agrees to the trial of the ex-Kaiser by international high court. Holland to be asked to extradite Wilhelm and Germany being responsible for delivering him.

She agrees to the League of Nations accepted by the Allies as operating.

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The upper left picture shows the Raymor on the shores of Quidi Vidi Lake, Newfoundland, ready for a trial flight. In the foreground are Capt. C. W. F. Morgan (pulling up white rubber flying boots), the navigator of the plane. Next, Harry G. Hawker, the pilot; Lieut.-Commander Mackenzie Grieve, R.N. navigator, and Frederick P. Raynham, a pilot. The upper right hand picture shows the Raymor coming home from a trial flight and the spectators hastening to the landing. Below is shown the nose of the Raymor.

THE DANGERS BEFORE CANADA

Are Declared to Be Not From Without But From Within.

CANADIAN CLUB ADDRESS

BY REV. DR. WILSON ON "THE DESTINY OF CANADA."

Men of Large Calibre Must be Continued in Office to Help in Shaping This Country's Destiny.

A splendid gathering of citizens heartily applauded the remarks of Rev. Dr. R. J. Wilson on the destiny of Canada at the Canadian Club luncheon in the Frontenac Club building at noon on Tuesday. The statements of Dr. Wilson were trenchant and to the point and showed an appreciation of the problems confronting the Dominion to-day.

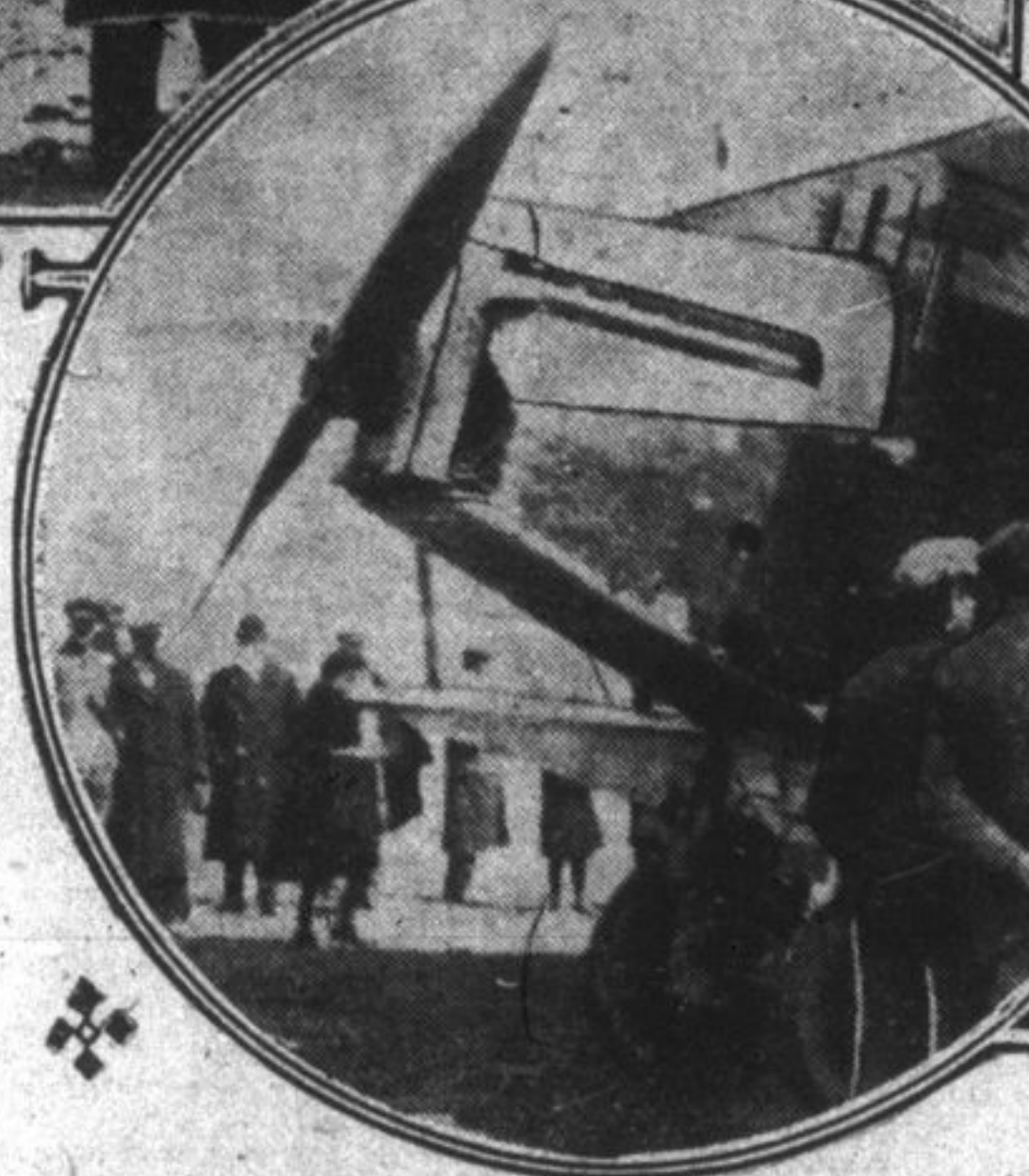
Dr. Wilson spoke as follows: After expressing his appreciation of the honor done him by his fellow citizens in inviting him to be their guest, Dr. Wilson made reference to the new place Canada had won in the eye of the world on account of the quality and character of her services in the great world struggle, and paid a glowing tribute to the sterling worth of the men who represented Canada on the field of battle. He then asked what must be the destiny of a country which had suddenly emerged into a new self-consciousness. He had no hesitation for himself in replying that the destiny of Canada was the destiny of Great Britain. Not primarily because Britain needs her, nor because she needs Britain, though both are true, but because without Britain, Canada could not fulfill her largest service to the world.

The tie that has bound the overseas dominions to the mother land has been an intangible thing. If the colonies had wanted to break away they could have done so. That they did not want to, and that in the hour of the nation's need they felt Britain's cause to be their own, and had responded with an almost extravagant loyalty and a prodigal liberality, is the best index that the heart of the Empire beats as one. For this attachment to Britain is an intangible thing. It is deeper than race and blood, it is a sort of inarticulate emotion, defying analysis. It depends doubtless, partly upon common language, common race, common laws, common institutions, but primarily it depends on a great affection.

A Great Experiment.

The British Empire has passed through the initial stages of what is the greatest experiment in the history of governments. It is no less than the attempt to remove the causes which lay at the root of the failure of Greek, Roman, Italian and French democracies in the interests of permanence. It is the attempt to keep the overseas dominions and the mother country together, not by the exploitation of the colonies, but by the fullest measure of self-determination to each unit in a great homogeneous sisterhood of nations. It has depended in the past and it must increasingly depend in the future upon "character." For unlike the United States, British democracy has no written or fixed constitution, and the only protection must be the ancient and inbred honesty, integrity, and good sense of the people. The future of the British Empire depends on the character of the British people.

(Continued on page 2.)



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IMPORTANT POST FOR HAMILTON MAN

W. B. Cleland Takes Charge of Government Liquor Dispensing.

Toronto, May 7.—W. B. Cleland, of Hamilton, has been appointed by the Ontario Government to take charge of the organization of the Government system of dispensing liquor which, under the legislation passed last session, is to take the place of the existing system of sale through private vendors. Mr. Cleland's appointment is in a sense an interim one, which leaves open to the Government the choice of a permanent general manager for the system. It is practically certain, however, that Mr. Cleland will be continued in charge under the Board of License Commissioners. Hon. W. D. McPherson stated last night that Mr. Cleland would receive a very substantial salary for his services, but that the amount had not been definitely fixed. It is reported that a sum in the neighborhood of \$10,000 a year has been suggested.

U.S. Receives Seized Vessels.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) Washington, May 7.—The United States is awarded all vessels seized from Germany during the war, eight by nine in number, which will offset a hundred million dollars of debt assessed against Germany.

A MONSTER BANQUET FOR THE 21ST BATTALION SUBSCRIPTION LIST NOW OPEN

The Whig has great pleasure in bringing before the citizens of Kingston the appeal of the 21st Battalion Club for funds with which to provide a monster homecoming banquet for the 21st Battalion, Kingston's Own Infantry Unit, which is due to arrive in Kingston within two weeks. This banquet will be held on the evening of their arrival or the following evening, and the Whig calls upon the people of this city to contribute liberally in order to show that their hearts are in the right place, and that they appreciate what these boys have done for the honor of Canada and of Kingston. The fund is now open. The undersigned citizens have sent it off to a good start, and the public are invited and urged to contribute without delay. Do this for the boys who did so much for you. There is no time to lose. Get on the roll of honor by subscribing without delay.

- Stacey's Limited 35.00
A. B. Cunningham 25.00
The Pense Estate 25.00
Daily British Whig 28.00
W. G. & Craig & Co. 25.00
Standard Publishing Co. 25.00
Sons of England 25.00
A. Davis & Sons 25.00
W. F. Nickle, M.P. 25.00
H. C. Nickle 25.00
Macnee & Minnes 10.00
H. W. Newman 10.00
Anderson Bros. 10.00
J. Redden & Co. 10.00
C. E. Taylor 10.00
R. J. Carson 10.00
American Consul, Mr. Johnston 10.00
Rev. W. F. Fitzgerald 5.00
Warwick Bros. 5.00
F. J. Hoag 5.00
Veterans' Clothing Co. 5.00
Sakell Bros. 5.00
T. H. Sargent 5.00
Mahood Drug Co. 5.00
Crawford & Walsh 5.00
Mrs. Morrison 5.00
C. J. Corrigan 2.00
A. P. Choan 2.00
L. Abranson 2.00
Mrs. Prouse 2.00
D. S. Collier 2.00
W. McGlade 2.00
Dr. Knapp 1.00
W. J. Paul 1.00
California Fruit Store Fruit
A. K. Routley Cigars
H. F. Price Milk

BUDGET SPEECH AGAIN DELAYED

It May Not Be Delivered Before First of June.

DISFRANCHISE DEFAULTERS

A BILL TO BE INTRODUCED AT ONCE.

Parliament May Get Through All the Legislation Except Budget and Franchise Bill Before June.

Ottawa, May 7.—The budget speech, in place of being delivered at the middle of this month, may go over until the end of it or till June. While Sir Thomas White has stated that he is ready to deliver it, the question has not gone before the Cabinet at all as yet, and from remarks dropped casually it is inferred that some of the ministers expect that the question will be submitted to them before the last minute, as is sometimes done. It may, therefore, be considered expedient to wait the coming of Sir Robert Borden. When that will be about as uncertain as ever. While the peace terms are scheduled to be presented to the Germans on Wednesday, the actual signing up may not occur for a fortnight later and inasmuch as the Canadian ministers have been vested with plenipotentiary powers to sign the treaty, it is assumed that they will stay till the end and do so rather than signing it in advance. Pending Sir Robert's arrival an effort will be made to get through all the other legislation save the budget and the franchise bill.

Disfranchise Defaulters.

Ottawa, May 7.—Defaulters under the Military Service Act will be disfranchised for a term of either ten or fifteen years, according to an intimation in Government circles to-day. A bill on the subject will be introduced at once. The exact term is undecided, and one point to be determined is whether disfranchisement will apply to those who have served terms of imprisonment.

QUEBEC ELECTION LIKELY.

Legislature May Be Dissolved at End of This Month.

Ottawa, May 7.—According to advices which have come to Ottawa from well-informed sources, the Quebec Legislature is certain to be dissolved at the end of the month and provincial elections held in June, though no date has been settled upon. A reorganization of the Gouin cabinet, it is said, will be precedent to the dissolution.

FOR CHEAPER DIVORCE.

Regina, G.W.V.A. Favors Divorce Courts in Provinces. Regina, May 7.—The Great War Veterans of Regina have gone on record as favoring the immediate amplification of the divorce laws so that the average workingman may invoke them in case of necessity without the present expense, and further, that the various provinces have their own divorce courts. The resolution covering this matter passed without a dissenting voice, and in the discussion which preceded it, the views of the veterans were freely expressed.

TO TRY THE EX-KAISER

For a Supreme Offence Against International Morality. (Canadian Press Despatch.) Paris, May 7.—The plenary council, as its last session, decided that the former German emperor should be tried by a tribunal composed of Great Britain, United States, France, Italy and Japan, on a charge of "a supreme offence against international morality and sanctity of treaties."

Marshal Foch is not satisfied with the terms of the peace treaty with reference to the protection of the French frontier.

PEACE UNLIKELY UNTIL AUGUST

Bill to Extend Orders-in-Council Will Not Be Proceeded With.

STATEMENT BY MEIGHEN

IN HOUSE OF COMMONS TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

The Expenditure by the Justice Department Under the Military Service Act Was \$3,661,417.

Ottawa, May 7.—Hon. Arthur Meighen announced at the opening of the House yesterday afternoon that the bill to extend to the end of the present session orders-in-council, passed under the War Measures Act, would not be proceeded with.

An intimation had been received from the Prime Minister, he said, to the effect that arrangements as to the treaty of peace were such that it was unlikely any peace treaty would be formally ratified and the cessation of war formally proclaimed by the King approximately before the first of August. Consequently there was no object in going on with the measure at the present time. The announcement to drop the bill was received with opposition cheers.

Expenditure by the Justice Department under the Military Service Act to the end of January, 1919, was \$3,661,417. The per capita cost in each province of the net total of men put into uniform was: New Brunswick, \$15.10; Nova Scotia, \$20.65; Manitoba, \$31.30; Ontario, \$21.50; Prince Edward Island, \$26.55; Saskatchewan, \$31.29; British Columbia, \$35.88; Quebec, \$46.78; Alberta, \$42.44.

NO MOVIES ON SUNDAY.

Theatre Closed on Sabbath Until Test Case Decided.

Sherbrooke, May 7.—That there will be no more Sunday performances at the Casino Theatre until the various cases brought against its proprietor have been finally decided by the Court of King's Bench in October, was the point that was reached when the twenty-three latest charges were brought before Judge Mulvena in the district magistrate's court.

J. Nicol, K.C., on behalf of the prosecution, offered to withdraw the twenty-three charges of infringement of the Lord's Day Act, on condition that Mr. Vallee would not conduct any further performances on Sunday, until after the test case which has been appealed to the Court of King's Bench has been decided. Mr. Vallee agreed to this, and consented to pay the costs of the charges so far incurred.

HELIUM FROM CANADA

To Be Used in Airships by British Admiralty.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) London, March 7.—Prof. McLennan, of Toronto University, who was invited by the British Admiralty in 1915 to investigate the possibility of a large scale production of helium, found large quantities available in natural gas in Ontario and western Canada, procurable at a cost of a shilling a cubic foot. Thus the possibility of securing large supplies of helium was assured. Simultaneously with the practical details of production, airships inflated with helium have been developed by the British navy and the progress made warrants the opinion that in another year a large quantity of helium will be produced in Canada at a low price and helium-filled airships will be in service.

PREPARE NEW TARIFF.

Jamaica Will Give Preference to Great Britain.

Kingston, Ja., May 7.—The British government having decided to give preferential treatment to West Indian sugar, a new tariff will be prepared by the legislative council of Jamaica, giving advantages of a substantial nature to manufactured goods from Great Britain.

READY TO SACRIFICE.

Paris, May 7.—The note sent by Premier Orlando to Paris on Sunday night from Rome indicated an intention to treat with the other powers on the basis of a letter drawn up by Arthur J. Balfour, the British Foreign Secretary, which Premiers Lloyd George and Clemenceau handed him on the eve of his departure from Paris, according to "Paris tins" in the Echo de Paris. The Italians, says this writer, will agree to make certain sacrifices in Dalmatia so as to attain their object, the acquisition of Rome, "even should they have recourse to those transitory formulas which the League of Nations has furnished to the peace treaty."