

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, Syria, 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 importations, exportations 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 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 tariff, without discrimination of any sort; to allow Allied and Associated Nations freedom of transit through her territories; and to accept lightly detailed provisions as to new debts, unfair competition, internationalization of roads and rivers, and other economic and financial clauses.

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 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 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 939 square miles. She also cedes to Poland the south-eastern tip of Silesia beyond and including Oppeln, most of Posen, and West Prussia, 27,586 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 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, and the south-east corner of Luxembourg, as is to be the case in parts of Schleswig, 2,787 square miles.

BRITISH GUNBOATS SHELL BOLSHIEVISTS

A despatch from Archangel says:—British gunboats were active against the Bolsheviks 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 Bolshevik attempt against the British, American and Russian positions at Malo Bereznik 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.

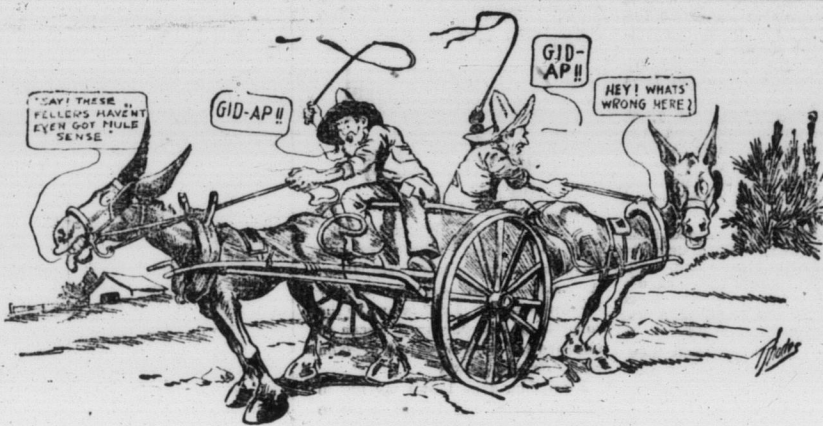
LATEST U. S. LOAN IS OVER-SUBSCRIBED

Washington, May 11.—Fifteen million Americans bought Victory Liberty Notes in the campaign which closed last night, according to estimates received by the treasury from federal reserve banks. This compares with about 21,000,000 purchases in the fourth loan, 17,000,000 in the third, 9,400,000 in the second, and 4,000,000 in the first.

Late reports emphasized the earlier indications that the loan had been heavily oversubscribed.

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.



PULL TOGETHER.

ARE WE, as a community, pulling together? Or are we pulling in OPPOSITE directions? ORGANIZATION is the great community need of the day. WITHOUT organization men and women are apt to sink below the level of mules. EVEN mules, in times of danger or panic, have been known to CO-OPERATE. They sometimes KICK together. If it were given to mules to think, they would wonder at the ways of men. That men and women, living and working in the same community, should refuse to co-operate, is one of the riddles of civilization. The only benefits worth having are the benefits we can share with our NEIGHBORS. INDIVIDUAL benefits count for little. It is the CO-OPERATIVE effort that brings EVERLASTING good. Good roads, factories, better schools, good markets can only be achieved when ALL pull TOGETHER. Every man, woman and child in THIS community should give ONE hour each day to COMMUNITY WORK. But, don't WAIT for someone else to start it. There is work for YOU to do. Begin with YOURSELF.

LEADING MARKETS

Breadstuffs.

Manitoba Wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.24 1/4; No. 2 Northern, \$2.21 1/4; No. 3 Northern, \$2.17 1/4; No. 4 wheat, \$2.11 1/4, in store Fort William.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 73 1/4; No. 3 CW, 70 1/4; extra No. 1 feed, 70 1/4; No. 1 feed 68; No. 2 feed, 65c, in store Fort William.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, \$1.16 1/4; No. 4 CW, \$1.10 1/4; rejected, \$1.00 1/4; feed, \$1.00 1/4, in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.87; No. 4 yellow, \$1.84, nominal, track Toronto, prompt shipment.

Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 75 to 77c according to freight 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 freight.

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 freight.

Peas—No. 2, \$2.05, nominal, according to freight outside.

Barley—Maltling, \$1.06 to \$1.11, nominal.

Buckwheat—No. 2, \$1.20, nominal.

Rye—No. 2, \$1.08, nominal.

Manitoba flour—Government standard, \$1.11, Toronto.

Ontario flour—Government standard, \$1.10, in jute bags, Toronto and Montreal, prompt shipment.

Milled—Car lots, delivered, Montreal freight, bags included. Bran, \$42 per ton; shorts, \$44 per ton; good feed flour, \$2.65 to \$2.75 f.o.b. Hay—No. 1, \$20 to \$25 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; roasters, 35c; fowl, 30 to 33c; turkeys, 32c; turkeys, 40 to 45c; squabs, 40c, 45c.

Live poultry—Roosters, 25c; fowl, 28 to 30c; ducks, 25c; turkeys, 35c; chickens, 27 to 30c.

Wholesalers are selling to the retail trade at the following prices:

Butter—New, large, 28 to 28 1/2c; creamery, 29c; triplets, 29 to 29 1/2c; Stilton, 29 to 30c; old, large, 31 to 32c; twin, 32 to 32 1/2c.

Butter—Fresh dairy choice, 48 to 50c; creamery, solids, 53 to 54c; prints, 54 to 55c.

Margarine—34 to 37c.

Eggs—New laid, 49 to 50c; new laid, in cartons, 51 to 52c.

Dressed poultry—Chickens, 40 to 45c; spring chickens, 75c to 80c; roasters, 28 to 30c; fowl, 37 to 38c; turkeys, 45 to 50c; ducks, 35c, 38c; squabs doz, 7c; geese, 28 to 30c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 60 to 65c.

Potatoes—Ontario, f.o.b., track, Toronto; car lots, \$1.85; on track outside \$1.65 to \$1.70.

Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bus, \$4.25 to \$4.50; primes \$3 to \$3.25; imported, hand-picked, Burma or Indian, \$3.50; Lima, 12c.

Honey—Extracted clover, 5 lb. tin, 25 to 26 lb.; 10 lb. tin, 24 1/2 to 25c; 60 lb. tin, 24 to 25c; Buckwheat, 60 lb. tin, 19 to 20c. 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, 1b., 27c.

IMMIGRANTS, EXCEPT FARM LABORERS AND DOMESTICS, NOT ACCEPTED

Canada Will Not Encourage Immigration of Any Kind Until the Spring of 1920.

London, May 11.—No immigrants except farm laborers and domestic servants will be accepted by the Canadian Immigration Commission here until the Autumn, and immigrants of any kind will not be encouraged before next Spring. Col. J. Obed Smith, Canadian Immigration Commissioner, stated that at present the department is only lecturing on Canada in the English schools. No immigration campaign will be carried on until the Autumn in view of possible Canadian unemployment following demobilization and, consequently, it is expected, there will be no rush of new citizens until 1920.

There is apparently no trouble in securing domestic servants to help solve the service problem in Canada in connection with the breaking up of the "Waacs" and other women's war organizations, but as they wished to come over in bodies, steamship space for them could not be spared at present.

Regarding the exclusion of Germans, Col. Smith said German wives of Canadian soldiers would be allowed to go to Canada, but no Germans would be given passports under any other conditions. Russians are also excluded, while the department has cabled to Ottawa to ascertain whether they shall permit the passage of a Polish preacher wishing to go to Canada in connection with a Zionist movement.

Provisions—Wholesale.

Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 39 to 41c; do, heavy, 38 to 39c; cooked, 54 to 56c; rolls, 33 to 34c; breakfast bacon, 44 to 48c; backs, plain, 47 to 48c; boneless, 52 to 55c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 29 to 30c; clear bellies, 28 to 29c.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 33 to 33 1/4c; tubs, 33 1/4 to 34c; pails, 33 1/4 to 34 1/4c; prints, 34 1/4 to 35c. Compound tierces, 26 1/4 to 27c; tubs, 27 to 27 1/4c; pails, 27 1/4 to 27 1/2c; prints, 28 to 28 1/2c.

Montreal Markets.

May 13.—Cheese—Finest Easterns, 24 to 26c. 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, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 34c. Oats—Extra No. 1 feed, \$3.5c. Flour—Spring wheat, \$11 to \$11.10. Rolled oats—Bag, 90 lbs., \$3.90 to \$4; bran, \$4.8 to \$4.4; shorts, \$4.5 to \$4.6. 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, medium, \$10.50 to \$11; do, rough, \$8 to \$8.50; butchers' cows, choice, \$12 to \$13.50; 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 \$13.50; 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 ewes, \$18 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 to \$22.50; weighed off cars, \$22.50; do, f.o.b., \$21.25.

U-BOAT CAPTAIN CAUGHT WHO SANK HOSPITAL SHIPS

A despatch from London says:—The Captain of a German submarine arrived in London from Spain yesterday and was placed in the Tower. The Star understands that he was the commander of a U-boat which sank several hospital ships.

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.

A later despatch says:—Reuters learns that General Barrett has commenced operations and that there are already indications that the advance of the British mobile columns in the neighborhood of the Indian frontier is having a reassuring effect. The latest news from Kabul is dated April 30, when some escorts of the British agent, who is an Indian, left the capital. Kabul was then the scene of great excitement, and there were considerable movements of troops in the surrounding country. It was, however, clearly understood that there was to be nothing in the nature of a general advance, in the absence of direct orders from the Amir. It is understood that there is a band of four hundred Afghans with a couple of guns at one frontier position occupied and a somewhat larger force at another point.

HOLLAND WILLING TO EXTRADITE KAISER

Paris, May 11.—The Temps publishes a note from the Dutch Legation at Paris, declaring that the demand for the extradition of the former German Emperor has reached Holland.

London, May 11.—The Dutch Government has decided to surrender the former German Emperor to the Allied and Associated Powers, according to a despatch from The Hague to the National News.

WEEK OF MOURNING STARTS THROUGHOUT ALL GERMANY

Berlin, May 11.—A "week of mourning" has been decreed by the Government to express "sorrow and depression" over announcement of the peace terms. The week began yesterday. The decree provides that public frolics must be stopped for eight days. Its provisions affect theatres and cabarets. Dancing, horse racing and gambling will be suppressed.

GERMAN-AUSTRIAN UNION WITH GERMANY ABANDONED

A despatch from Basle says:—The majority faction in the Austrian National Assembly, according to a report from Vienna, has decided to renounce the idea of the union of German-Austria and Germany in the interests of Austrian and world peace.

ALLIES WILL ADMIT OF NO DISCUSSION OF THEIR RIGHTS REGARDING PEACE TERMS

German Delegation's Protest Receives Decided Reply—Marshal Foch Returns to Front to Resume War if Necessary.

Paris, May 10.—The allies can admit of no discussion of their right to insist upon the terms of the peace treaty substantially as drafted.

This is the reply to Count Von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German peace delegation, who submitted a note to Premier Clemenceau declaring that the peace terms contain demands which could be borne by no people, and many of them incapable of accomplishment.

Count Von Brockdorff-Rantzau has also been informed, in answer to his complaint that Germany was asked to sign the allied plan for a League

FROM OLD SCOTLAND

NOTES OF INTEREST FROM HER
BANKS AND BRAES.

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

The Military Cross has been awarded to Lieut. James Mitchellhill, R.F.A., Tantallon 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, Corstorphine.

Sergeant John McAnlay, 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 almanac 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 £23,290 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. Readie, son of Mr. and Mrs. Readie, Bridge Street, Musselburgh.

Captain J. S. Balderson, Pierhill, Edinburgh, has been awarded the French Croix de Guerre and the Silver Star.

The death is announced at Crean Villa, Ferry Road, Edinburgh, of Jas. T. Clark, for thirty years keeper of the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.

Miss E. M. V. Berry, nurse, daughter of Edmund 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. B. Duff, Pentlands 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 Castle, Cove.

On the occasion of his silver wedding, ex-Battle Hamilton Brown was presented by his admirers in Bridge-ton and Dalnarnack 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. Dobbie, R.F.A., killed recently in a flying incident, was the son of Rev. R. W. Dobbie, Blochwin 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 R. Kennedy, Portpatrick.

The death took place recently at Strathmore of George McMeekan, the 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, Sykehead Terrace, Bellshill, who gave birth to quadruplets, has received the King's bounty of £3.

GERMANS TO SIT IN ASHES AND BEWAIL THEIR FATE

A despatch from Berlin says:—The President of the Imperial Ministry has sent the following telegram to the Governments of the free States:

"In deep distress and weighed down by cares, the German people have waited through the months of the armistice for the peace conditions. Their publication has brought the bitterest disappointment and unexpressed grief to the entire people. A public expression ought to be given these feelings by all Germans. The Imperial Government requests that the free States have public amusements suspended for a week and allow in the theatres only such productions as correspond to the seriousness of these grievous days."

NORTH SCHLESWIG STRONGLY DANISH

A despatch from Copenhagen says:—The District Council elections in the three North Schleswig districts of Hadersleben, Apenrade and Sonderburg have resulted in an overwhelming Danish majority. Fifty-three Danes and twelve Germans were elected as compared with eighteen Danes and forty-six Germans in the previous elections.

