

# GERMANY STANDS FIRM FOR FOURTEEN POINTS

## Cabinet Announces Refusal to Sign Terms Offered—Calls On United States to Enforce Its View.

Berlin Cable—"Germany declines to sign the peace terms laid before it, because they spell the economic destruction, political dishonor, and moral degradation of the entire German nation, not only for the present, but also for still unborn generations," was a statement authorized by the Cabinet this morning through the Associated Press.

"That these consequences must logically follow acceptance of the peace conditions the American press itself has recognized without question," the statement continues. "Toward them Germany took the standpoint that acceptance of such conditions could not be demanded, and that the Entente was unjustified in imposing such demands.

"Germany has not only a moral right to compliance with the general promises made it, but a firmly grounded, definite, clearly-defined claim, according to the basic rules of international law, on all the Entente powers, and especially on the United States. A specific recognition of the right of Germany and of the German peoples to a peace of right, justice and reconciliation, instead of the paragraphed song of hate which was written at Versailles, is contained in the note of the American Secretary of State Lansing of Nov. 9, 1918.

"In the Secretary of State notified the Swiss Minister in Washington unconditionally that the established basis of President Wilson's 14 points should be authoritative for the peace conditions. Secretary Lansing announced further that the Entente Government, after careful consideration, were also prepared to recognize the conditions set up by President Wilson as the basis for the conclusion of peace.

"The declaration of rights emanating from these specific declarations of all the Entente Powers and the United States constitutes Germany's sole asset in the general moral breakdown of all international politics which has found unsurpassable expression in the Versailles terms.

"Germany answers them with its clearly juristic rights in international law. Toward the politico-moral bankruptcy of Versailles the German nation stands as a creditor with undeniable rights, and it is not in a position to yield on this chief point. Germany concluded peace on the basis of President Wilson's fourteen points, which all America had made its own, and all America, every individual, is responsible for the fulfillment of its claims.

"It is not the German people's business to indicate how its rights shall be realized by the fourteen points, or especially by the note of Secretary Lansing. That, rather, is the task of those who constructed the fourteen points and brought them to acceptance, thereby inducing Germany to lay down her weapons. We do not believe that President Wilson, Secretary Lansing and the American people can take other than this German standpoint if they do not wish to do that which President Wilson, in his message of Dec. 4, 1917, condemned categorically when he said: 'We would dishonor our own cause if we treated Germany other than in a non-partisan manner, and did not insist upon justice towards all, no matter how the war ended. We demand nothing which we are not ready ourselves to admit.'

"And the German people demand nothing more than that which President Wilson announced in his declaration. We demand nothing more than that Americans place the fourteen points opposite the peace terms. We do not believe that anyone in the United States will then have the courage to claim that there can be found in the peace conditions one single trace left of President Wilson's programme.

"And there begins America's definite duty to step in. America either must put its fourteen points through or it must declare that it is unable to do so, or that it does not want to do so, so that in no case may the world be led to believe that America desires to have the peace conditions count as President Wilson's fourteen points.

"That is our demand, to which we cling, and we cannot imagine what argument from the American side would be effective against it."

**The Poor Man's Friend.**—Put up in small bottles that are easily portable and sold for a very small sum, Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil possesses more power in concentrated form than one hundred times the quantity of many unguents. Its cheapness and the varied uses to which it can be put make it the poor man's friend. No dealer's stock is complete without it.



**FILLING A BIG MOUTH**  
The Victory Gardener is doing a big part in helping to feed a hungry world, says the Canadian Trade Commission and the National War Garden Commission of Washington.

immense burden of taxation and return to the ranks of useful production millions of men formerly in the army who have been entirely withdrawn from industrial or agricultural activity.

The reply also makes an emphatic rejoinder to the German complaint that the loss of the German merchant marine will throw out of work thousands of German merchant seamen. The allies' answer is that the destruction of merchant ships, chiefly by German submarines, has had the unfortunate effect of limiting the opportunities for work of seamen throughout the world, the allied powers being the greatest sufferers. It adds that there clearly is no reason why Germany should be exempted from its share of the economic disadvantage growing out of this destruction of merchant ships.

The reply on the economic objections is regarded as one of the best documents in the exchange of notes.

**The Beauty of a Clear Skin.**—The condition of the liver regulates the condition of the blood. A disordered liver causes impurities in the blood and these show themselves in blemishes on the skin. Farmelee's Vegetable Pills in acting upon the liver act upon the blood and a clear, healthy skin will follow intelligent use of this standard medicine. Ladies who will fully appreciate this prime quality of these pills, can use them with the certainty that the effect will be most gratifying.

### AID FOR RUSSIA.

#### Kerensky and Followers Appeal to Democracies.

Paris Cable — A. F. Kerensky, former Premier of Russia, and seven other members of the Russian Constituent Assembly, and members of the Parisian union for the regeneration of Russia, have issued an appeal to the democracies of the world for prompt action with a view to helping Russia out of her present chaotic condition. It proposes the organization of a mission, composed of delegates from all the powers, and including representatives of organized labor, which will go to Russia and explain to the people and the different Russian Governments the democratic aims they are pursuing.

"It should be stated categorically that the different Governments repudiate the idea of any intervention likely to infringe upon the sovereign rights of Russia."

### PORKER HAD EXTRA HAMS.

Bellefonte Dispatch.—A brood sow belonging to Mr. John Flynn, of Marmor, recently gave to birth to a pig which is a great curiosity. The head and front quarters are quite normal, but it has four hindquarters and legs fully developed and two tails, the back part of the body being that of two pigs. They were joined together about the loins. It lived for about fifteen hours after it was born. Mr. Flynn sent the body to a taxidermist to have it mounted.

Peevish, pale, restless, and sickly children owe their condition to worms. Mother Graves' Worm Expeller will relieve them and restore health.

### TURK MAY HOLD HIS CAPITAL

#### Danger of a Holy War Influences Big Four.

#### Partition of Country a Hard Problem.

Paris Cable — The English delegates are urging that the sultan be allowed to remain in Constantinople and are anxious that the United States accept the position as mandatory of that city, as well as Armenia.

The danger of a Holy war is influencing the council, which has been advised that radical changes are inadvisable without more foreign troops at strategic points to steady the situation.

The Inter-Allied Commission, designated to investigate the Asia Minor situation is still in Paris.

The Council of Four is finding the partition of Turkey a difficult problem. While an agreement has been reached, it apparently will be necessary to make revisions, which are now under consideration.

The terms of the agreement have never been announced officially, but it has been contemplated that the Sultan shall be expelled from Constantinople to Bursa, in Asia-Minor, thus eliminating Turkish influence and the head of Islamism from Europe.

Turkish resistance to the landing of the Greeks at Smyrna last week and Mohammedan protests in Afghanistan, India and Egypt, doubtless induced the British Government to seek a revision of the agreement.

Premier Orlando, of Italy, is sickly ill and was not present at either the morning or afternoon sessions of the Council to-day. He was represented at the afternoon gathering by Baron Sonnino, the Italian Foreign Minister.

The latest note from the German delegation was considered to-day and an answer to an earlier note regarding reparations was prepared for delivery.

It has become evident that there will be a slight delay in the present attention of the Austrian peace treaty. It is probable that it will not be ready before next week.

Miller's Worm Powders are par excellence the medicine for children who are found suffering from the ravages of worms. They immediately alter the stomachic conditions under which the worms subsist and drive them from the system, and, at the same time, they are tonics in their effect upon the digestive organs, restoring them to healthful operation and ensuring immunity from further disorders from such a cause.

# FUTURE PROSPECTS FOR THE BEEF INDUSTRY

## Prices Promise to Remain High for Some Time to Come—It Pays to Market Steers at an Early Age—B. J. M. Waterman, B.S.A.

Never before have cattle prices, as well as many other meat products, reached so high a level as at the present time, and assuredly there is no room for doubt but that feeding will, at present, pay any cattleman who is finishing stock for the market. Greater profits than were possible last year are within reach now, because meat products are as high as ever in price, and grain prices for such as barley, etc., are much lower than they were during the war. However, such high prices are not permanent and cannot be counted on for a very great length of time. It will be well for each one to lay his plans accordingly.

The countries of Europe which were engaged in the war are dependent on this country for many articles of diet, but once they get a crop off their own land, they will not feel the need so greatly, consequently the demands made on agriculture here will not be so great. This will result in a lowering in foodstuff prices, and live stock prices also, because it seems to hold true that the price of meats depends almost as much on whether there is a shortage or surplus of cereals, as on whether it is an actual shortage of meat products themselves.

It is one thing, however, to say that prices for meats will decline, and another to predict when that situation will occur. One thing is certain, they will not come down until feeds first drop in price, and these cannot drop to normal until European and other countries which are short have had another harvest of their own. Until then, countries with good crops such as ours, will have to supply them. From this it would seem that prices will likely continue strong through the summer and to the end of the year. After that prices are uncertain and will depend on future conditions and developments.

The demands of the market of today require a different size of animal than was in favor a number of years ago. In those days, both here as well as in England, the heavy stuff was in favor and farmers fed to that end. In some cases, animals were four years old before they had attained the required finish. To accomplish such required too much expenditure of labor and feed than would be profitable at present. Feeders know this by experience, and they are gradually turning the younger stuff off at between two and three years of age. The reason for this is not only because it makes easier feeding, but because the market demands that weight of animal before the heavier stuff, and this is the case in England, as well as in our home market.

The man who produces beef, makes much more by producing two-year-old beef than three and four-year-old, and he has learned this by experience in feeding operations. Mr. John Gardhouse, one of our prominent beef cattle breeders, laid stress on this point when speaking some time ago at special farmers' meetings at Chatham. He said, that "if bred right and fed right, an animal should be ready for the block at two years of

age." This, however, would be impossible when the feeder picks up calves of different grades of breeding, through the country, with the intention of feeding them for beef, as the general run of animals are not well enough bred to develop into beef at such an early age. It takes an animal of good breeding to do it, and the only way to accomplish this and be sure of your product, is to breed it yourself, and feed it from the time it takes the first drop of milk. Some may say that it can't be done, and that the animal will be no larger than baby-beef, but it is being done by good cattlemen, who find that such is the best method to follow at the present time. However, in order to ensure a steady growth and development, the feeder must keep the calf fresh on them, and keep them gaining from the time they are born until they are ready for the block.

Such a method has several things, which recommend it to any stockman. In the first place he can handle more cattle in a given time than when they are kept till they are older. Toke, for instance, the man who can keep forty head of cattle. If he keeps the steers or feeders until they are three years old he can carry only 10 cows, 10 yearlings, 10 two-year-olds and 10 three-year-olds, while the man who finishes his steers at two years, can, on the same size of farm, keep 13 cows, 13 yearlings and 13 two-year-olds. He can turn out three more beef carcasses per year than the former. Not only this, but he can produce his beef more cheaply than the first man because, young cattle growing and fattening at the same time, will make much better use of food products than more mature ones. They will utilize protein rich foods, such as alfalfa or alfalfa or clover hay, more efficiently, because they require the protein to make muscle as they grow, while the more mature ones will soon use hardly any of the protein fed to them. The gradual fattening in this way also, while growth occurs, will result in a much higher quality of beef than when the animal is allowed to rough it for a year, and then fattened in a short space of time. The dressed carcasses in the former case will show better marbled beef, which means juicier beef also, and as this is the kind that brings the premium price, it will naturally follow that the feeder will realize a better price for his stuff. The feeder of two-year-olds has still another advantage in that he can hold his cattle without losing money on them, if the market does not suit him. They will keep on growing, while the mature animal, when finished, is a losing proposition if not marketed at once.

Although grains are not nearly so high in price as they were a year ago, the feeder is wise who makes best use of good roughage. One of the best of these is summer pasture, as it has been proven that summer gains made on pasture can be made more cheaply than is possible with winter feeding. There are many cattle which though in fair condition at present, are not ready for market. These can be finished on pasture dur-

ing the summer. In turning them out it is well to observe some precaution in feeding, so that the animals will not lose flesh, as they are apt to do, if put on the soft grass, after stable feeding. It will not be advisable to turn prospective beef cattle on to grass, until it is well started, and even then they should not be put directly on to it from the stable. It will be found much better to leave them on pasture for a short time at first, gradually lengthening the time so that in the course of a week they may be left on pasture entirely, with a grain ration to supplement the pasture, especially at first. Even with the best of pasture, it is often advisable to feed a certain amount during the entire period, as cattle which have had a certain amount of grain generally take on a higher and better quality finish than those fattened on grass alone.

In order to supplement pasture to the best advantage, it is well to consider the composition of grass, and feed those grains which make up what it lacks. It has been shown by analysis that it is much richer in protein when immature than when cut for hay. This is only reasonable. It is nature's food and she knows and supplies what is needed. Grass also contains plenty of ash and mineral matter for the building of bone. What is needed most then, as a supplement for a fattening animal, is a food rich in carbohydrates, as these are useful in that direction. In the United States corn is the favorite, both because of its composition and because it can be obtained easily. At the present it is out of the question in Canada, as the price is too high. We have a substitute in barley which has also given good results when fed in this way. On account of its not being so palatable as some other grains, it is well to add something else to it, and bran will be found to give satisfaction. If the feeder does not wish to add grain during the earlier part of the fattening period, he may omit it and give it during the last month, when he will find that its use will benefit the cattle greatly.

The question of having good pasture for the cattle during late summer, must also be considered. It will be well, therefore, to have a supplementary pasture unless the feeder has at his disposal a good stretch of pasture land, in which case he may fare all right. Running water and plenty of shade are of untold value in summer beef making also, as they add to the comfort of the animal.

In the production of beef at the present time, good breeding is of greater importance than ever before, because it takes a well-bred animal of a beef breed to make good beef at two years of age. The slogan of the beef producer, if he wishes to make a success of it should be, "to breed right and then feed right." If he does this he will surely make a success of it, and if he does not he will surely make a mess of it, as he will soon find out.

—The Canadian Countryman.

### HOW ABOUT YOUR HANDS?

#### They Are Said to Indicate Your Character.

"He wrestled with my finger," said the rough miner in Bret Harte's immortal story, "The Luck of Roaring Camp," and, unable to withstand the appeal of helplessness to strength, the clinging baby fingers twined about the potent man's hand, "Kentuck" straightway adopted as his own the half-breed Indian baby that fate had thrown across his path.

Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, in his recent book, "The Recollections of an Alienist," speaks of the great significance of the human hands, and uses a photograph of the hands of Charles Dudley Warner, taken at the insistence of a friend. Beautiful plastic hands that express the grace and kindness distinctive of that author.

M. d'Arpentigny, the French savant, states that the hands represent three types: "Those whose fingers have pointed tips are possessed of a rapid insight into things; are extra sensitive and pious and impulsive. To this class belong poets and artists. To the square tops belong scientific people; sensible, self-contained characters; professional men. The spade-shaped tops—thick tips with little pads of flesh on each side of the nails—materialistic, commercial, practical, with a higher appreciation of all that tends to bodily ease and comfort."

To many persons the hands are more expressive of emotion than the face. The welcoming hand stretched out in love, the withdrawn hand, the hand clasped in humility and submission.

All about us, on every hand, are those needing some assistance, perhaps trifling, perhaps great, over the rough places of life. Few of them can pay for this aid. It must be given freely, often given unasked. It may be they need your hand to safely cross the strip of ice upon the street. It may be they need the restraining hand of your prayers to guard them across the thin ice of temptation.

Unless you be one of those stricken of God, your hand, lying so quietly upon your knee, has power in it. It may be a brawny fist that can sling a trunk to the top of an express wagon. It may be a shadow hand, whose only strength lies in writing a signature to a cheque that will be honored in a bank. It may be a hand of soothing magnetic touch, or fingers that can fashion a baby's dainty christening robe, but it is your hand to use, so use it, with all the strength that in you lies, to help your fellow men. If its strength can stop a runaway horse, if the signature may

keep want and worry from a worthy door, if the healing touch can ease pain, or the baptismal robe help to consecrate a life, you will have won man's gratitude and God's blessing. If you keep the wolf from some door, but feebly barricaded against, want, the gift will return to you in the smile of an angel guarding the gates of heaven. Do not wait until people are so hard-pressed they reveal all their hideous needs to your heart, their needs, their soul needs, their material poverty. Anticipate something of their want with your love, your remembrance, with the strength of your hand, and the encouragement of your words. So that when, like that woman of eager, helpful hands, God's peace upon you falls, tearful eyes may bless you as one whose ready hands brought solace to them in ways that you remember not.—Baltimore Sun.

Corns and warts disappear when treated with Holloway's Corn Cure without leaving a scar.

**FOOD OVER THE TOP**  
The Seeds of Victory Insure the Fruits of Peace



(C) National War Garden Commission.  
A Victory Garden is the best antidote for unrest, say the Canadian Trade Commission and the National War Garden Commission of Washington.

### TORONTO FAT STOCK SHOW

The Toronto Fat Stock Show for the year 1919 will be held at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, on Thursday and Friday, December 11th and 12th. The Union Stock Yards will spare neither time nor expense to make this 1919 exhibit the very best they have ever had.

### SIGN TREATY, SAYS "HINDY"

#### Resistance Out of Question, His Idea.

#### Scheidemann May Displace Rantzaу.

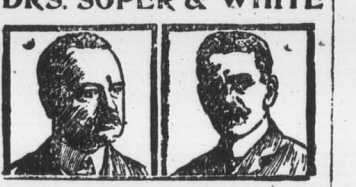
Paris Cable — An important meeting to consider the peace situation was held in Berlin, Friday. It was attended by all the members of the German Cabinet, representatives of the various political parties and a number of generals, the newspapers say. Chancellor Scheidemann, it is added, referred to the possibility of an alliance with the Russian Bolshevik Government, but without advising it.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg is reported to have told the meeting all resistance was impossible, and that the military leaders were inclined to the necessity of signing the treaty.

It was reported in Versailles, with out confirmation, last night, that Count von Brockdorff-Rantzaу had offered his resignation, and would be replaced eventually by Chancellor Scheidemann.

In recent demonstrations before the Adlon Hotel in Berlin, the crowd shouted: "Down with France, England, America, Clemenceau, Foch and Wilson." It says that the shouts against Wilson seemed to indicate that he is particularly reviled by the German populace, public opinion "not pardoning him for interpreting the fourteen points at variance with the German interpretation of them."

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