

GERMAN DEMANDS ANGER BOLSHEVNI

(Continued from Page One.)

Russian armies have been accomplished to evacuate their present positions in occupied Russian territory, insofar as no different inferences result from article two.

Second—The Russian Government having in accordance with its principles proclaimed for all peoples without exception, living within the Russian Empire, the right of self-determination, including complete separation, takes cognizance of the decisions expressing the will of people demanding a full state of independence and separation from the Russian Empire for Poland, Lithuania, Courland and portions of Estonia and Livonia.

Article three: Treaties and agreements in force before the war are to become effective with its principles in conflict with changes resulting from the war. Each party obligates itself, within three months after the signing of the peace treaty, to inform the other which of the treaties and agreements will not again become effective.

Article four: Each of the contracting parties will not discriminate against the subjects, merchant ships or goods of the other parties.

Article five: The contracting parties agree that with the conclusion of the economic war shall cease. During the time necessary for the restoration of relations, there may be limitations upon trade, but no restrictions upon imports are not to be of a too burdensome extent and high taxes or duties upon imports shall not be levied. For the severance of economic organization shall be effected by mixed commissions to be formed as soon as possible.

New Commercial Treaties.

Article six: Instead of the commercial treaty of navigation of 1894-1904, which is abrogated, a new treaty will be concluded.

Article seven: The parties will grant one another during at least 20 years, the rights of the most favored nation in commerce and navigation. (This clause is apparently that carried in German war demands messages received in London and sent by cable on December 31).

Article eight: Russia agrees that the administration of the portion of the Danube be entrusted to a European Danube commission with a membership from the countries bordering upon the Danube and the Black Sea. Also the administration is to be in the hands of the countries bordering the river.

Article nine: Military laws limiting the private arms of Russians in Germany are abolished.

Article ten: The contracting parties are not to demand payment of expenditures for damages suffered during the war, this provision including requisitions.

Bane Indemnities.

Article eleven: Each party is to pay for damage done within its territory during the war by acts against the subjects of other parties, in particular their diplomatic and consular representatives as regards their health, life or property. The amount is to be fixed by mixed commissions with neutral chairmen.

Article twelve: Prisoners of war who are invalids are to be immediately repatriated. The exchange of other prisoners is to be made as soon as possible.

WAR SUMMARY

THE DAY'S EVENTS REVIEWED

GENERAL MAURICE, noting the steady stream of German reinforcements setting in for the western front, admits that the enemy intends to undertake some sort of offensive, presumably against the British. He has still a numerical superiority of forces, but their margin of superiority is not sufficient to warrant their undertaking large offensive operations. The British occupy much better ground than the Germans, but they have not had the time required to perfect and elaborate their defenses. General Maurice is inclined to think that the Germans may make considerable gains, but he denies that they will do anything to threaten the British army. He does not say anything of the allied counter-plans, but it is hardly conceivable that they intend to sit down and submit to the German assaults without getting in some hard retaliatory blows. The enemy also may evacuate a considerable strip in Belgium before attempting his offensive. The German operations may fail, just as they failed last spring and summer, if the Germans attack the British. The French may take the offensive, and if the Germans attack the French the British may take the offensive. The French may take the offensive, and if the Germans attack the French the British may take the offensive.

The United States concluded an agreement with the rest of the western allies to offset the loss of Russian support in the general offensive of the allies to begin. In order that the critical period of the allied defense may be brief, the United States will draw on the works of Britain and France for equipment, and she will speed up her own ship construction to replace losses by German submarines. The part of the submarine war is not over. These craft took eighteen large and three small British merchant ships last week, a considerable increase over the preceding week. More American war craft will take part in the submarine hunt, and the British Admiralty has arranged to use a variety of American plans in the counter-offensive.

The failure of the Bolshevik peace negotiations with the Germans probably takes only the Bolsheviks by surprise. It had the same object as a military offensive. It aimed at destroying the German army's moral superiority. It has partly accomplished this object. It has succeeded in lighting the fire of civil war in Germany. The Bolsheviks are falling, contrary to the expectations of their deluded followers. These are now

possible, the times to be fixed by a Germano-Russian commission.

Article 13—Civilian subjects interned or exiled are to be immediately released and sent home without cost to them.

Article 14—Russian subjects of German descent, particularly German colonists, may within ten years emigrate to Germany, with the right to liquidate or transfer their property.

Article 15—Merchantmen of any of the contracting parties, which were in ports of any other party at the beginning of the war, and also vessels taken as prizes which have not been adjudged, are to be released, or if that is impossible, to be paid for.

Article 16—Diplomatic and consular relations are to be resumed as soon as possible.

Article 17—The contracting parties agree that with the conclusion of the economic war shall cease. During the time necessary for the restoration of relations, there may be limitations upon trade, but no restrictions upon imports are not to be of a too burdensome extent and high taxes or duties upon imports shall not be levied. For the severance of economic organization shall be effected by mixed commissions to be formed as soon as possible.

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NO TIME TO TALK OF SEPARATION

M.L.A. for Shefford Says That Francoeur Resolution is Inopportune.

LE CANADA'S VIEWS

Declares Empire is Traversing Crisis and Attacks Section of British Press.

Montreal, Jan. 2.—The Journal de Waterloo, one of the champions of the Francoeur motion to take Quebec out of the confederation, quotes W. S. Bullock, M.L.A. for Shefford, as stating that the resolution is inopportune and should be held over till matters have cooled down somewhat. At any rate, says he, it should not come before the Quebec Legislature at the present time.

Mr. Bullock is quoted as taking the ground that it is practically impossible to get the Quebec Legislature to agree to the resolution at the present time, as the whole country would be the sufferer.

Le Canada states that a friend who has been in London tells that the British Empire is traversing a great crisis. The elements of the "crisis" according to Le Canada, are the resolution in the Sinn Féin movement in Ireland, unrest in India, rivalry between Boer and Britain in South Africa, and dissatisfaction in Australia.

Le Canada adds that the "crisis" is spreading all over Europe and that the British Empire is being torn apart. The government has provoked a period of months by its policy of appeasement, and is engaged in ruining the country, Le Canada declares.

British Trades-Marks Bill Affects Manufacturers of U. S.

London, Jan. 2.—The representatives of American manufacturers of the United States are much alarmed over a bill pending in parliament providing that if the proprietor of a word trade mark can be found in the Sinn Féin movement in Ireland, unrest in India, rivalry between Boer and Britain in South Africa, and dissatisfaction in Australia.

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FARMERS' INTERESTS ARE NOT NEGLECTED

Acting Minister of Agriculture Says Representatives Were Appointed in All Counties.

Ottawa, Jan. 2.—The Hon. J. D. Reid, acting minister of agriculture, said today about complaints said to have been made in some counties that the government is not administering the provisions of the order-in-council passed on the third day of December, which authorized the minister of agriculture to protect the national interest in connection with the production of foodstuffs by appointing a representative to attend the sittings of exemption tribunals on behalf of farmers. Reid said that the order-in-council was not intended to take a further appeal to the central appeal judge.

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CANADIAN CASUALTIES

INFANTRY.

Killed in action—A. Campbell, Whitton, Ont.

Died of wounds—R. G. McVicar, Winnipeg, Man.

Died—J. L. Sayer, England.