

THE WEEKLY ONTARIO.

HAD GERMANY WON

THE Germans have answered a reluctant "Yes" to the Allies' repatriation terms.

If anyone in this country who thinks the peace terms have been unduly harsh and that undue advantage was taken by the Allies of the fact that at no time since November, 1918, has Germany been in a position to do anything but submit, he should ponder for a moment the terms which would have been imposed on the Allies. The Kaiser was grandiloquent but vague in what references he made to the triumph he foresaw for Germany. Nevertheless, there is reason to believe that at Berlin there was a detailed plan of repatriation which the Germans were prepared to inflict. In a conversation between Count von Bernstorff and an American banker, the former American ambassador was specific. The substance of this conversation was communicated to Clemenceau, who published it in his newspaper in 1914. As regards France, Germany would demand:

First—All the colonies, Morocco, entire, Algeria and Tunis.

Second—All of France from St. Valery in a straight line to Lyons (or more than a quarter of France, with more than 15,000,000 inhabitants.)

Third—An indemnity of ten billion.

Fourth—A commercial treaty permitting German goods to enter France duty free for twenty-five years without reciprocity; thereafter a continuation of the trade conditions of the treaty of Frankfurt.

Fifth—Missing.

Sixth—The demolition of all the French fortresses.

Seventh—A gift by France of 3,000,000,000 rifles, 5,000 cannon and 40,000 horses.

Eighth—Patent rights for German patents without reciprocity for twenty-five years.

Ninth—France to abandon her alliance with Russia and England.

Tenth—A twenty-five year treaty of alliance with Germany.

These were what Bernstorff called "the ten German commandments." He said that Germany would buy Russia and finish off England, and that England would turn against Russia, and each would call for German's help against the other. "France," he said, "must be reduced, sunk forever, made another Portugal or Turkey even if we have to kill off 5,000,000 Frenchmen to do it."

In March, 1915, Rodolph Martin, former German Minister of the Interior, issued a pamphlet in which he predicted that after dictating peace in London, Germany would exact a tribute from \$30,000,000,000 to \$37,000,000,000. A large slice of France was to be cut off. Belgium and her Congo territory would be absorbed by Germany. Serbia would go to Austria, and Egypt and the Suez canal to Turkey. Even more official was the statement of Matthias Erzberger in 1914 that among other things Germany must insist upon sovereignty over Belgium, possession of the Channel Isles, the mines of Alsace-Lorraine and the founding of a German empire in Africa created by annexing the Belgian and French Congoes, British Nigeria, Dahnéy and the French west coast. Since Erzberger is at present one of the loudest protesters against the Allies' terms it is instructive to hear what he once said on the general subject of indemnities:

"In fixing indemnities the actual capacity of a state at the moment should not be considered. Besides a large immediate payment, annual instalments spread over a long period could be arranged. France would be helped in making them by decreasing her budget of naval and military appropriations, the reduction to be imposed in the peace treaty being such as would enable her to send substantial sums to Germany. Indemnities should be provided for the repayment of the full costs of the war, and the damages of war notably in East Prussia; the redemption of all Germany's public debt and the creation of a vast fund for incapacitated soldiers."

WOMEN JUDGES

WE have been so long used to the thought and sight of strong, solemn, wise-looking men as judges in our criminal courts that the proposal of the National Women's Council that women shall be appointed as judges to sit in cases where women and children are involved, is sure to arouse antagonism. But it has been done, and the results have abundantly justified the experiment.

The Presbyterian Witness of last week devotes a page to an interesting account of a Western Juvenile Court, with a striking portrait of the judge, who is a wide-awake modern-looking woman, and yet withal most capable in dealing with crime in its incipient stages in youthful offenders. Ethel McLachlan has been judge of the Juvenile Court for Regina and the surrounding judicial district since September, 1917. She dislikes the word "criminal" as applied to girls or boys guilty of first offences. Her idea is reformation and prevention rather than fines and imprisonment, which so often result in making criminals of the thoughtless and mischievous.

Illustrations are given of Judge McLachlan's success that make one wish that every city might discover and secure a wise, fair, motherly woman, who would take misguided girls and boys in hand and transform them into good and useful men and women. While thefts of automobiles are reported from all over Canada, not one boy in Regina was even accused of this crime in 1920. The probation officer in 1920 made 304 visits to the various pool rooms of the city and in every case reported all pool rooms all "clear of boys," and the age-limit there has been raised to 17 years. Judge McLachlan believes in the second chance. Out of 265 delinquents, who were allowed out on probation, 242 have not appeared again. Much, of course, depends on probation officers, but these are of the judge's own selection and appointment, and co-operate with her in the policy of reclamation.

PEAT FOR FUEL

ACCORDING to Canada's peat expert there is no reason why Canadian peat should not replace coal for heating purposes. He says that a ton and a half of peat is equal to a ton of anthracite, and the peat deposits are sufficiently extensive to keep the home fires burning for a good many years at least.

The demand for peat is not likely to be very urgent while anthracite is obtainable. As the former fuel director of the province has told us, the people of this country have been brought up on the anthracite bottle, and they will not willingly give it up; but if the supply from the United States begins to fail, and if the bringing in of coal from the east and the west is commercially impracticable, then the people of Ontario may be forced to fall back on peat, and they may thank their good fortune that they have it to fall back upon.

CITY GOVERNMENT

THE electors of Montreal are to be asked to make a choice between two proposals for improving the government of the city. The first proposal is to abolish the ward system, to divide the city into three electoral districts and to elect by proportional representation five aldermen for each district. The aldermen would be elected for four years. They would choose the mayor and also a manager having charge of the administration under control of the absolute majority of the council.

The second proposal is that the ward system be retained, that thirty-five aldermen be elected for two years, one by each ward, that the mayor be elected for the same term by the people, and that there be an executive committee of five aldermen and a director of departments appointed by the council.

There is room for a choice between these proposals; but perhaps what Montreal—like many other municipalities—needs most is a change of attitude towards municipal affairs on the part of its citizens. Experi-

ence has shown that the best system devised so far requires for its success the constant co-operation of the people. Some systems of government, no doubt, are better than others, but the best guarantee for any system is that it has the support of an intelligent, honest and active electorate.

THE VOICE OF ULSTER

SIR JAMES CRAIG, leader of the Ulster Unionists, discussing his recent meeting with Eamon de Valera, the Sinn Féin leader, gave notice to amateur peace-makers and meddlers that they must keep their hands off Ulster. "For too long," he is reported to have said, "have the Ulster people been the shuttlecock of England and Irish politics."

It was a most significant statement. The tragedy of the Irish situation today is due in no small measure to the use that has been made of Ulster by cliques and interests seeking to serve their own purposes. There is reason to believe that the Irish problem would have been solved long ago if the people of Ulster had been left free to follow their own inclinations. The people of Ulster are just as Irish as the people of the west and south. Indeed it was the people of Ulster who kept the spirit of Irish Nationalism alive in different periods of the country's history when it seemed to have died out elsewhere.

And if the people of Ulster are left to themselves now there is good reason to believe that they will be able to come to terms with their fellow countrymen in other parts of the island. At any rate, as Sir James has said, the ice is broken, and if the warning he has given is heeded we may hope for some progress. He gives promise of being a real leader, not merely an agitator using Ulster for his own ends. He is wise enough to see that Ulster has been made the shuttlecock of both English and Irish politics, and he is frank enough to admit it.

SCHOOL AND THE LIBRARY

TORONTO librarians reports that boys and girls are turned from the College street library because there is no room for them.

It is a good sign—not that there is not sufficient room in the library but that there is such a great demand. There has been a marked advance in the work of Ontario libraries in recent years, and the improvement will be even more noticeable in the years that are coming. There is a spirit of co-operation between the libraries and the schools which is most encouraging. School children are learning to make use of the facilities the libraries afford, and the libraries are showing a proper disposition to meet the needs of the students.

Having acquired during their school life a knowledge of the use of libraries and taste for study, the boys and girls will be able to continue the work of self-education after the school days are over. For most people the school life ends before the work of acquiring an education has much more than begun. The libraries afford the facilities for continuing the work. The boy or girl who has acquired at school a desire for knowledge, will find in the public library a never-failing friend.

HITTING THE TRAIL

Prohibition enforcement officials comment on the fact that Chicago has of late been drawing and using 100,000 gallons of wine a day for religious purposes. Chicago used to have a rather wild name, but it is now rapidly becoming one of the foremost religious communities in the world. It is getting so that the rabbi almost has to turn them away. —Los Angeles Times.

WASTED ENERGY

When the workmen really understand the industrial situation, they will dismiss alike all the foolish promises of politicians and all Utopian theories which suggest that the situation can be remedied by flying to the State. We shall then settle down to the grim fact that the world is poorer and that everybody must suffer in consequence. —Westminster Gazette, as for if Germany successfully avoids

COURAGE

The times are troubled and I see the future loom.

Before me, dark, uncertain, insecure, And yet I know, despite presentiment of gloom,

I shall be given faith to conquer and endure.

I knew not what of loss a coming day may hold;

Deserted by my friends, I may be ill and poor;

One thing I know, and this truth makes me bold,

I shall be given faith to conquer and endure.

I do not know what cares may yet be mine,

What sorrows that no earthly touch can cure;

But this I know, that Good is God's design—

I shall be given faith to conquer and endure.

I only know thus far along my journey's way

There is a force that made my footsteps sure;

That let the future bring such trials as it may

I shall be given faith to conquer and endure.

—Great G. Bidlake.

THE FLIGHT OF THE MINISTRY.

The clergy are, like the rest of us, compulsorily aware of the change in the value of money. No class has suffered more than they have—probably no class in the community has suffered so much—from the altered conditions of life. For them there is no new scale of wages, no war bonus, and the great majority were even before the war on stipends which left no margin for accidents. —London Daily Telegraph.

TELEPHONE TROUBLE IN MANITOBA.

The automatic phone is unpopular with some Winnipeggers because they have to pick out their own wrong numbers, instead of depending on Central to pick them out for them. —Brandon Sun.

SOLDIER-SETTLERS IN FRANCE.

War rubs off the unfamiliarity of foreign countries. Accordingly, a good number of our ex-soldiers have already married and settled in France. Our soldiers have always been apt to make new homes in countries where their battles have been won. Ten years ago a French wife, a farm or shop or cinema in France, would have seemed out of all range in home-making to a British working man. Four years of Allied war have made France familiar—and fascinating. Each such settler is a pledge of good-will between the two countries. An alliance woven with human strands does not easily break. —London Daily Mail.

Mrs. Daniel C. Corbin, Pacific Northwest Railroad builder, and her chauffeur, are in jail at Spokane, Wn., charged with arson in connection with an alleged plot to burn the \$50,000 Corbin home to collect the insurance.

THE IDEAL TAX.

There is only one fair and equitable tax law. That is one under which the other fellow pays all the taxes. —Linn County Budget.

ROUGH ON THE PREMIER.

"Premier Drury and Mr. Raney make a splendid combination," says the Toronto Star. Surely the premier does not deserve this rebuke. —Kingston Whig.

A VERY MINOR CHARACTER.

Those who once demanded a trial of the ex-Kaiser did not foresee the pressure of events that would make such a procedure a comparatively unimportant detail. —Washington Star.

WHAT SPOILS IT.

An English novelist took his first look at Broadway aflame with light. He read the flashing and leaping signs and said: "How much more wonderful it would be for a man who couldn't read." —Argonaut.

HONORABLE OBLIGATIONS.

A moral obligation rests on us not to countenance a policy which means that the well-roofed German shall live comfortably while his victim, the unroofed Frenchman, is exposed to the fury of the elements; a financial interest concerns us, for Germany's payment of her debt will enable Europe to discharge her debt to us; a political consideration weighs with us, for if Germany successfully avoids

the consequences of her great raid we may expect a raid to be made against us. —New York Tribune.

LET'S KEEP IT DARK.

Again the expert anglers are going forth carrying all the finest trout flies they can get from experts, counting on finding a few fishworms, if necessary, under logs near the stream. But, for goodness sake, don't mention it. —Toronto Star.

PAYING FOR "PIN-PRICKS."

When Lord Northcliffe told the dry goods delegates from the United States and Canada that misunderstandings between Great Britain and the United States are due to "pin-pricks" in the press he told the truth in the main. England has its Bottomleys; we have our Hearsts. They aid each other in promoting a suspicion of aims and motives. Frankness and co-operation would do much to heal the hurts but could never quite cure them. Bismarck's saying that every nation must pay in the end for the windows broken by its press remains unfortunately sound. —New York World.

FACTS HAVE TO BE FACED.

The national conference of builders and building trade mechanics has not been able to find a royal road leading to increased volume of business. There is no royal road. The only path back to normal conditions is that which is being followed slowly and painfully by Capital and Labor in many other industries—the path of reduction of cost of materials, of wages and of profits. Industry cannot continue to stalk around on financial stilts. It must get down to earth again. —Toronto Globe.

THE THRIFT OF THE FRENCH.

France was dreadfully torn by the war, terribly depleted financially by its expense. But what do we see now? Two years and a half after the armistice her people are able to invest 10,000,000,000 francs a year in bonds! There's a lesson in thrift, in saving, in resources, for the whole world! If we had anything to compare with it in America our prosperity would be the marvel of all ages, our money power almost beyond computation. But France has not been spending billions for luxury since peace came to her. She's been saving her sous while we have enjoyed scattering our dollars. And they work in France. —Chicago Journal of Commerce.

AS MIGHT BE EXPECTED.

While the Bolshevik commercial agent Krassin is preparing to visit Canada to promote commerce with this country, the British chancellor of the exchequer is charging that the Soviet Government agreement with Britain has already been broken. Sir Robert Horne refers to Bolshevik operations in Afghanistan for the overthrow of British rule in India. It was one of the conditions of the commercial agreement that these activities should cease. Sir Robert Horne sets forth that they are continued and that the Moscow government is conspiring with anti-British tribal leaders on the frontiers of India. We need not conclude that this discovery is a surprise to the British authorities. They had evidence in England of the habitual bad faith of the Soviet Government. The agreement with Krassin serves the purpose of showing the futility of any kind of compact with the Lenin administration. France and the United States have recognized this fact from the beginning. We are left to guess whether Mr. Lloyd George was more credulous than the statesmen of Washington and Paris, or has been trying a little experiment to instruct some of his radical fellow countrymen. —Vancouver Province.

BIRTH

BEDELL—In 2nd Concession Sidney, April 26th, 1921, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Bedell (nee Vera Brickman), a daughter, Evelyn Frances.

DIED

CLAPP—At Corbyville on Thursday, May 12th, Arthur Edward Clapp, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Clapp, aged 23 years.

CRONKRIGHT—At Toronto on Wednesday, May 11th at 10.40 p.m. W. D. E. Cronkright, formerly of Belleville.

Funeral Saturday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock from his late residence, 17 Gothic Avenue, Toronto.

PARK OPEN NEXT WEEK

Massachusetts Park and hotel will be opened on Wednesday next, Mr. R. Day, the new lessee, announced today. Three cottages containing furniture are for rent. Phone Sprague line 375.

Messrs. W. Carnaw and E. J. Butler are in Bancroft today attending criminal court as counsel.

WEST LAKE

Mrs. F. W. Haycock spent Tuesday with her sister, Mrs. P. White.

Mrs. Norman MacDonald sang very beautifully at the Desec Church Sunday evening. Mr. A. J. Lake accompanied her with his violin, while Mrs. Rev. Zavitz was at the piano. The sermon also was excellent and a good attendance.

Mrs. John Jackson, Bloomfield, came over and spent Tuesday with her mother, Mrs. Blakley.

Mrs. Anson Benham is much improved in health and able to be out. Mrs. J. R. Tubbs is quite poorly. Sam Masters is doing carpenter work for Mr. J. Young.

Mrs. Rebecca Cunningham is improving in health.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Cooper have moved to Bloomfield.

HUNTINGDON COUNCIL

Council met, all members present. Minutes of last meeting read and on motion adopted. Communication received from G. G. Thrasher, re Samuel Ross, which on motion was laid over and the Clerk was ordered to notify Samuel Ross to appear at next meeting of the Council.

On motion of A. B. Reid and Geo. Cooke, By-laws were introduced and passed through their several readings, appointing Henry Wallace, constable for the Township, and appointing Jas. Haggerty and B. Ketcheson, to do all necessary work re sale of Old Town Hall, signed, sealed and numbered 432 and 433 respectively. Moved by Noyes, seconded by Ketcheson, that as all persons owning dogs not tagged are liable to a fine, and they be instructed to obtain same from Clerk.

On motion of Ketcheson and Cooke, the following accounts were ordered paid: T. Eaton, lamps, \$1.90; Board of Health, \$21.00; R. McGhee re W. Ellis, \$8.00. Clerk paid Salary, \$70.00.

On motion of A. B. Reid and Noyes, Council adjourned till 10 a.m., June 8th, and Court of Revision at 10 o'clock p.m.

D. L. Fleming, Clerk.

STOCKDALE

The regular monthly meeting of the Ladies' Aid was held at the home of Mrs. (Rev.) R. M. Patterson.

Several of the ladies attended a quilting at Mrs. S. White's. Mrs. M. Twiddy has returned to her home after spending several weeks in Belleville.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Cox took dinner at Mr. A. E. Wood's on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Hubble took dinner with Mr. and Mrs. E. Hubble. Mr. and Mrs. Jas. L. Collier of Picton, spent Sunday in the village.

Sunday was quarterly meeting in the Methodist church here. No services were held in the evening. Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Wannamaker Mr. and Mrs. Davidson, Mr. F. El-Hott and Mr. F. Hall attended the moving pictures in Belleville on Sunday given under the auspices of the International Bible Student's Association.

Mrs. L. Sargent and Mr. and Mrs. B. Johnson spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. F. Sargent.

Several new members have been added to our choir here namely Mr. and Mrs. E. Hubble, Mr. and Mrs. B. Bryant and Mrs. C. Chase.

Mrs. E. Sanbourne has returned home after visiting her daughter, Mrs. Brown, of Peterboro.

DESERONTO

Harold P. Armitage, B.Sc., is home from Queen's University, Kingston. Mr. Thos. J. Warren has purchased the property on Main street occupied at present by Richard McVicker.

Mr. and Mrs. Darnell and Mr. Dingman arrived from Florida this week and are now at Glen Island for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Thompson motored to Kingston on Friday.

Oren Joyce, who has been with the Standard Bank at Kingston, has been moved to Bloomfield.

Douglas Howard is now with the Bank of Montreal at Temiskaming, Que. Douglas likes the north country.

Mr. Mitchell, of Toronto, came down to spend the week end with Mrs. Mitchell, who has been staying with Mrs. E. Green, during her illness. Mrs. Green's sister of Peterboro is also here.

THIRD LINE THURLOW.

This dry cool weather allows the farmers to work and seed the low land. Fruit trees are very full of bloom, promising a good crop. Rain is needed badly.

Mr. M. Faul is raising his barn this week.

Mrs. Samuel Nicholson and family of Sidney, visited her son and wife, Ezra Nicholson last Sunday.

Some of the farmers are sending their cream to the Belleville Creamery. Cheese and butter have taken a sudden drop in price.

WEDDING BELLS

FROST—NEWSON.

Mr. John Frost, Jr., and Miss Ida May Newson, both of this city, were quietly married by Adjutant Caven-der of the Salvation Army on Tuesday. The happy couple will reside in Belleville.

LAIRD—JENKINS

At St. George's Rectory, Trenton, on Saturday, April 16th, Miss Minnie May Jenkins, only daughter of Mr. Frederick Jenkins, of Cobourg, was united in marriage to Mr. Henry Laird, of Trenton. Rev. Canon Armstrong, of Trenton, tied the nuptial knot.

A "BLOSSOM" TEA.

The Sunday School parlor of John St. Presbyterian Church was a busy place yesterday afternoon, it being the annual blossom tea given by the Church Help Society of that church of which Miss Davis is the President. The tea room looked exceptionally pretty decorated with purple and white lilacs, the decorations being in charge of Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. McFee and Mrs. McArthur. The home-made cooking table over which Mrs. Hill, Mrs. J. W. Cooke and Mrs. Elvins presided displayed some very tempting articles.

Mrs. McGregor was in charge of the tea room, having ten assistants serving. Mrs. Stewart, Robertson and Mrs. Hugh Hall poured tea.

Despite the inclemency of the weather they had a good attendance.

2ND HEAVY BATTERY TO TRAIN IN COBOURG

Cobourg—General King, G.O.C., of Military District No. 3, accompanied by Col. Hodgins, General Staff Officer of the district, paid an official visit to Cobourg. He announced that the 2nd Cobourg Heavy Battery will go into camp under canvas at Horse Show Park from June 6 to 11, and that gun detachments will go to Petawawa for firing practice June 13 to 18. They will be under command of Major D. H. Burn. The 14th Field Battery, under Major E. MacNaughtan, will go into camp at Horse Show Park from June 13 to 18. A firing detachment will leave for Petawawa on June 22. The 4th Peterboro Field Battery will go into camp at Peterboro June 13 to 18. These three batteries form the 4th Brigade, C.F.A., under Lt.-Col. A. E. Hopper, M.C.

Big Demand For Summer Homes

Cobourg—Practically all of the summer houses in Cobourg have been taken for the summer, and the demand is more than the supply. Summer hotel managers report a goodly number of reservations and if the Arlington Hotel question can be settled before the season opens, the number of Americans here this year will be greater than ever.

Was Badly Squeezed.

Kingston—Mrs. Ephraim Robinson, Selby, met with a painful accident while alighting from a car at Selby church, she was squeezed between the car and the cement walk and badly injured. An ambulance was summoned and Mrs. Robinson was taken to Kingston hospital.

DEATH OF MISS FITZGERALD

A message reached the city today announcing the death of Miss Grace Fitzgerald, daughter of Mr. Dennis Fitzgerald, at Syracuse, N.Y. The remains will be brought here for interment.

Mentioned in Despatches

Brookville—Captain Cuyler M. MacDowell, of Halifax, N.S., son of Mrs. J. F. Richardson, Maitland, received a notification recently from Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, Minister of State for War, to the effect that he had been mentioned in despatches by Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig. He also received two oak leaves one to wear on his ribbon and a larger one for the ribbon of the Victoria Medal. Captain MacDowell during the war was awarded the Croix de Guerre of France.

MILLIONS OF 'EM

Today millions of fry have been passing up the Melra River. The species of the fish is not known to anglers, so small are the fry.

POINT ANNE MAN ACQUITTED.

James Thompson of Point Anne, who was charged by Inspector Napolin with keeping liquor for sale, was acquitted in Thursday afternoon's court by Magistrate Mason. The charges of having liquor in a prohibited place laid against Robert Stewart and Albert Laughlin were enlarged for a week.

Nature has equipped a man for happiness but he gets strenuous occasionally and slips a cog.

CAPITALIZING \$62,000

Statement Made by Railway President.

HE GIVES

U. S. Roads Expected To Pay Ton Mile

OTTAWA, May 19.

vice-president in of the Canadian informed the parties on national rail that the C. N. R. approximately \$62,000. The greatest care experts considered penditures. Certain first class chell gave details, said accurate record.

G. B. Nicholas the reason for the in operation or were not in con-

with the C. P. R. Hon. Dr. Reid, ways, believed a

derful asset in t ways and that th

tributable to the iffic and the was

was opposed to thier sums for ma

necessary money be taken from act

Vice-Pres

A. J. Mitchell railways earned 1

smiles as compared on the Canadian v

This difference v \$5,950,670, which

have earned addi mile rate had equ

United States. In the past net

nor the C.P.R. m handling the specil