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KITCHENER, ONTARIO WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1919.

PROBS.
THURSDAY: Easterly winds, fair
and warmer.

12 PAGES, PRICE TWO CENTS

FORTY-FIRST YEAR

SUMMARY OF PEACETERMS GIVEN

Summary of Peace Terms

Which Were Today Presented to the German
Delegates.

A NUMBER OF MAIN FEAT- URES

PARIS, May 7. (Canadian Press, Ltd.)—The treaty of Peace between twenty-seven Allied and Associated powers on the one hand and Germany on the other was handed to the German plenipotentiaries at Versailles today.

It is the longest treaty ever drawn. It totals about eighty thousand words, divided into fifteen main sections and represents the combined product of over thousand experts, working continually, since January 1918. The treaty is printed in parallel pages of English and French. It does not deal with questions affecting Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey, except insofar as it is binding on Germany to accept any agreement reached with its former allies.

Following the preamble and disposition of powers, comes the covenant of the League of Nations, as the first section of the treaty. Following sections deal with the frontiers of Germany in Europe; European political classes; naval, military and air forces; prisoners of war and military graves; responsibilities for the war; reparations; for damages, and financial terms; economic terms; aeronautical section; ports, waterways and railways; labor; covenant section on guarantees and final clauses.

THE TERMS IMPOSED
Germany, by the terms of the treaty, restores Alsace-Lorraine to France; temporarily accepts the internationalization of the Saar Basin, and of Danzig permanently.

She agrees to territorial changes towards Belgium and Denmark and in East Prussia cedes most of Upper Silesia to Poland.

And renounces all territorial and political rights outside of Europe, as to her own or her allies' territories; especially to Morocco, Egypt, Siam, Liberia and Shantung.

The total independence of German-Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland also recognized.

Her army is reduced to one hundred thousand men; conscription in her territories is abolished; all forts fifty kilometers east of the Rhine are to be razed; and all importations and exportations and nearly all production of war materials is stopped.

Until reparation is made the allied occupation of parts of Germany will be continued but a reduction made at the end of each year period Germany fulfils her obligations. Any violation of the conditions as to the zone fifty kilometers east of the Rhine, will be regarded as an act of war.

The German navy is reduced to six battleships, six light cruisers, and twelve torpedo boats, without submarines. The personnel of not over fifteen thousand sailors is permitted.

THOSE WHO ARE INCLUDED AS ALLIED POWERS.

The preamble names as the parties of the one part, the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan who are described as the five allied and associated powers and Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Italy, Japan, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Siam, Czechoslovakia, Uruguay and who are with the five above, described as allied and associated powers. And on the other part Germany.

EXPLANATIONS OF TERMS.

Germany under the treaty accepts full responsibility for all damages caused the allied and associated governments and her plenipotentiaries agree specifically to reimburse all civilian damages, beginning with initial payment of \$200,000,000 francs (\$4,000,000,000). Germany is also to pay shipping damages, on a ton-for-ton basis and by the cession of a large part of her merchant coasting and river fleets. She must devote her economic resources to the rebuilding of the devastated regions.

Must demolish Heligoland, open the Kiel canal to all nations and surrender fourteen submarine cables.

She also must agree to return to the 1914 most-favored-nation tariffs, without discrimination. Will allow the allied nations freedom of transit through her territories and agree to accept highly detailed provisions, as to pre-war debts, the internationalization of roads and rivers and other economic and financial clauses.

Also she will be required to agree to the trial of former Kaiser by an international high court. Willman is to be asked to extradite Wilhelm. Germany being responsible for delivering him.

The League of Nations is accepted by the allies as operative and by Ger-

many in principle but without membership. Similarly, the International Labor body is brought into being, with a permanent office and annual convention. Among those provisions to carry out, the Peace Treaty are repatriation, military, naval, air financial and economic commissions and an international high court and military tribunals to fix responsibilities; and a series of bodies for the control of international rivers.

Details of the disposition of the German fleet, cables and former German colonies, are left for solution between the allied and associated powers.

Other problems, such as laws of the air, opium, arms and the liquor traffic are either agreed to in detail or set for early international action.

From the coming into force of the present treaty, the state of war will terminate. From the moment and subject to provisions of this treaty official relations with Germany and with each of the Allied States. The Covenant of the League of Nations constitutes section one of the treaty which places upon the league many specific in addition to its general duties. It is a question Germany at any time for violation of the neutralized zone, east of the Rhine. It will work out mandatory system to be applied to former German colonies and decide certain of the financial and economic problems. An international conference on labor is to be held in October under its direction and another on International control of ports, waterways and railways, is foreshadowed. Members of the league will be the signatories of the covenant and other states invited to accede who must lodge declaration of accession without reservation within two months.

Section two deals with the constitution of the League of Nations and the validity of treaties concluded after the institution of the league. The Assembly may from time to time, advise members to reconsider treaties which have become inapplicable or involve danger.

The treaty states that Germany must cede to France, Alsace-Lorraine, 5,600 square miles and to Belgium, two small districts between Luxembourg and Holland totalling 989 square miles. She also cedes to Poland the southeastern strip of Silesia beyond and including Oppeln, most of Posen and West Prussia, 27,686 square miles. She loses sovereignty over the northernmost tip of East Prussia and the internationalized areas about Danzig, 727 square miles, and the basin of the Saar, 788 square miles, between the western border of Rhenish Palatinate and Bavaria and the southeast corner of Luxembourg. South eastern third of East Prussia and the area between East Prussia and the Vistula is to have its nationality determined by popular vote as to be the case in part of Schleswig.

**MILITARY HONORS
ARE NECESSARY**

ESSENTIAL TO MAINTAIN EFFICIENCY, SAYS GEN. GRIESBACH

(Special To The Record)
TORONTO, May 7.—Brigadier General W. A. Griesbach, officer commanding the first Brigade told the Common's committee on titles of the awarding of military decorations at its meeting today. "The system," he said, "of granting honors and awards in military organizations is highly considered by those who surround him. In military organization there are graded ranks and graded pay. All men do their best; some have a greater opportunity of rendering service than others. Some seize the opportunity and do well. The custom in all armies is to award those who do well."

The general described how the character of the award of the V.C. had changed. In former wars it was given for some such act as carrying off a wounded man under savage fire. Now it is awarded for doing something useful in fighting of an offensive character at the front of the enemy and at the same time displaying courage of a very high character.

He then touched briefly on the other decorations, D.S.O., M.C., D.C.M., and M.M. and the method of awarding each. The meritorious service medal, he explained, was given to men who gave valuable service who seldom were in a position to perform acts of courage.

General Griesbach told of the system of recommending men for decorations. At the end of a battle the two privates could report to their company commander that they had seen a certain man do a certain thing. "It requires as much proof," he remarked, "of courage to win the V.C. as to hang a man." At the end of a battle the battalion commander considered the statements submitted, sifting them, and proposed them in the light of seniority such as "this is my best act." "This is my second best act," and so on. He had known a recommendation for a V.C. come back from the higher authorities again and again so that discrepancies might be cleared up.

**ITALY WILL HAVE
MANDATORY POWER**

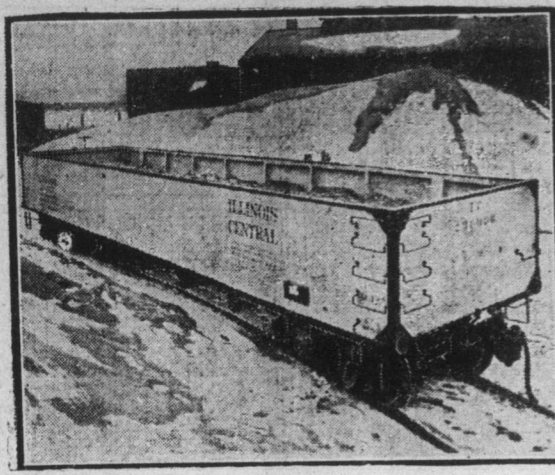
**Premier Orlando Accepts
Proposals of Allies.**

PARIS, May 7.—Vittorio Orlando, Italian Premier, and Baron Sonnino, arrived in Paris from Rome this morning. The Premier resumed his seat in the council of Four. As a basis of resuming participation in the peace negotiations, Premier Orlando accepted the proposal that Italy administer Fiume as mandatory of the league of nations, until 1923, after which Fiume will revert to Italian sovereignty. Elio De Paris says it has learned that Great Britain, France and the United States have concluded an agreement giving supplementary guarantees for France and security for Peace treaty. It adds that the heads of countries involved will draft this additional pact today. It will not be secret. German delegates to the peace congress declare they will sign the treaty but that Germany will not pay indemnity. In discussion of the peace terms German officials always draw a distinction between reparation and indemnity, construing the latter in effect as punitive damages.

NEXT SATURDAY EVENING
On Saturday next, the American directors of the Four-Wheel-Drive Truck Co., of Clintonville, Wisconsin, will visit this city, in connection with the proposal to establish a branch factory here.

The business men of this community will tender them a banquet, on Saturday evening, at 7:30 o'clock at the Walpole houses. This to be a matter of extending them the Glad Hand and conveying a hearty welcome.

In order to make it a representative gathering, admission will be by ticket,



FREIGHT CAR BUILT OF CONCRETE. The Illinois Central Railroad has the first freight car built of reinforced concrete. It is intended for use in the coal service. The car tested for a capacity of 100,000 pounds is comparatively light. The floor is 24 inches thick.

***** FIRST CANADIAN VOLUNTEER FOR SIBERIA HOMEWARD BOUND

Pte. Malcolm F. Green, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Green, city, is returning home on the Mount Eagle. The ship will dock in a few days. Pte. Green was the first Canadian to volunteer for Siberia. He offered his service after he had resumed civilian activity. Previous to this he had been in England two years, not being able to go to France owing to injuries received. His friends will be glad to welcome him back.

which may be had of the Committee at \$2.50 per plate.

It is hoped to get 150 business men seated at the banquet table and to cause the visitors to feel that in coming here they will be locating in the best city in Canada.

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***** WIRE NEWS IN BRIEF From Many Quarters

BUCKINGHAM PALACE KNOWS NOTHING OF IT.
LONDON, May 7.—We know absolutely nothing about it," was the only response at Buckingham Palace today to inquiries for the verification of the story reporting the engagement of Princess Mary to the Earl of Dalkeith.

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS STAND ENDORSED.
TORONTO, May 7.—The executive of the Grand Army of Canada last night went on record as endorsing "The just demands of the painters and decorators of Toronto who are now on strike."

The Grand Army of Canada is also, according to Secretary W. J. Carmichael, behind the demand in case of striking butcher workers of the city for an eight hour day.

DEVONSHIRE MAY RETIRE.
LONDON, May 7.—It is understood that the Duke of Devonshire will shortly retire as Governor General of Canada, says the Mail. Papers say that the office will be offered to the Earl of Athlone, brother of Queen Mary.

SECURITY FOR FRANCE.
PARIS, May 7.—In addition to securities afforded in the treaty of peace the president of the United States has pledged himself to promise the United States senate and the premier of Great Britain has pledged himself to propose to the British parliament an engagement subject to the approval of the council of the league of nations to come immediately to the assistance of France in case of unprovoked attack by Germany.

FORMER AMBASSADOR SHOT.
LONDON, May 7.—When Polish forces captured Vilna recently they seized and shot Adolph Joffe, former Russian Bolshevik Ambassador at Berlin, according to Polish newspapers.

BOTH PREFIX AND AFFIX MUST GO

SPECIAL COMMITTEE IS OPPOSED TO ALL TITLES. SEVEN-TEENTH MOTIONS REPEATED.

OTTAWA, May 7.—So far as the special committee of the Commons on titles is concerned all titles both prefixed and a fix must go. Hereditary titles and lordships were dispensed of at previous meetings of the committee. This morning C.D.'s, C.M.G.'s, O.B.E.'s and other minor distinctions were dealt with.

Mr. Herbert Ames and W. F. Cockshut constituted the minority. Dr. Clarke declining to vote on the ground that he did not understand the resolution. Mr. Lemieux' motion in full was as follows: "That in the opinion of this committee the conferring of other honors and distinctions of the lower ranks of various orders on Canadians domiciled in Canada, should be discontinued."

Dr. Clarke in the course of the discussion moved a resolution providing that if the parliament of Canada decided it expedient to abolish titles should also be taken to abolish the title of honorable or Right honorable worn by Canadians. Mr. Cockshut seconded the motion declaring that this type of titles was the most objectionable of all titles. The resolution was lost by a vote of 6 to 2. Hon. W. S. Fielding and Hon. Rodolph Lemieux and Sir Herbert Ames declined to vote as being interested parties.

The question of foreign orders and titles then came up. Mr. W. F. Cockshut moved that inasmuch as all titles and distinctions conferred by H. M. the King had been abolished by the committee all times and orders from foreign governments should be disallowed. The ability of Canada to stop such titles was questioned and Mr. Thomson of Qu'Appelle moved an amendment that Canadians should be discouraged from accepting orders or titles from foreign governments. Mr. Sinclair declared that the reference of the committee did not include foreign decorations. The motion was lost. A committee composed of the Chairman, Messrs. McMaster, Fielding, Whidden and Cockshut was appointed to draft a report for parliament.

CONGRESS SITS MAY 19.
WASHINGTON, May 7.—President Wilson issued a call by cable today for a special session of Congress to meet May 19.

S.S. BALTIC BRINGS BIG GROUP HOME

(Special To The Record).
HALIFAX, May 7.—At eight o'clock today, 45 officers and 700 other ranks of the Fifteenth Battalion disembarked here from the steamer Baltic and shortly afterwards departed for Toronto on two special trains. They are due to reach the Queen City on Friday afternoon.

The Baltic had on board a total of 121 officers and 2,255 other ranks, of whom 66 officers and 1,352 N.C.O.'s and men were for the Toronto area. Included in the latter, in addition to the members of the 15th Battalion were: first divisional train, 5 officers and 229 men; first divisional ammunition column and a detachment of the 48th Howitzer battery, 15 officers and 230 men.

The 15th battalion was in command of Lieut.-Colonel C. E. Bent, C.M.G., D.S.O., with Major J. G. Ryan, D.S.O., M.C., second in command.

The officers and men of the Fifteenth Battalion left on two special trains at ten and ten thirty o'clock this morning respectively. The first bore twenty-four officers and three hundred and ninety-three other ranks, and the second carried twenty-two officers and three hundred and fifty-nine N.C.O.'s and men.

Friends Glad To See Him Back.

Sergeant Jack Heberle, who has been overseas since the outbreak of the war, arrived in the city, today, from the front. Heberle, Jack was given a warm handshake by all acquaintances who are delighted to have him back once more.

Sergeant Heberle is one of those men who went through the thickest of the fighting at the front line to come through unscathed. Somme (1917) Vimy (1918) Hill 70, Passchendaele, the big scrap in the spring of 1919 (Picardy) Valenciennes and so forth, all were passed through by him. After the capitulation of the enemy he was with the Canadian forces that were in Germany. He was stationed at Bonn. He left France on March 8th, 1918 and arrived in Canada two weeks ago. During the last few days he has been visiting in Midland.

Jack enlisted on Sept. 15th, 1915, with the 71st, went overseas on November 20th, and to France on July 16th, 1916. His good service and faithfulness characteristic of him in quiet civilian life stood out in the army. A corporalship was awarded him and finally he was promoted to sergeant.

Speaking about the experiences he said that while there were many exciting moments and narrow escapes the life at the front was an experience worth while. Regarding Germany he said the occupation of the territory was peaceful and the troops were not molested by the citizens. Cologne was passed through; the allied troops just arrived there in time; a riot by the German soldiers had been developing. Jack does not as yet know where he will pitch his camp now that he is back. His friends here have only one wish. That is that he will decide on the city where he will reside.

This morning he called on the Record where he was employed at the time he enlisted.

**DO NOT AGREE
WITH SECRETARY**

300 VETERANS DISAPPROVE OF MR. TURLEY'S STAND.

TORONTO, May 7.—Three hundred disabled veterans, all of them taking vocational training course at the Central Technical School, met last night and in no mincing terms condemned W. E. Turley, provincial secretary of the G.W.V.A., for his outspoken opposition to the proposal that the Government should be asked to grant a further war gratuity of \$2,000 to all soldiers who reached France. It was asserted that the presence of Mr. Turley and four or five others of the G.W.V.A. Executive was the reason for fully 50 per cent of the returned men not joining that body. The majority of men at the meeting were G.W.V.A. members. The speakers censured Mr. Turley for attempting to speak for all returned men. The \$2,000 gratuity movement had begun in the west and Ontario. The great recruiting province was looked to for support. There had been objection to the cost of such a gratuity but it would be only a small part of indemnity that Canada was due to get, urged some of the speakers.

**NO OFFER MADE
OF PORTFOLIO**

MACBRIDE, BANCROFT AND STEVENSON MENTIONED

TORONTO, May 7.—Premier Hearst made no statement this morning with regard to reports that Mayor MacBride of Brantford, Fred Bancroft, and R. L. Stevenson had been offered position of provincial Minister of Labor in turn and that former had declined to accept office. Fairly authoritative intimation was given from another source, however, to the effect that statement was without foundation and that none of three men mentioned had been seriously considered as prospective cabinet ministers. Announcement was made by the Department of Education this morning of the appointment of W. H. Blackwood, at present Director of Physics at the Toronto Technical School, as professor of physics at the Guelph agricultural college in place of W. H. Day, who retired a short time ago. Mr. Blackwood was born in Wellington Co. and graduated from Toronto University with the degree of B.A.S. some ten years ago. He joined the staff of the technical school and for four years has been director of the physics department. His appointment at the agricultural college takes effect on July 1.

**MANITOBA COW
GAVE BIRTH
TO 5 CALVES**

A NEW CANADIAN RECORD.
(Special To The Record).
BENITO, Man.—A cow belonging to C. Hall, a farmer here, gave birth to five fully developed calves last night, in a pasture field. The calves died from cold being before discovered. The weight of the calves was over 200 pounds.

**UNEMPLOYMENT IS
AT BOTTOM
OF UNREST**

**Union Men Generally
Opposed to the O-B-U.**

VANCOUVER HAS 10,000 OUT OF WORK.
(Special To The Record).
EDMONTON, Alta., May 7. (By Main Johnston)—At the end of the Industrial Relations Commission's visit in Alberta, it is apparent that as labor affairs are, they are more normal than in British Columbia. Unemployment, which is an obviously prime cause for discontent, is perceptibly less, declining from ten thousand in Vancouver to one thousand in Calgary and only about seven hundred in Edmonton.

There have also been more moderate statements made before the commission than at the coast, where owing to a complexity of causes, the situation is undoubtedly serious.

While noting this improvement in the fact that there is much discontent here too. Some of it and some of the antagonism between employers and organized labor have made their appearance directly before the commission, but most of the disturbance centers in agitation for the "one big union," and this most prolific cause of dispute arose only in a showy way before the board. An observer, however, could not but recognize currents of excitement.

At Calgary, John Bruce and Tom Moore met with a hostile reception at their own labor meeting. The miners in particular are seething with zeal for O.B.U. and in a month they are to be supported by large groups of carpenters, joiners and machinists. A number of delegates from the best trades to the Edmonton Trades and Labor Council, have just been unseated for their advocacy of a new form of industrial organization and an inter-union feud is in progress. "There are going to give us a hard fight," was opinion of one of the orthodox trade unionists. A practical and immediate point of contention is the custody of the funds of those unions joining the O.B.U. as at Vancouver.

**PROVINCIAL HOUSING
Scheme**

Mr. J. A. Ellis, Director of the Municipal Department of the City of Toronto, will address a public meeting on Wednesday evening, May 7th, in the Council Chamber at 8 o'clock, and explain the provisions of the Housing Act and its operation when adopted by a municipality.

All citizens interested in securing better housing accommodation should attend.

D. GROSS, Jr., Mayor.

STEWART SCOTT MAKES IMPORTANT STATEMENT.

(Special To The Record).
OTTAWA, May 7.—During the debate in the house of commons yesterday on the railway bill, F. S. Scott, member for South Waterloo, declared:

"The country can't be half public-ownership and half private-ownership. In the years to come there will be a conflict. Parliament won't in the end give a square deal to the private-owned company."

Make the two systems into one, great, state-owned system. Acquire the C.P.R. and you will get the finest board of railway administrators in the world."

ter of Labor in turn and that former had declined to accept office. Fairly authoritative intimation was given from another source, however, to the effect that statement was without foundation and that none of three men mentioned had been seriously considered as prospective cabinet ministers. Announcement was made by the Department of Education this morning of the appointment of W. H. Blackwood, at present Director of Physics at the Toronto Technical School, as professor of physics at the Guelph agricultural college in place of W. H. Day, who retired a short time ago. Mr. Blackwood was born in Wellington Co. and graduated from Toronto University with the degree of B.A.S. some ten years ago. He joined the staff of the technical school and for four years has been director of the physics department. His appointment at the agricultural college takes effect on July 1.

**3 CONCILIATORS
BEEN NAMED**

IN THE HULL RAILWAY DISPUTE.
(Special To The Record).
OTTAWA, May 7.—The Minister of Labor has appointed D'Arcy Scott, of Ottawa, a former member of the Board of Railway Commissioners, as the third member of the Conciliators board, to arbitrate the differences between the Hull Electric Railway and its employees.

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FROZEN NORTH WILL PROVIDE TO CANADA

Milk, Meat and Wool.

**EXPLORER STEFANSON TELLS
CANADIAN PARLIAMENT OF
POSSIBILITIES OF ARCTIC
REGIONS.**

OTTAWA, Ont., May 7.—A plan for converting the Arctic and sub-Arctic regions of Canada into a great wool, milk and meat-producing area was presented to the Canadian Senate and House of Commons by Vilhjalmur Stefansson, Norwegian explorer of the Canadian Arctic.

Mr. Stefansson's ideas were recently placed before Arthur Meighen, minister of the interior, whose department administers the natural resources of the north, and it was thought advisable to have the explorer address Parliament. His project involves introducing large herds of reindeer, and domesticating animals and developing great herds of musk ox. Both animals would furnish milk and meat supplies, and the musk ox would afford also a wool supply.

The Canadian north, Mr. Stefansson said, could be utilized to help solve present and future food shortages, and development of his project would expedite opening of mineral and other resources of the north. He estimated there were from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 square miles of land available for grazing in a climate too severe for cattle, but where reindeer and musk ox could exist the year round.

"About 20 years ago," Mr. Stefansson continued, "the American government introduced 1,280 reindeer into Arctic Alaska. From the point of view of the government, this was a sort of charity, for the sole aim was to give a possibility of economic independence to the Eskimo. The prevailing opinion was that even this object would not be attained, and few of those who expected the enterprise to succeed even dreamed of its present magnitude or the meaning it would have for Alaska today or for the world tomorrow."

In due time, Mr. Stefansson said, Arctic Alaska will support more than 7,000,000 reindeer, producing as much meat yearly as 14,000,000 sheep, or