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THURSDAY MORNING MAY 8 1919

VOL. XXXIX.—No. 14,057

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The Toronto World

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GERMANY TASTES FULL BITTERNESS OF DEFEAT Allies Present Terms to Her Delegates on the Scene of Her Former Triumph CELEBRATION'S HOUR ARRIVES FOR A HEAVY SETTLEMENT

AUSTRIA NAMES HER DELEGATES Dr. Franz Klein Is President and Former Premier Will Be One of Members.

HISTORIC SCENE ENACTED ON LUSITANIA ANNIVERSARY

No Needless Words Wasted When Clemenceau Hands Terms to German Delegates, Who Admit Their Power is Broken, and That Cruel Wrong Has Been Done to Belgium.

Summary of Text of Peace Treaty Presented to the Delegates—Extradition and Trial of Ex-Kaiser and Others Guilty During War—Much Territory to Be Given Up—Military and Naval Armaments Reduced—Destroyed Shipping to Be Replaced.

SUMMARY OF THE TREATY

THE following summary of the peace treaty draft was sent from Paris to Ottawa, addressed to the acting prime minister, and has been sent through Canada. The full treaty includes about 80,000 words, but its main points are carefully included in this summary. 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.

League of Nations First.
Following the preamble and deposition of powers comes the covenant of the league of nations as the first section of the treaty. The frontiers of Germany in Europe are defined in the second section, European political classes given in the third, and extra European political classes in the fourth. Next are the military, naval and air terms as the fifth section, followed by a section on prisoners of war and military graves and a seventh on responsibilities. Reparations, financial terms and economic terms are covered in sections eight to ten. Then come the aeronautic section, ports, waterways and railway section, the labor covenant, the section on guarantees, and the final clauses.

Alsace-Lorraine and Saar Valley Go to France.
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, Siam, Liberia, and Shantung. She also recognizes the total independence of German-Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Poland.

To Occupy Germ an Territory.
Her army is reduced to one hundred thousand men, including officers; conscription within her territories is abolished; all forts fifty kilometers east of the Rhine razed; and all importation, exportation 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 kilometers east of the Rhine will be regarded as an act of war.

Cutting Down the Navy.
The German navy is reduced to six battleships, six light cruisers, and 12 torpedo boats without submarines, and a personnel of 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 thru 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.

Agrees to Trial of the Ex-Kaiser.
She also 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 Malmoe, 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 in detail or set for early international action.

Ton for Ton for Shipping Destroyed.
Germany accepts full responsibility for all damages caused to allied and associated governments and nationals and agrees 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 reparations 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.

POLICE PROBE REPORT EXPECTED THIS WEEK

The report of the royal commission, which conducted an investigation into the Toronto Police Department and which is to give a decision on the propriety of the policemen to have a union in the force affiliated with the trades and labor organizations in Canada, is expected this week.

An executive meeting of the police union was held yesterday afternoon at 9 o'clock in Sons of England Hall, Dert street, and announcement was made that the report of the commission would be handed out sometime during the week. It was decided to call three meetings of the union next Wednesday afternoon in the Orange hall when it is likely the full report of the commission's findings will be given out.

RETURNING SOLDIERS.

Several hundred returned soldiers arrived at Halifax on the troopship Baltic yesterday. A list of names will be found on page 6 of this issue. They are on their way to Toronto and will arrive by the week-end.

PUBLIC OWNED RAILWAYS.

President Beatty at the annual meeting of the Canadian Pacific yesterday expressed considerable uneasiness of public ownership—especially if it should prove a success. This ought to be an incentive to the Ottawa government to complete its program and get its consolidated railway, telegraph and express service under operation. Sir Thomas White ought to recognize by this time where the main opposition will come from.

SPRING FURS.

It is spring, but still fur weather. A small neck piece or scarf makes an excellent finish to your spring costume. One is not only ultra-stylish, but necessary in this changeable climate. You will also make a wise investment should you buy now. The Dineen Company, Limited, are showing some very attractive styles in ermine, sable, mink, fox, molexkin and Hudson seal neck pieces and scarves, and the price is marked as a special inducement to purchase. Fur coats and cloth motor coats, too. Dineen's address is 140 Yonge street, corner Temperance street.

FEDERAL BODY BLOW AT MUNICIPAL RIGHTS
Ottawa Action Means Upsetting of Radical Rate Contracts—Is Setback for Hydro.

Special to The Toronto World.
Ottawa, May 7.—Municipal rights got a body blow at Ottawa today and the Cataract Power crowd from Hamilton are turning handsprings in all directions. The Burlington bylaw, which so long protected that municipality from the exactions of a Hamilton electrical radial railway company, is torn to tatters. Not only is Burlington affected but so is every other municipality in Canada which has a contract with a traction company operating under a Dominion charter. T. J. Stewart, M.P. for West Hamilton, is smiling broadly tonight and considers that he has put one over on "that man Beck." Sergeant E. H. Cleary, Ottawa, who is also a member appointed, but has gone home to recruit the friends of Hydro and will return to the struggle. Corporation Counsel Gray of Toronto feels that the fate of municipal home rule is at stake and he will carry the fight to the floors of parliament. The whole affair concerns the proposed extension of a committee of the house of commons under the chairmanship of J. E. Armstrong of Lambton, to which was referred the government's bill to amend and consolidate the railway act. This committee today reached section 325 of the act relating to the jurisdiction of the Dominion Railway Commission over railway rates.

How Amendment Reads.
Then an amendment was presented by Mr. Blair, who is law clerk of the railway commission. This amendment adds a sub-section to section 325 of the bill as it came from the senate, which reads as follows:

Notwithstanding the provisions of section 3, the powers given to the commission under this act to fix, determine, and enforce just and reasonable rates, and to change and alter rates and conditions or cost of transportation may from time to time require, shall not be limited or in any way affected by the provisions of any act or ordinance of any province, or of the parliament of Canada, whether general in application or special and retaining only in force in any particular railway, and the board shall not excuse any charge of unjust discrimination, whether practised against shippers, consignees, or localities, or of unjust, unreasonable preference or preference that such discrimination or preference is justified or required by an agreement.

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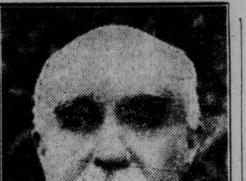
BIG STRIKE IS OVER MEAT CUTTERS RETURN

Three Thousand Hands Go Back to Work Monday, and Differences With Packers Will Be Adjusted by Board of Conciliation.

The meat cutters' strike is a matter of history, and according to information received last night, three thousand employees who were out on strike will be reinstated at their former positions on Monday. The result of the fight for the recognition of trades unionism is involved in mystery and debate. The facts are that a board of conciliation under the industrial disputes act will adjust the differences between the two parties at dispute, and that Fred Bancroft is to represent the men. Whether Mr. Bancroft is to represent the union, as such has not been ascertained. Officials of the union stated that the facts already noted were sufficient to establish the principle that the principle of trades unionism had been recognized by the packers. Senator Gordon Robertson absolutely refused to confirm this opinion, and E. C. Fox, general manager of the William Davies Co., said that he had nothing to say except that if The World stated that the packers had recognized the union it would do so on its own responsibility, and that such a statement would be false. All pickets have been called off by the Meat Cutters' Union at every point. There is no settlement of the metal trades strike, and nearly 6000 men are still out in Toronto and vicinity. J. G. Merrick, secretary of the Employers' Association, stated that he had been unable to call a committee of the employers because there was no such committee appointed to meet the metal trades council. Asked why it would not be possible to form a committee for special session, Mr. Merrick explained the differences of opinion between the Employers' Association and the Metal Trades Council. The employers, he said, were willing at any time to meet the men union by union craft by craft, but would not confer with any body representing a federation of many trades. While it was true that the Massey-Harris Co. might in its factory be represented by all the trades composing this council, it was just as true that many manufacturers deal with only one, or at the outside two, of the bodies composing that council.

Promote Friendship.
Replying to The World, Mr. Merrick stated that the Employers' Association had been formed to bring the manufacturers into friendlier intercourse, and that it had no relation to any economic problems affecting the individual employers. He had been appointed secretary because it was found inconvenient to have a dozen

(Concluded on Page 7, Column 1.)



Premier Clemenceau of France, who yesterday handed to the German delegates the terms world democracy considers necessary for the guarantee of future peace.

GERMANS WILL MAKE COUNTER PROPOSALS
These Will Contain the Maximum That They Are Willing to Concede.

Berlin, May 7.—The correspondent at Versailles of The New Berlin German Zeitung, in a dispatch, says the German delegation to the peace congress will depart from the old diplomatic customs. They will not attempt, he asserts, to refuse or to argue out conditions they deem unacceptable, but intend in each separate case, where it is necessary, to present a carefully formulated counter proposition containing the maximum the Germans are willing to concede.

The Germans already have reached conclusions on certain of the peace terms which have been printed in the newspapers, the correspondent adds, and suggestions have been drawn up by experts and the delegates are ready to present them to the entente.

"It will be Germany's effort," the correspondent continues, "to show the utmost consideration for the enemy's standpoint by seeking a method by which those demands can be made possible which are acceptable or bearable for Germany."

"Germany gives assurance that with good-will on the part of her opponents their suggestions, especially on economic questions, will be acceptable. This however, will be particularly difficult in connection with the demand that Germany guilty of having been instigators of the war shall be delivered up."

JUDGE WINCHESTER DYING.

Judge Winchester, who has been ill for some time, was late last night reported to be dying. No hope of his recovery is held out.

CHIEF OF GERMAN DELEGATION REPLIES.
Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German delegation, speaking in German, said:

"Gentlemen—We are deeply impressed with the sublime task which has brought us hither to give a durable peace to the world. We are under no illusion as to the extent of our defeat, and the degree of our want of power. We know that the power of the German arms is broken. We know the power of the rights of people to the disaster. Our own destiny have contributed to the illness of Europe, which saw its crisis in the world war."

"Russian mobilization took from the statesmen the possibility of healing, and gave the decision into the hands of the military powers. Public opinion in all the countries of our adversaries is resounding with the crimes which Germany is said to have committed in the war. Here also we are ready to confess wrong that may have been done."

ADMITS WRONG DONE TO BELGIUM.
"We have not come here to belittle the responsibility of the men who have waged the war politically and economically, or to deny any crimes which may have been committed against the rights of peoples. We repeat the declaration which has been made in the German reichstag at the beginning of the war, that is to say, 'wrong has been done to Belgium,' and we are willing to repair it."

"But in the manner of making war also Germany is not the only guilty one. Every nation knows of deeds and of people, which the best national only remember with regard. I do not want to answer by reproaches to reproaches, but I ask them to remember, when reparation is demanded, not to forget the armistice. It took you six weeks until we got it at last, and six more until we came to know your conditions of peace."

"Crimes in war may not be excusable, but they are committed in the struggle for victory and in the defence of national existence, and passions are aroused which make the conscience of peoples blunt."

"The hundreds of thousands who have perished since Nov. 11 by reason of the blockade were killed with cold deliberation after our adversaries had conquered and victory had been assured to them. Think of that when you speak of guilt and of punishment!"

(Concluded on Page 2, Column 1.)

Mandatories for German Colonies Are Allotted by Council of Three

Paris, May 7.—The council of three has agreed upon the disposition of the former German colonies. The mandate for the German Samoa Islands goes to New Zealand, and for the other German possessions south of the equator to Australia. Japan is to be mandator of the islands north of the equator.

The official communication on the subject says:

"The council of three, M. Clemenceau, President Wilson, and Mr. Lloyd George yesterday decided as to the disposition of the former German colonies as follows: 'Togoland and Kamerun—France and Great Britain shall make a joint recommendation to the league of nations as to their future.' 'German East Africa—The mandate shall be held by Great Britain.' 'German Southwest Africa—The mandate shall be held by the Union of South Africa.' 'The German Samoa Islands—The mandate shall be held by New Zealand.' 'The other German Pacific possessions south of the equator—The mandate shall be held by Australia and New Zealand.'

SIR ROBERT BORDEN'S RETURN AND THE G. T. R.

Ottawa, May 7.—(Special.)—Sir Robert Borden will be in Ottawa by May 26. He has no great desire to sign the treaty of peace, like President Wilson, he may put his name to it before the others finally sign. More likely he is anxious to have a few days in London to close up the deal with the Grand Trunk directorate for the purchase of that road. It is believed here that Sir Thomas White will have the matter pretty well closed in a few days, and that Sir Robert will complete it before sailing home. The speech of President Beatty at the Canadian Pacific meeting yesterday is taken here to indicate that he believes the sale of the Grand Trunk is practically closed.

(Concluded on Page 4, Column 1.)