

DELEGATES MUST SIGN TREATY

WILL GERMANY ACCEPT OR REJECT PEACE TERMS

What a Berlin Correspondent Thinks

PEOPLE ARE ANXIOUS FOR
PEACE.

(Special To The Record).
BERLIN, April 20. (By Frank J. Taylor)—The German peace delegation is going to Paris confidently expecting to wreck the allied peace machine. This is plainly evident today from statements in the Berlin press, as well as the attitude of its foreign office. The foreign office theory here is that the Allies will not call the bluff of their delegates when they announce their determination to refuse to sign the peace terms. The diplomats here figure that the Allies will not and cannot retaliate effectively if their representatives balk—the same as Count von Bernstorff and other members of their Foreign Office calculated in the spring of 1917. The new republic has entrusted its destinies to a group of diplomats who have not changed in any way from those who directed Germany's policies before the revolution.

"We believe the terms reported from Paris are just entente propaganda to prepare German people for hardest possible peace so they will appreciate the terms actually offered which undoubtedly will be much easier," so a member of the Foreign Office told the United Press. "It is clever peace propaganda but fortunately we see through it."

Foreign Minister Brockdorff-Rantzau is prepared to interpret President Wilson's fourteen points in an entirely different light from that of the Allies, including Wilson's point regarding Posen, Alsace-Lorraine, the German colonies and other disputable questions.

It has been reported that the German government plans to tear up the peace terms and refuse to sign them, then

to counter peace proposals, according to its ideas, threatening to turn Germany over to the Bolsheviks if the Allies still stand pat. Their Foreign Office is expected to frighten the Allies into believing that Germany will pay no indemnities if the Bolsheviks get control of the country.

This is purely bluff, because the Foreign Office has absolutely nothing to do with Bolshevism in Germany. Neither can the Allies be blamed for the present conditions in Germany, since the present government is wholly responsible for the trouble with the workmen. The Government is deliberately ignoring the unrest, saying it will disappear as soon as the Allies grant a favorable peace. The fact is Germany's international troubles will no more disappear as a result of peace than they faded when it was announced that allied food had arrived.

Most of the German people say the present government will not last any way, hence if it threatens to quit if peace is not made in accordance with its ideas, it will be an excuse, and nothing more. It is safe to estimate that the majority of Germans favor accepting any peace, but the Foreign Office is willing to endanger the entire people for the sake of reviving Germany's "Independence," militarily and capitalistically. The radicals, who probably would overthrow the government in case of a refusal to accept peace terms, are ready to sign any peace, and make the capitalists pay the war bill. They have already developed plans to put this into effect. They are enthusiastically looking forward to early May, anticipating events will enable them to win control and carry out a real revolution (the radicals say Germany has not yet undergone an actual political and social overturn), beginning a spring housecleaning, with the socialisation for a broom and Bolshevism for the cleaner.

Fire at Brampton's House of Refuge

WOMEN EXTINGUISHED IT.
BRAMPTON, Ont., April 21.—The firemen received a call to the House of Refuge, where a blaze started among the clothing laid ready for the laundry. It is supposed that a spark from a pipe, smoked by one of the inmates, started the fire. The manager, Mr. Armstrong, was in the building where he had taken one of the inmates to the hospital. With great presence of mind the women of the institution organized a bucket brigade and had the fire out before the firemen arrived.

Reichsbank's President Discusses the Future

Says Germany Can Only
Pay Reasonable In-
demnities.

ALLIES MUST FURNISH
IT WITH CREDITS.

(Special To The Record).
BERLIN, April 20. (By Frank J. Taylor)—President Haverstein of the Reichsbank's financial authority of this country, today declared to the United Press the situation confronting Germany, as it appears to a conservative.

Summed up his viewpoint is this: "The Allies, especially America, hold Germany's future in their hands. They must furnish Germany with credit with German labor as the security. Germany can pay a reasonable, but not an excessive, indemnity. France need not fear German militarism, as the government cannot even defend itself against strikers. German workmen are presently absolutely crazy. They will only go to work when their need becomes great. Germany must abolish socialism. Only a quick peace can avoid bolshevism."

Haverstein was interviewed in his severely plain little office, with autographed photographs of Wilhelm Hohenzollern and other former Prussian royalty staring down upon us from its walls. He is a quiet, modest man and in dress and general appearance would seem to be anything but a famous capitalist.

"Germany can carry themselves as far as its internal and external debts are concerned only if the entente's demands are not excessive," he said. "We cannot pay the figures France demands. They are outrageous. We can not stand for the robbery of the Saar mines in addition to the loss of Alsace-Lorraine. It would leave us without materials. But we cannot expect much from the Latins. They are not large minded. France need not fear German militarism. Germany has no militarism. She cannot even crush the strikes. Look at Munich. The entente is responsible for Germany's future. The indemnities must be low."

Asked if German financiers have any plans for inducing the workmen to resume their posts, since the banks are recognized as the backbone of industry, Haverstein replied: "The banks must

support the industries more than ever. They are topping as a result of the losses from strikes. We have no plans for quieting the workmen. They are absolutely crazy. Their demands are outrageous. We cannot deal with insane people. The workmen ask too much. Wages are too high now. The only thing that will make labor go to work is need. When that becomes great they will return to their posts."

"It all depends upon the entente. The way to settle the problem is for the entente to give us a quick, good peace. Send us material and food and grant us credit. This would put Germany on her feet again."

"We must have imports to get industry going. We must pay most of our gold to get food for our people. We cannot pay out all of it, however, else the mark will drop in value to nothing at all. It is thirty pennings now. It will be raised to fifty if peace is favorable, and to sixty if America loans us credit. Then would come the long, slow grind to make the mark reach normal."

"Since we cannot pay out the remaining 1,700,000,000 marks in gold that we have, the entente must grant us credit. We cannot expect anything from France, and little from England. Hence America must lend us sufficient credit to resume trade. The only security we can put up for credit is Germany's labor."

"The country is suffering as a result of the workmen's wave of insanity. The government must get away from socialism. The socialisation of our industries is impossible. It would rob Germany and her people of initiative and energy so they could not produce enough to compete with the rest of the world."

Olympic Reached Port

BRINGS 5,500 CANADIANS
HOME.

HALIFAX, April 21.—The Olympic, with 5,500 troops, including First, Second, Third and Fourth battalions of the First brigade, first division, entered harbor at eleven o'clock this morning, docking an hour later.

Perfect Peace Treaty May Not Be Ready

TO PRESENT ON FRIDAY.

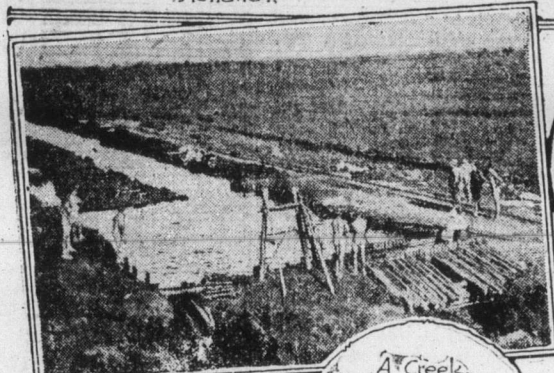
PARIS, April 21.—Grave doubts were expressed today as to whether the perfected peace treaty would be presented to German representatives on Friday. While the treaty will be communicated to them in substance, it was said, in well-informed quarters, that it would be physically impossible to prepare the document in its complete, final form, in the four days of time remaining.

Mrs. P. Antoine died at Cornwall Ont., at the age of 84. She left 13 children, 81 grandchildren, and 55 great-grandchildren.

At Mitchell, Ont., an old lady, Miss W.B. Wills, 87 years old was at the station to welcome her grandson from the war.



Officers' Donkey Race at the Dominion Day Sports, 1918, The Hague, Holland.



At Greed's Camp, One Foot Deep and Two Feet Wide Which the British Officers Were Permitted to Dig. Note the 'Black Outlook'.



Killing Time at Bischofswerda Camp, Saxony, Germany and Holland.

Unique Celebration at Penetanguishene, Ont.

Protestants and Catholics
United in Services.

COMMEMORATING ANNIVER-
SARY OF ST. JULIEN.

(Special To The Record).

PENETANGUISHENE, Ont., April 21.—Protestant and Roman Catholics of this French-Canadian town united here on Sunday afternoon in an open-air service of praise and prayer, in which a Roman Catholic priest and Protestant ministers took part in celebrating the third anniversary of the commemoration of the Battle of St. Julien.

The celebration was held on the field at the back of the Jesuit Catholic Memorial Church, overlooking the bay, where a cairn marks the landing of the missionary Fathers, 300 years ago. The service in English and French was a simple one of song and prayer in which Rev. Father Philip Brunelle, pastor of the Jesuit Church, Rev. F. W. Gilmour, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Rev. N. A. F. Bourne, pastor of the Anglican Church and Rev. E. T. Douglas, of the Methodist Church, took part. Mayor Charlie Wright acted as chairman.

This unique event was attended by hundreds of citizens of the town, who entered in the spirit of the service with complete unanimity and good-feeling. Rev. Father Brunelle spoke in French and English. In speaking to the gathering, Rev. Mr. Gilmour stated it was to commemorate the sacred memory of the Canadian soldiers, who had fallen in action last year. He stated at this time there was the greatest anxiety for the future of the allied arms, since civilization had been saved and it was fitting that the citizens should thank the Almighty for victory.

He said that millions of indemnity would never pay for the loss of the men. Alluding to the French Catholic boys of the town who fought, Mr. Gilmour spoke of one young lad and reminded his hearers that 300 years ago French Catholic missionaries had come to Penetanguishene and erected their first church and it was fitting that boys of the same blood went back to France 300 years later to fight for their country.

Rev. Father Brunelle spoke in French and read Scripture in French and English. The last part was sounded in memory of the dead soldiers of the town.

Between 200 and 300 Penetanguishene boys have served overseas and quite a number have returned, among them one D.C.M. and M.C., four M.M. and five men with 1914-15 star ribbons on. Twenty have paid the supreme sacrifice.

Housing Problem to be Aired at Windsor

G.W.V.A. OF TORONTO TO
BRING IT UP.

(Special To The Record).

TORONTO, Ont., April 21.—The housing problem, and what the war veterans claim has been a sad failure to give any relief in connection with it, will be one of the main issues for discussion at the provincial convention in Windsor next month. The matter will be brought before the convention by the Toronto Branch of the G.W.V.A., who are taking a most determined stand on the matter, and who intend to present Toronto's case to the assembled delegates in a forcible manner.

There is nothing that will tend more to promote a feeling very much akin

to bolshevism," stated Secretary B. H. Brookbank today, than men coming home from overseas and finding that they cannot get homes for themselves and their families. In my opinion it is the most serious problem now facing the repatriation situation and the authorities of the country."

One legal view is, there needn't be any trouble on that score. The Minister of Justice has power to postpone the hanging and a postponement would keep him alive even in the eyes of the law. Ottawa grants reprieves so postponements are in order. But is a man convicted of murder legally dead immediately after receiving his sentence? Can the Canadian police authorities demand the extradition of a convicted murderer and if he cannot be extradited on a murder charge as he is presumed to be dead on what charge can he be brought back?

These questions form the latest developments in the McCullough escape case over the week-end. According to several police officials, McCullough was legally dead immediately after receiving sentence. Further, that as an American citizen, if he were re-arrested in the United States, he could be

deported as an undesirable from his native country. Therefore, the only charge on which the escaped man could be brought back would be on the minor charge of jail breaking, which in itself is not an extraditable offense.

This expression of opinion among a number of police officials, has led to some interesting details of the ramifications of the Extradition Act. Mr. T. C. Robinette, who defended McCullough, stated that a man was not legally dead until a certificate of death was issued by the authorities from the Sheriff of the county, stating that the sentence of the law had been duly carried out, thus nullifying the opinion of the police that the condemned man was legally dead immediately after receiving sentence.

Further, McCullough could be extradited on the murder charge from anywhere, except China or Germany. Asked if the United States could deport him from his native land, Mr. Robinette stated that they could deport him even if he were a citizen.

Peter White, K. C., who prosecuted McCullough, confined his opinion only to the eventuality of the escaped prisoner being recaptured, after May 2, the date set by Justice. Rose last January as the date of the execution. Comes then the question whether or not McCullough would be legally dead after that date or not? Mr. White stated he did not think McCullough would be legally dead.

They would have to produce a certificate to show that the man had been executed," said Mr. White.

Asked if the murderer could be brought back at all, Mr. White ventured the opinion that if the act provided for the apprehension of a man only suspected of a criminal act surely there would be some clause provided whereby a man who had been found guilty of a criminal one could be extradited.

& FIRST CANADIAN WO-

& MAN TO OCCUPY

& MAYOR'S CHAIR

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& CALGARY, Alta., April 21.

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& Canadian municipalities a

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& Gale, in the brief absence of

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& Ald. Gale is the first woman

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ample accommodation. Big, biggy

and larger is the slogan.

More of the show after the out-

has risen.

IF McCULLOUGH IS AT LARGE MAY 2, IS HE LEGALLY DEAD

POINTS BEING DISCUSSED AT
TORONTO

(Special To The Record).

TORONTO, April 21.—If McCullough, the escaped murderer, should still be missing when May 2, his execution day, comes and passes, will he be legally dead?

One legal view is, there needn't be any trouble on that score. The Minister of Justice has power to postpone the hanging and a postponement would keep him alive even in the eyes of the law. Ottawa grants reprieves so postponements are in order. But is a man convicted of murder legally dead immediately after receiving his sentence? Can the Canadian police authorities demand the extradition of a convicted murderer and if he cannot be extradited on a murder charge as he is presumed to be dead on what charge can he be brought back?

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John Bruce Favors Abolition of Board

OF WHICH HE IS A MEMBER

(Special To The Record).

TORONTO, April 21.—Mr. John Bruce, one of the Labor representatives on the Labor Appeal Board, informed a reporter that he was in sympathy with the movement among the ranks of organized labor to abolish the Labor Appeal Board. Mr. Bruce's attention was drawn to an exception taken by another member of the Appeal Board, Mr. S. R. Parsons, to a statement published in a paper to the effect that the labor men on that board found themselves continuously in a minority. "It is sure that in some cases the decisions were unanimous," said Mr. Bruce, but this was because the labor representatives tried to carry out the function of the appeal board, which was to harmonize disputes in industries as much as possible during a period of stress. The machinery of the appeal board is unwieldy and has no facilities for gathering or obtaining evidence such as a board of conciliation has. This makes the verdicts snap decisions. I am in sympathy with the movement for its abolition and my experience of it justifies this attitude."

Mr. Bruce did not care to go into the matter of the unanimous decisions at present.

Council of Four Not Able to Reach Solution

MEETING OF ITALIAN PARLIAMENT POSTPONED.

NEW YORK, April 21.—The Italian parliament which was to have met Wednesday will not convene until May 6th, according to dispatches from Rome. The postponement has evidently been caused by the failure of the Council of four to reach any solution of the problem raised by Italy's claims to Fiume and the Dalmatian coast.

Triple Alliance is Being Discussed

NEWSPAPERS ASSIGN A
REASON.

PARIS, April 21.—The announcement by Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, German Foreign Minister, that his government would send delegates without full powers to receive the peace terms and transmit them to the German government, has contributed greatly to newspaper say, toward an alliance between Great Britain France and America.

The French press insists that negotiations looking toward such an alliance are still in progress.

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