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In the Path of Peace.

GENEVA, July 13.—The Roumanian bureau at Berne announces that the Serbian forces, which have been occupying the city of Temesvar, 72 miles northeast of Belgrade, are evacuating the place, taking with them everything of value, including 40 locomotives, 1,500 railroad cars, machinery from factories, animals and household articles. The bureau states that the population of the city is making an indignant protest against the action of the Serbians. The Roumanian government, according to the bureau, has declined another offer from Nikolai Lenine, the Bolshevik premier of Russia, for the arrangement of an alliance between Roumania and Russia.

PARIS, July 14.—According to an estimate of the prefect of police, 2,000,000 visitors from the suburbs and provinces joined with the 4,000,000 persons living in Paris in the victory celebration, which was decidedly unique in many respects. Many quaint provincial costumes of the countryfolk were seen in the throngs on the streets today.

BERLIN, July 14.—The Tageblatt says it learns that the Allied and Associated Powers will not ask Holland to give up former Emperor William for trial, but that they will request Germany to demand from Holland that he be delivered up. The same procedure, the newspaper adds, will be taken with regard to German statesmen who fled to neutral countries. It says 167 persons will be asked for, including leading generals, admirals, the commander of the raider Moewe, which sank numerous vessels on the high seas, the commander of the submarine U-53, which visited Newport, R. I., in October, 1916, and on leaving sank a number of vessels off the American coast, and Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, former imperial chancellor; Dr. Alfred Zimmerman, former foreign minister, and Dr. Carl Helfferich, former secretary to the interior, and Vice Chancellor.

VIENNA, July 15.—The allied and associated powers, according to the Vienna newspapers, will demand the extradition of Count Leopold von Berchtold and Count Czernin, both former Austro-Hungarian foreign ministers. This is for the purpose of ascertaining to what extent the prolongation of the war was due to their policies. Count von Berchtold was foreign minister when Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia in 1914. He resigned in 1915, and was succeeded by Baron Burian. Count Czernin followed Baron Burian in the ministry in December, 1916. Count von Berchtold was among the group of persons which the Vienna government, according to advices from that capital, expressed its intention of prosecuting as being responsible for the war. Count Czernin was arrested in April, 1919, while attempting

to cross the Swiss frontier, but was released on parole.

NEW YORK, July 15.—There is a certain element of danger that the attitude of the allies will lead to such close relations between Germany and Italy that the latter country will come to look upon the Teutons as their staunchest friends, in the opinion of Thomas Nelson Page, American ambassador, who has just returned from Rome. "I do not mean by this," Page said, "that there is a possibility of an alliance between the countries. I do not think there is. But Italy needs coal and raw materials of various sorts for her industries. Germany supplied a great part of them before the war and is making preparations to do it again. She will spend money developing Italian industries and will edge her way into favor." Page had many complimentary things to say of the Italian part in the war, which he declared is not appreciated. "They had two million casualties," he said. "Five hundred thousand men lost their lives."

LONDON, July 16.—The following communique dealing with operations on the Murmansk front, was issued by the war office: "On Tuesday, July 14, 500 Bolsheviks attacked our garrison at Tivdiya, 11 miles southwest of Kypapeselga, west of Lake Onega. They were beaten off after an engagement lasting one and one half hours and retreated southwards, burning bridges. The enemy suffered considerable loss. Our pursuing forces picked up 22 dead and many wounded. We suffered no casualties. Partisans to the west of Lake Onega attacked Bolsheviks who landed on the Shunga peninsula, killing many."

COBLENZ, July 16.—A republic has been proclaimed in Birkenfeld in the allied area of occupation. A provisional government was formed Monday, and complete separation from Oldenburg proclaimed.

PARIS, July 16.—Communist chiefs have announced that a soviet republic will be proclaimed in Vienna, July 21, dispatches from that city said today. It is feared bloodshed will accompany the proclamation, the reports said.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The peace treaty makes Japan so strong that the mikado will in time become an "Asiatic kaiser," challenging the whole world, Senator Sherman declared today in attacking the treaty in the senate. He denounced the action of the peace conference in giving Shantung to Japan as "the superlative treachery of modern times." Japan, he warned, will gradually absorb China and menace the world. In that day, he predicted, the United States may be forced to appeal for help to the Chinese people, in the dismemberment of whose empire he charged the government has been made a partner. "The United States has either been over-reached by more capable diplomats or the indifference of those recreant to their duty," said Sherman. "China was the

first to respond from the neutral nations to the call of our president against Germany. "China, trusting the United States, the allies and associated nations at the peace table, finds herself facing another step in the dismemberment of her country. She finds, too, that the United States joins with those who plunder her territory and rob her of her people. This is done when we are preaching to the world confidence in each other and universal peace based upon justice to all, the strong and the weak alike. "The perfidy of China's mistreatment so taints and poisons the professed altruism with which the league of nations was heralded to the world as to crown it the superlative treachery in the history of modern times. It is as plain as the noon-day sun that the Japanese government is autocratic and that it will add Chinese province upon province, concession upon concession, until an Asiatic kaiser armed with all the modern implements of scientific destruction in war will dominate the affairs of Asia and the Pacific ocean. Such a concentrated power is never at rest. In time it is as certain to rise up a potential world conqueror as that Macedonia in Alexander, or the French revolution in Napoleon."

LONDON, July 17.—The British admiralty has placed contracts for salvage of the German warships sunk by their crews in Scapa Flow, it was learned today. It was said that "satisfactory results" were expected.

PARIS, July 17.—Herr von Stark has been named by the German government as its commissioner in the administration of the occupied territory of the Rhenish province. Announcement of this appointment was made today in a communication from Baron von Lersner, head of the German delegation to the inter-allied council.

PARIS, July 17.—Bela Kun, head of the Hungarian Communist government has been ousted, according to despatches from reliable sources in Vienna received by the peace conference.

LONDON, July 17.—The German government is believed to be trying to establish trade relations with soviet Russia and a German mission has visited Russia, or is about to do so, Cecil Harmsworth, under-secretary, told the house of commons today.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 17.—Representatives of the military and government are conferring here today over the completion of arrangements regarding the transportation of 40,000 military dependents, who will arrive here in the course of the next few months. It was decided that if a wife came on the same transport with her husband, she might accompany him forward on the train. Otherwise, the dependent will be forwarded on the regular trains or specials.

PARIS, July 17.—The Hungarian red army was reported to be concentrating for an offensive against the Roumanians. Official advices received here stated that several divisions of infantry, a

number of batteries of light artillery and two batteries of howitzers had begun moving within the last few days. Three regiments, composed of workmen, refused to participate in the mobilization, but the movement otherwise was apparently going forward rapidly.

PARIS, July 17.—The Bulgarian delegation which is to receive the Allied terms will arrive in Paris July 25. The peace conference has been notified that it will comprise the following: Gen. Theodorff, foreign minister, president of the delegation; Dr. Sakaroff, minister of commerce, industry and labor; M. Ganefff, minister of justice; M. Spanbulisky, minister of public works; M. Saranoff, minister of finance. There will be thirty-five persons in the delegation.

PARIS, July 18.—Despatches reaching peace conference circles from Budapest indicate that general demoralization has struck Bela Kun's army, which is stragling back from the different fronts with utter lack of discipline. The breakdown in the spirit of the troops is attributed to discontinuation of the fighting against the Czechs and the Rumanians, in consequence of an armistice and to the hasty increase of the well-drilled loyal army of 60,000 to more than 125,000 men. Reports from the same sources received by peace delegates are to the effect that Bolshevism in Hungary is confined almost exclusively to Budapest. Peasants are said to be restraining shipments of food to the capital, which is rapidly causing a desperate state.

Foreign News

VALPARAISO, Chile.—Eighty-seven persons are known to have been drowned and the loss of life may have been much greater in a hurricane which swept this port on July 12th and 13th. Fourteen vessels of various sizes were sunk and about a hundred lighters and other small craft were destroyed. The property loss is estimated at \$200,000,000. Among the steamers lost were the Don Carlos, 1,114 net tonnage; Toro, 76 tons; tug Cordillerao, 167 tons; the old hulls Lima, of 2,390 tons; the Lontue and the Likata. The German steamer Saia was washed ashore and pounded to pieces—losing ten of its crew.

LONDON.—Mathias Erzberger, German minister of finance, expects to raise ninety million marks by levies on capital, precious stones and metals. Any sum over 20,000 marks will be regarded as "capital" for the purposes of taxation. The first payments are due in January. Persons taxed may remain in debt to the state for 30 years, during which time 5% will be charged towards paying off the war loan. Government stock will be accepted as payment. Writing in the "Demokratische Deutschland," Count von Bernstorff declared Germany should join the league of nations

and try to obtain revision of the peace treaty. Bernstorff advised the closest co-operation with the United States.

—The British airship N. S. - 11, which left Pulman on a 48-hour cruise is believed to have been struck by lightning and the crew of twelve lost. The N.S.-11 was engaged in mine-sweeping operations. Wreckage of the airship was washed ashore at Cromer.

—It is stated that the British government has begun the construction of the largest dirigible that has yet been undertaken in the world, one that will carry an equipment of six airplanes for its own protection against heavier than air craft.

—Sir Edward Carson's speech condemning the Dominion home rule scheme for Ireland and threatening in extremity to call out the Ulster volunteers, was mentioned in the Commons, but the Ulster leader is unrepentant and made another speech attacking his adversaries in the press. He is again subject to newspaper comment. The "Times" calls upon the government to do something for Ireland, says Carson has conferred a charter of unlawfulness upon others who dislike the present status of things. The "Daily-Express" says that Carson must know that Great Britain does not dream of inflicting injustice on Ulster. It is perilous in these times to talk of revolt and it is amazing such talk should come from Sir Edward Carson, the paper concludes. The "Manchester Guardian" punished under the Defence of the Realm act. It is obvious, it says, that what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander and if this kind of incendiarism is permitted on one side, it cannot be punished on the other.

DUBLIN, Ire.—All grades of officials of the city corporation have signed a memorial to the Lord Mayor of Dublin, asking him not to recognize July 19th, peace day, as a holiday on the ground that a "state of war exists between the British government and the Irish people and the latter do not desire to participate in the peace celebration."

PARIS.—On July 13th Marshal Foch was given a laurel wreath of gold by the inhabitants of the department of Seine et Oise. Pres. Poincaré, speaking at the ceremony, held in the palace of Versailles, eulogized Marshal Foch for his deeds during the war.

BERLIN.—Eighteen million marks gold, which the German government owed Switzerland, the payment of which had been stopped temporarily by the allies, was taken to Switzerland as ordinary freight. The shipment was accompanied by two officials of the Reichsbank disguised as railway employees.

—All Pomerania is excited over the proclamation of martial law there, and the order prohibiting workmen from striking. The workmen insist that martial law be abol-

ished; that prisoners arrested during the present strike be released and that recognition be extended to workmen's councils. The gas and water plants at Stettin, capital of Pomerania, have been shut down and every street car in the city has been stopped.

VIENNA.—The Hungarian Communists are employing unusual means to outwit the blockade of Hungary. In order to smuggle money out of Hungary with which to buy contraband, the Communists are reported to be using airplanes and automobiles. Smuggling it is said, has developed into a fine art along the Austrian-Hungarian border.

SWITZERLAND.—The Dutch government has sent to Switzerland a formal recognition of Switzerland's right to navigate the Rhine, with all the privileges attending such navigation.

ROME.—Strike disorders occurred in various places in Italy last week. At Lucera, eight persons were killed and thirty wounded. Near Genoa two anarchists were killed in a fight with Carabinieri.

That Unjust Naturalization Law

The Government has passed a new naturalization law. It is now impossible for a German or Austrian born man to get his citizenship papers until ten years after the proclamation of peace, even if such a man has lived in Canada for 50 or 60 years. And this injustice is done after the war is over. People who, a few short years ago, were praised as being among the best in Canada—industrious, thrifty and honest—are now not considered fit to be citizens of this country.

Strong protests were made by some Liberal members. Sir Robt. Borden admitted that the law was unfair, but said we had to do it because England wanted it so.

Later, Borden promised that he would appeal to the British Government to make a change so that the injustice could be undone. Isn't it about time that a Canadian Government made laws for Canadians in accordance with our own needs and the rights of our own people? Here we have a Government that deliberately does a wrong and says it will try to make it right later. Prevention is better than cure. It will be a great deal harder to change this unjust law than it would have been to have passed a fair law in the first place.

The only remedy, in my opinion is to change the law makers. A new Government's first job would be to repeal a large number of bad measures passed during the last few years, including The War Time Elections Act, The Immigration Act and many others.

—Le Rue in "Ontario Journal."

KIMBALL, W. Va. — 12 men were killed and a score injured in a gas explosion at the mine of the Tazwell Creek Coal company here on July 18th.