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TO TEST CATTLE COMING AS EXHIBIT

Regulations Governing Import and Export both amended this month

The Dominion Department of Agriculture has found it necessary to amend the regulations governing the importation of American cattle for exhibition purposes.

It is now necessary for all American cattle imported for this purpose to be accompanied by a tuberculin test chart signed by an officer of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry stating that they have been tested by him within sixty days of the date of entry at the boundary.

This amendment was considered advisable owing to the fact that changes have been made in the American regulations, which now require that Canadian cattle shipped to the United States for exhibition purposes must be accompanied by a tuberculin test chart signed by a veterinary inspector of the Health of Animals Branch of the Department of Agriculture stating that they have been tested within sixty days of exportation.

Live stock exhibitors should bear this in mind and forward requests to the Veterinary Director-General, Ottawa, for the services of inspectors to test their cattle as promptly as possible after they have decided to ship them for exhibition purposes to the United States.

RESUMPTION OF TRADING WITH ENEMY CONCERNS

Order in Council provides for Commercial and Financial Transactions with certain Restrictions as to Licenses

The resumption of trading between Canada and persons resident or carrying on business in an enemy country or occupied territory is permitted, under certain license restrictions, by an Order in Council passed on June 23, as follows:—

Whereas by various proclamations and Orders in Council, persons resident, carrying on business or being in the Dominion of Canada have been prohibited from trading or having commercial or financial transactions with persons resident or carrying on business in an enemy country or any territory occupied by the enemy;

And whereas the Imperial Government has granted licenses permitting persons resident in the United Kingdom to trade and have commercial and financial transactions with persons resident or carrying on business in certain of the said enemy countries and territories previously occupied by the enemy, but now in the occupation or under the control of the armies of the Allied Governments;

PEACE TREATY IS SIGNED: CANADA TAKES HER FULL RANK WITH THE WORLD NATIONS

KING'S MESSAGE ON THE SIGNING OF PEACE PACT.

After news of the signing of peace had been received in London, the following was issued over King George's signature:—

"The signing of the treaty of peace will be received with deep thankfulness throughout the British Empire. This formal act brings to its concluding stages the terrible war which has devastated Europe and distracted the world. It manifests the victory of ideals, of freedom, and of liberty, for which we have made untold sacrifices.

"I share my people's joy and thanksgiving and earnestly hope and pray that coming years of peace may bring to them every increasing happiness and prosperity.

"(Sgd.) GEORGE R. I."

Representatives from Dominion affix Signatures to Historic Document directly after those of Great Britain's Ministers

BUSINESSLIKE CEREMONY WAS OVER IN AN HOUR

World peace was signed and sealed in the historic Hall of Mirrors at Versailles, Saturday afternoon, of June 28th.

The absence of the Chinese delegates, who at the last moment were unable to reconcile themselves to the Shantung settlement, and left the eastern Empire outside the formal purviews of peace, struck the first discordant note in the assembly.

The news that Canada's representatives at Paris signed after the British Minister had attached their signatures and the first among the British Dominions is contained in an official message received by the Department of Public Information, as follows:

Canada made a complete step towards nationhood within the Empire when her plenipotentiaries took full rank with those of the world powers in signing the treaty of peace at Versailles to-day. The honour of representing Canada at this historic gathering fell to the Hon. A. L. Sifton and Hon. C. J. Doherty, who signed immediately after the British ministers, and were the first of the British dominions to sign. They were followed by the representatives of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and India. France followed the Dominions, and then came Italy and the lesser powers. The ceremony, so replete with historic significance, was over in an hour, being carried out in the businesslike manner characteristic of Premier Clemenceau. Messrs. Sifton and Doherty were seated next to the British Ministers, who sat immediately to the left of the chairman. The ministers from the overseas dominions remained seated while the British ministers went to the signing table, the overseas delegates going next to the table, led by Canada's representatives.

ALLOW EXPORTS FROM FRANCE WITH PERMIT

Certain Classes of Goods named in list from French Consul General

The French Consul-General in Canada has received a revised list of merchandise which under the French Government decree of May 13 may be exported from France with a permit to export. All articles not included in the following table can be exported from France without any formality.

LIST OF MERCHANDISE TO BE EXPORTED FROM FRANCE UNDER PERMIT.

Live Animals.

Horses, mares and colts, mules and she-mules, donkeys and she-donkeys. Cattle.

Mealy Foods.

Wheat, spelts and meslin (seeds and flours).

Oats (seeds and flours).

Rye (seeds and flours).

Corn (seeds and flours).

Buckwheat (seeds and flours).

Bread.

Dried vegetables.

Potatoes, other than those for seeding and other than those of early season.

Divers Products and Wastes.

Fodder.

Bran from all sorts of grains.

Beverages.

Wines (other than home-made).

Marbles, Stones, Earths, Fels, Minerals, etc.

Phosphates of lime, natural, and oauxites.

Coal, raw or carbonized (coke).

Metals.

Gold, platinum and silver, raw, lumps, ingots, bars, powder, old articles.

Iron ore.

Paper and its applications.

Currency papers.

Metal Works.

Gold coin, silver coin, copper and bullion coins.

CONTRACTS AWARDED BY ORDER IN COUNCIL

The Department of Public Works of Canada announces the following contracts awarded under Orders in Council:—

Toronto.—Installation of Lamson carrier system in Postal Station "A," Union Station. Contractors: Lamson Carrier Company, of Boston, Mass., U.S.A., at \$14,152. Order in Council dated June 23, 1919.

Devil's Island, N.S.—Repairs to breakwater. Contractors: M. C. Denton and M. A. Condon, of Digby, N.S., at \$11,446.15 (unit prices). Order in Council dated June 23, 1919.

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PRESIDENT OF BRAZIL GUEST OF DOMINION

At Government Luncheon Dr. Epitacio Pessoa, President of South American Republic predicts closer Trade Relations

PREMIER'S WELCOME

On the invitation of the Canadian Government, His Excellency Dr. Epitacio Pessoa, President-elect of Brazil and senior member of the peace representatives from that republic, paid a visit to the Dominion on June 28 and 29. The arrangements for his reception were made by the Department of External Affairs, and included a luncheon which was given on Saturday at the Country Club, at which the Brazilian President and his suite were the guests of the Dominion Government. The Right Hon. Sir Robert Borden, in proposing the health of Dr. Pessoa, expressed the regrets of His Excellency the Governor General at his unavoidable absence from Ottawa. Sir Robert said that the representative of the King in Canada would have been very glad indeed to have been able to extend in his own words the most cordial welcome to the distinguished guest.

Speaking for the Canadian Government, Sir Robert Borden said in part:—

"For my part, I am very happy, indeed, on this visit of His Excellency to Canada, to renew here the charming association I had the honour to have in Paris with the distinguished President of the Republic of Brazil, who took such a noble part in the work of the Peace Conference. I may also point out the happy coincidence which permits this visit to take place on the same day, and at the very moment, that peace is to be signed or has been signed in Paris.

"The people of Canada and the people of Brazil have both been endowed with a great heritage. Both countries are of about the same area, although their populations may differ, Brazil having about 30,000,000 people against our 8,000,000 or a little more. But we have great ambitions, and I may tell Your Excellency that if Brazil wants to retain its lead in that respect it should not remain idle.

"As to the relations between the two countries, as to their productions and commercial intercourse, one simply notes the fact that this Dominion is producing many things which are not produced but are needed in Brazil; while Brazil is renowned for many articles which cannot be raised here but which we need. In fact, our relations extend to many other fields. We take inspiration from the fact that in the southern half of this hemisphere we know of a great growing nation established on democratic principles and composed of many separate states, each independent except as to the interests of their national commonwealth. We, of the north, and alongside the great Republic of the United States of America, have developed a nationhood which gave us the right to receive recognition in the united work of the nations. In this work you and I, Mr. President, have been engaged for these last few months, while laying the basis of that great organization called the League of Nations. And, on this point, I may be allowed to suggest that we had already a striking example in the great commonwealth bearing the name of the British Empire.

"We, of the north, holding the status

of nationhood I have alluded to, are looking for every opportunity to co-operate with other nations in the tasks of peace. And I am sure that our sympathy, that our desire to co-operate, will find an echo in the great country that our distinguished guest represents. Our most ardent desire is to develop between our two countries not only sympathy and good-fellowship, but also relations in commerce and co-operation in our common welfare.

"Finally, on the occasion of this visit, which we so warmly welcome and so deeply appreciate, I ask my friends here assembled to drink the health of our distinguished guest, His Excellency the President-elect of Brazil, and to express our most sincere wishes for the prosperity of the great nation he so ably represents."

DR. PESSOA'S REPLY.

In answer, Dr. Pessoa said in part:—

"The greeting I have just received will be taken in Brazil as another pledge of the old and cordial friendship which unites our two countries. In spite of the distance which separates us, that friendship grows daily closer and more solid with the coming of new and mutual interests.

"Brazil, a new country, full of wealth of every kind, with vast fields suitable for any produce, with an abundance of great waterfalls, with mines rich in manganese and gold, with metals and precious stones, offers a large and profitable field to foreign initiative, industry, and capital. I shall, in my government, always have in mind every thought for their security and prosperity. Many Canadian companies already operate in Brazil. Much capital from your country bears fruit in ours; it simultaneously aids our economic development and wealth.

"The ghastly convulsion which has so upset world relations has paralyzed to a certain extent our commercial intercourse. But now that peace again rests on the world, that minds are again at ease, commerce and industry are anxious to return to their natural course. The time has come for governments to assist them in that direction and to draw closer the relations of every kind with friendly nations and to participate to the fullest extent in the common prosperity.

"As to Brazil's relations with Canada, one of the most effective means for arriving at such results would, undoubtedly, be the running of a direct line of steamers between the two countries. We hope to be able to do something in that way, especially if the peace treaty, in keeping with the vote of Great Britain and the United States, recognizes our right over the ships we seized from Germany.

"Brazil follows with great sympathy your economic progress, as it did with admiration the salient part you took in the great conflict which has just come to an end.

"It is thus sincerely moved by these sentiments and purposes that I have the honour to propose a toast to the Canadian Government in the person of its distinguished Prime Minister."

GUESTS AT THE LUNCHEON.

The following were present at the luncheon:—

His Excellency Dr. Epitacio Pessoa, President-elect of Brazil; Senhor Alberta Moreira, Charge d'Affaires in America; Captain Burlamaqui, Naval Aide to the President; Senhor Pessoa de Queiroz, Consul-General on staff of Minister of Foreign Affairs, Secretary to the President; Senhor Mauricio Nabuco, attached Brazilian Foreign Office; Senhor Gustavo Barroso, Attaché; Senhor Eugenio Catta Preta, Attaché.

Right Hon. Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister of Canada and Secretary of State for External Affairs; Hon. Frank Cochrane, M.P.; Hon. Sir James Loughheed, Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment; Hon. Martin Burrell, Secretary of State; Hon. P. E. Blondin, Postmaster General; Hon. Arthur Meighen, M.P., Minister of the Interior; Major-General Hon. S. C. Mewburn, M.P., Minister of Militia and Defence; Hon. F. B. Carvell, M.P., Minister of Public Works; Hon. A. K. Maclean, M.P.; Hon. G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labour; Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Solici-

DELEGATES WERE REFUSED FURTHER TIME EXTENSION

The refusal of the Council of Four to extend time for the signing of the peace terms by the Germans, as well as the German application, was received by cable by the Canadian Government on June 23, and read as follows:—

Paris, June 23.—The following note was received by the Allies from the German delegates early this morning:—

"To His Excellency the President of the Peace Conference, M. Clemenceau:—

"Mr. President, the Minister for Foreign Affairs instructs me to beg the Allied and Associated Governments to prolong for forty-eight hours the time limit for answering your excellency's note communicated yesterday evening, and likewise the time limit for answering the note of June 16, 1919.

"It was only on Sunday, after great difficulties, that a new cabinet was formed, which, unlike its predecessor, could come to an agreement to declare its willingness to sign the treaty as regards nearly all its provisions. The National Assembly has expressed its

confidence in this cabinet by a large majority of votes. The answer only arrived here just before midnight, as the direct wire from Versailles to Wiemar was out of order. The Government must come into contact with the National Assembly, in order to take the previous decision, which is still required of it, in such a manner as it only can be taken in accordance with democratic principles and with the internal situation in Germany. Accept, Mr. President, assurance of my distinguished consideration.

"(Signed) Von Haniel."

The following reply was sent; approved by the Council of the Allied and Associated Powers, on June 23, 1919:—

"Mr. President: The Allied and Associated Governments beg to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of June 23. After full consideration of your request they regret that it is not possible to extend the time already granted to your excellency to make known your decision relative to the signature of the treaty without any reservation.

"(Signed) G. Clemenceau."

RESUMPTION OF TRADE WITH ENEMY CONCERNS

[Continued from page 1.]

of Canada is first obtained;

Provided also that the license hereby authorized shall not permit any person to pay to or for the benefit of any person resident or carrying on business in the said enemy country or occupied territory as aforesaid any sum of money which, by the terms of the Consolidated Orders respecting Trading with the Enemy, 1916, is required to be paid and should still be paid to the custodian thereunder;

Provided also that the license hereby authorized shall not permit any person to pay or deliver to or on behalf of any person resident or carrying on business in the said enemy country or occupied territory as aforesaid any sum of money or property of which by the terms of the said Consolidated Orders respecting Trading with the Enemy, 1915, notice has been or ought to have been given prior to the date hereof; and

The Deputy Governor General in Council, by virtue of the same authority, is further pleased to order and doth hereby order and direct that the said license shall apply to any trading, commercial or financial transactions which may have taken place in Canada as from the date when similar transactions by residents of the United Kingdom were licensed by the Imperial Government.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

At Halifax Post Office.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Alterations and Additions to Halifax, N.S., Post Office Fittings," will be received until 12 o'clock noon, Tuesday, July 8, 1919, for alteration and additions to fittings, Post Office, Halifax, N.S.

Plans and specification can be seen and forms of tender obtained at the offices of the Chief Architect, Department of Public Works, Ottawa, the Inspector of Dominion Buildings, Halifax, N.S., and the Overseer of Dominion Buildings, Central Post Office, Montreal. Tenders will not be considered unless made on the forms supplied by the Department and in accordance with the conditions set forth therein.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to 10 per cent of the amount of the tender. War Loan Bonds of the Dominion will also be accepted as security, or war bonds and cheques if required to make up an odd amount.

By order,

R. C. DESROCHERS,

Secretary.

Department of Public Works.
Ottawa, June 23, 1919.

COST OF MEALS IN CANADIAN HOSPITALS

It is stated in the Progress Reports of the Medical Services, Overseas Military Forces of Canada, from January 1, 1917, to March 31, 1919, that a daily average of 21,713 persons, including patients and personnel, were fed in Canadian hospitals in the United Kingdom from January 1, 1918 to March 31, 1919, at the following per capita cost, daily average, in pence:—

Tuberculosis patients	52.041
Convalescents undergoing physical training	21.632
Active treatment cases	23.462
Soldier personnel and women and civilian personnel	18.017

Dental Corps' Work.

The number of dental operations performed in France and England by the Canadian Army Dental Corps was 2,255,442, as stated in the report of the Overseas Minister of Militia.

Save by the W.S.S. method.

WATER POWERS OF PACIFIC PROVINCE SUBJECT OF REPORT

*Commission of Conservation
Estimates Available Hydro
Power of British Columbia
at 3,000,000 24-hour h.p.*

CONSERVATIVE ESTIMATE

The report on the water-powers of British Columbia, which is about to be published by the Commission of Conservation, places the total estimated 24-hour horse-power of the water-powers of that province at about 3,000,000 horse-power, in round figures.

This report completes the series of water-power reports which the Commission in 1910 undertook to publish. The investigation of the water-powers of British Columbia, of which the present report is the result, was commenced in 1911 by the engineers of the Commission, as stated in the report.

DIFFICULTIES OF SURVEY.

Referring to the difficulties experienced in obtaining the data in the report, and to the conditions affecting water-powers in the province, the report says:—

"The season available for such reconnaissance water-power investigations as were made in British Columbia is comparatively short. One of the chief difficulties encountered is that it is almost impossible for observers to avoid over-recording in their notes the power possibilities of stream observed during high-water. Young engineers are impressed by the quantity of water coming down the rivers, and have not the advantage of having observed the same streams at their low-water stages, nor have they always the knowledge of measurements for the flow of similar streams to temper their judgment.

UNIQUE HYDRO CONDITIONS.

"The conditions affecting powers in the province are unique, and do not closely correspond to those existing in other portions of Canada. This is especially true of the mainland Pacific coast. One cannot but be impressed with the fact that coastal water-powers in British Columbia, which to the casual observer appear to be of comparatively small amount, nevertheless may, when economically and fully developed, yield several-fold the estimate of power, if appraised upon the same basis as similar streams in Eastern Canada. Glaciers, snowfields, and heavy rainfall abound, and, with many storage possibilities, constitute unique factors which contribute to enhance the values of powers. These conditions, on the other hand, emphasize the necessity of special and very careful engineering investigation and expert handling."

POWER SITE TABLES.

Power site tables giving summarized data with regard to the water-powers are given in the report, which says, in reference to these tables:—

"Owing to the topography of British Columbia and the relative small extent of territory covered by detailed topographic and hydrometric surveys, it is practically impossible to make anything like a close estimate of many of the water-power possibilities. Both the confines of the watersheds of many of the available streams and their run-off are unknown. In such cases any figure purporting to give the available amount of power is at best only an estimate indicating possibilities.

"The power tables contain summarized statistical data regarding the water powers. It is not practicable to indicate any details of information upon which the tabular estimates are based, but all available data have been used. Effort has been made to keep on the conservative side, and totals for the province, based on the tabulated estimates, can only fairly be compared with

estimates for other large territories by taking into account the conservative character of the deductions. Estimate quantities are on the basis of 24-horse-power 80 per cent efficiency. If comparison is made with other estimates of horse-power giving theoretical quantities, then our estimates should be increased 25 per cent."

The report gives 610,000 24-hour horse-power as the amount available on the Columbia river and its tributaries, 740,000 horse-power for the Fraser river and its tributaries, 270,000 horse-power for the Vancouver Island water-powers, 650,000 for the mainland coast and coastal islands, and 250,000 horse-power for the Mackenzie river and its tributaries. In round figures, the total estimated power, including about 400,000 horse-power not counted in the above estimates, because there are economic reasons against its development for an indefinite time, is placed at about 3,000,000 horse-power.

GAME BIRDS VALUABLE FOR FOOD AND SPORT FACING EXTINCTION

*Pamphlet explains ways in
which Migratory Birds Act
may save them*

IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST

"It is to be hoped that all parts of the Dominion will uphold the authorities in their enforcement of the new game Acts. If some are too shortsighted or selfish to deny themselves a little for the general good, it is well to remind them that the laws are now based upon treaty, and as such form part of an international obligation which we at least do not intend to treat as a scrap of paper, and will enforce regardless of consequences to individuals."

This is what the pamphlet "Vanished and Vanishing," written for the purpose of familiarizing the public with the Migratory Birds Convention Act, its aims and workings, says in reference to the new laws for the protection of bird life in both Canada and the United States. The pamphlet was prepared by F. A. Taverner, Ornithologist to the Canadian Geological Survey, and is issued by the Dominion Parks Branch, Department of the Interior. Copies will be sent by the Dominion Parks Branch on request. It is one of a series of pamphlets issued for the purpose of making the Migratory Birds Convention Act, the new international legislation for bird protection, known to all, and to teach bird protection. The Commissioner of Dominion Parks, J. H. Harkin, is the administrator of this Act.

The circular is a reminder that many game bird species, such as the passenger pigeon, the great auk, the Labrador duck, the Eskimo curlew and others, once abundant, are now extinct, and a warning that other beautiful and valuable species, like the Hudsonian curlew, the wood duck, and the eider ducks, are threatened with extinction. In part, the writer says:—

WOOD DUCK MAY VANISH.

"The wood duck is a species whose present progress is toward extinction. But a generation ago it bred on nearly every slack-water and overflow of our woodland streams and was the commonest summer duck within its range. Not retreating to marshes and broad wastes, where it would be comparatively safe for breeding, it was an easy prey to the amateur throughout the nesting season. In the early fall the opening of the shooting season found it numerous on ducking grounds, and its less wary habits put it to a disadvantage in relation to other hardier species. Its range does not extend as far north as that of most ducks, consequently there is no reservoir of breeding birds in the unsettled north from which to draw, as with them. When the breeding birds in our settled countries go, the species will have vanished. Unless care is taken, this, the loveliest and most

beautiful of all our American ducks, will go the way of the passenger pigeon and the Eskimo curlew.

"The eider ducks have also been seriously reduced within the memory of man. The cause of this is not difficult to find. They nest in great numbers on the north shore of the gulf of St. Lawrence and the Labrador. Dogs, the local beasts of burden, have practically cleared them from the mainland within reach of even the smallest settlement, and on the small islands adjoining they are easy prey to the fishermen, who eke out their table with innumerable ducks and their eggs, killed or taken indiscriminately in and out of season.

At the present rate of decrease the time can be measured in decades when they, too, will be no more on this coast. The problem is rendered the more serious here as the birds furnish practically the only source of fresh meat for the residents. Properly conserved, there is no reason why the eiders and other sea birds should not form an important factor to the food resources of a country where every amelioration of circumstance is important.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION. NOW.

"Besides these more or less prominent cases, nearly all of our game birds have been sadly reduced. Of course all of this is not due to Canadian shooting; shooters to the south of us have had a hand in this as well. In some cases we, in others they, have probably been the determining influences, and the subject is such that no permanent results can be obtained without co-ordinated effort in all quarters. . . . This has now been arranged by the International Migratory Birds Convention. . . . One of the greatest evils of the old systems of local control over migratory game has been the apportionment of the open season. Each jurisdiction had its own seasons, short enough probably for each locality if none other were considered, but as the birds gradually work their way south in the fall they found that as they moved from one political division to another they were in a continuous open season. . . . Under the new system of federal control inaugurated both in the United States and Canada, supplemented by harmonious co-operation between the two countries, much improvement can be looked for.

EVILS OF SPRING SHOOTING.

"Perhaps the most serious detail in the reduction of game has been spring shooting. In the fall we have both the adult birds and their increase, an increase always normally greater than is necessary to keep up the numbers of the species. This increase above reproductive requirements can be looked upon as the interest upon the principal invested. The returned birds in the spring, however, are the remainder that have finally survived the dangers of the season, and represent the principal upon which the next interest payment will be based. Spring shooting is like killing stock that has been carried through the winter and is about to increase, a policy no stockman would follow, and which should be equally avoided by the sportsman."

Water-Power Development.

Canada is a country with wonderful possibilities in electrical energy to be developed from her natural waterways. That she has already taken advantage of part at least of these resources is shown by the fact that on January 1, 1918, 1,652,651 horse-power, which is 89.6 per cent of all the power-producing capacity of the central stations in Canada, was developed from water-power, as stated in the final report of the Fuel Controller.

Ten Prisoners Missing.

The Canadian prisoners of war in Germany at the time of the signing of the armistice—some 2,688 other ranks and 238 officers—have all been repatriated except ten, who have not been found or accounted for, as stated in the report of the Overseas Minister of Militia.

25 cents buys a Thrift Stamp.

CENTRAL WHITE PINE BLISTER ROOT BY LOCAL MEASURES

*Research Work and Scouting
should be kept up, in order
to hold Disease in check
says Department*

NEED OF PATHOLOGIST

The Department of Agriculture has continued research and scouting work, during the year. No new districts of general infection have been found. The disease has a firm foothold in the older settled portion of Ontario, south of Lake Nipissing, and it has been found in a considerable portion of the settled part of Quebec, on both sides of the St. Lawrence, but in the Ribes (currant and gooseberry) stage only. No trace of the disease has yet been found in New Brunswick, the Prairie Provinces, northern Ontario or British Columbia.

General eradication in eastern Canada is considered impracticable, but experience in both the United States and Canada has shown that local control measures, for the protection of specific areas of pine, are quite feasible at a cost that is not prohibitive, considering the property values at stake. This work involves the eradication of wild and cultivated currants and gooseberries in and near the area to be protected. Cultivated black currants constitute the most serious of the alternate hosts of this fungous disease.

Ultimately, the responsibility for local control measures must rest with timber owners. However, the Dominion and provincial governments have a very distinct responsibility to conduct research, so that the best means of control may be developed, and to continue scouting, to determine accurately the location of infestations, and the rate of spread.

LEGISLATION NEEDED.

To assist in keeping the disease from the western white pine areas of the Pacific Northwest, there is urgent need for the passing of an Order in Council, under the Destructive Insect and Pest Act, prohibiting the movement of currant and gooseberry plants, or other Ribes, from infected districts in the east, into the prairie provinces or British Columbia. A similar embargo has been placed by the United States Government, and action by Canada is necessary in the interest of both countries alike. No property interests would be affected to a really serious extent by the action suggested. It is of course to be anticipated that nurserymen will object, but the amount of actual business that would be cut off by such an order would be infinitesimal, particularly in comparison with the value of the western white pine, both present and prospective. This disease threatens particularly the young growth, so that the continued production of the several species of five-needle pines is at stake.

FOREST PATHOLOGIST.

It is necessary to repeat a recommendation previously made, namely, that the protection of our forest resources urgently demands the appointment of a forest pathologist who shall study the fungous and other diseases of forest trees in co-operation with the chief of the Division of Forest Insects of the Entomological Branch. The valuable work accomplished by the Entomological Branch has served to emphasize more strongly than ever the need of similar and coordinated work in the fungous diseases and we would urge the appointment of such an officer by the Department of Agriculture.

The diseases of forest trees have received a great deal of attention in the United States, but extremely little in Canada. Our forests constitute so great an economic asset that adequate attention to this feature of the situation is urgently demanded. Investigative work should by no means be limited to the white pine blister rust, since there are many other tree diseases which cause enormous losses in our forests each year.

Save by the W.S.S. method.

**POSITIONS VACANT
IN CIVIL SERVICE**

**Railway Statistician wanted
for Bureau. Other
places open**

The Civil Service Commission of Canada give public notice that applications will be received from persons qualified to fill the following positions in the Civil Service of Canada:—

A CHIEF OF RAILWAY STATISTICS FOR DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS. SALARY, \$2,820 PER ANNUM.

1. A Chief of Railway Statistics for the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce, at an initial salary of \$2,820 per annum. Candidates must have a thorough knowledge, based on experience, of railway accounting and statistics. Candidates with general economic training will be preferred.

A CHIEF OF EDUCATION STATISTICS FOR DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS. SALARY, \$2,580 PER ANNUM.

II. A Chief of Education Statistics for the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce, at an initial salary of \$2,580 per annum, to undertake the organization of a Division on Education Statistics and to be capable of assisting in a supervisory capacity in statistical work of a general character. Candidates should be university graduates with post graduate training and with experience in teaching or in education administration in Canada. Preference will be given to candidates of economic training and having practical experience in statistical work. The appointment will be made on a temporary basis, but the position may eventually be made permanent.

A FISH MARKETING SPECIALIST, DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVAL SERVICE. SALARY, \$1,920 PER ANNUM.

III. A Fish Marketing Specialist, at an initial salary of \$1,920 per annum, to have charge, under the Deputy Minister, of the fish publicity and transportation division of the Department of Naval Service. Candidates should possess a comprehensive knowledge of the fishery industry, and a fair knowledge of the fisheries of this country. They should have experience in newspaper or publicity work, and ability to prepare concise publicity bulletins, pamphlets and advertisements, and to address public meetings in connection with the value of fish as food, and on the fish industry of Canada. They should have a knowledge of the existing marketing and transportation conditions, and also of needed transportation facilities in connection with the fishing industry.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS.

Selections for eligible lists of applicants qualified to fill similar vacancies which may occur in future may be made from the applications for these positions.

According to law, preference is given to returned soldier applicants, possessing the minimum qualifications. Returned soldiers should furnish a certified copy of their discharge certificate, or, in the case of commissioned officers, a certified statement of their military services.

Application forms, properly filled in, must be filed in the office of the Civil Service Commission not later than July 16. Application forms may be obtained from the Dominion-Provincial employment officers, or the Secretary of the Civil Service Commission, Ottawa.

By order of the Commission.

WM. FORAN,
Secretary.

Some Insurance Figures.

Insurance business, other than fire or life, was carried on in Canada in 1917 by 84 companies—26 Canadian, 17 British, and 41 foreign. In addition, there were in 1917 six fraternal orders or societies which carried on sickness insurance and also life insurance, as stated in the Canada Year Book for 1918.

**BONUS FOR OFFICERS AND
MEN IN CANADIAN NAVY**

**Minister of Marine Recommends Temporary Measure
until the Committee Investigating Question of Pay
puts in Report and Action is taken**

In order to increase the personnel of the Canadian Navy to its authorized strength and maintain the proper manning and upkeep of ships and establishments, the Minister of Marine recommends a bonus to officers and men, embodied in the following Order in Council, to be a temporary measure until the report of the committee investigating the question of pay is received and acted upon.

The Order in Council was passed on June 14, as follows:—

Whereas by Order in Council (P.C. 1008) of 15th May, 1919, authority was granted to enter a number not exceeding five hundred officers and men for service in the Canadian Navy;

And whereas it is represented that, owing to the increased cost of living and the high wages to be obtained in civil employment, present rates of pay in the Canadian Navy are such that it is impossible to obtain the necessary recruits;

That at the present time the personnel of the Canadian Navy is insufficient to provide for the proper manning and upkeep of ships and establishments and that it is absolutely necessary to enter additional officers and men without delay;

And whereas the Minister of the Naval Service, therefore, has appointed a committee to investigate and report on the question of pay;

And whereas preparation of the report entails a large amount of work and must necessarily be somewhat delayed, the Minister recommends, as a temporary measure, until the report of the committee has been received and acted upon, that a bonus be granted to officers and men as hereinafter laid down;

And whereas the Minister, on the advice of the technical officers of the department, further recommends that a marriage allowance based on the number of children be approved to supersede the present separation allowance, the latter allowance being unsatisfactory in so far as it does not provide for payment being made in the case of all married officers and men;

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following regulations and the same are hereby made and established accordingly:—

(a) Bonus.

A bonus over and above the present approved rates of pay at the following rates shall be paid:—

Boys, nil.

Ordinary seamen and equivalent ratings, able seamen and equivalent ratings, leading seamen and equivalent ratings, 75 cents per diem.

Petty officers, chief petty officers, warrant officers, chief warrant officers and equivalent ratings, \$1 per diem.

Midshipmen and equivalent ranks, nil.

Sub-lieutenants, lieutenants, lieutenant commanders, commanders, captains and equivalent ranks, \$1 per diem.

The bonus shall be payable to all ranks and ratings serving on or entered after 1st July, 1919, as follows:—

(a) From 1st June, 1919, to those serving on that date.

(b) From date of entry to those who enter the Naval Service after 1st June, 1919.

This bonus shall not be reckoned for the purpose of computing the amount of war service gratuity payable in accordance with Order in Council (P.C. 3165) of 21st December, 1918, and its amendments.

(b) Marriage Allowance.

1. Marriage allowance is a grant made by the Government of the Dominion of Canada to members of the Canadian Naval Service while such members in respect to whom it is paid remain in the Naval Service.

2. The object of the allowance is to assist members of the Naval Service whilst serving therein to provide and maintain a home for their wives and children.

3. Marriage allowance shall be payable in respect to:—

- (a) Wife;
- (b) Guardian of child or children;
- (c) Child or children.

4. For the purposes of these regulations—

(i) "Wife" shall mean legal wife.

(ii) "Guardian" shall mean, in the case of ranks or ratings who are widowers or are separated from their wives, the person who has care of the child or children.

(iii) "Children" shall mean (a) legitimate children, in the case of boys under the age of sixteen, and in the case of girls under the age of seventeen; (b) legitimate step-children, in the case of boys under the age of sixteen, and in the case of girls under the age of seventeen (provided they are not in receipt of endowment from any other source); (c) adopted children, at the discretion of the Minister of the Naval Service, in the case of boys under the

age of sixteen, and in the case of girls under the age of seventeen (provided they are not in receipt of endowment from any other source).

5. Marriage allowance shall be credited to the rank or rating concerned and by him shall be allotted to his wife or to the guardian of his child or children. No marriage allowance shall be paid unless the rank or rating himself allots, in addition to the full amount of the marriage allowance, not less than fifteen days' pay of his rank or rating, exclusive of allowances. In cases where no voluntary allotment is made, compulsory allotment of fifteen days' pay of rank or rating, exclusive of allowances, plus full amount of marriage allowance, may be put in force against the rank or rating. In cases where a compulsory allotment is put in force the rank or rating concerned will be informed. Should he object, and submit reasons for his objection, it will be decided by the Minister of the Naval Service whether the compulsory allotment shall be continued. In the event of the compulsory allotment being discontinued, marriage allowance will also be discontinued.

6. All applications for marriage allowance must be supported by certificates of marriage, birth certificates in the case of children, or other unimpeachable evidence as to marriage, birth, or guardianship.

7. For the purposes of mulets, marriage allowance is not to be considered as part of the daily rate of pay.

8. Payment of marriage allowance shall be continued for any period during which its recipient is undergoing punishment in cells, detention or imprisonment, unless he is ordered to be dismissed or discharged from His Majesty's service at the expiration of his sentence.

9. Marriage allowance shall have effect from 1st July, 1919, and shall be paid on the following scales in accordance with the above regulations:—

	Commissioned and Warrant Officers up to and including those of Captain's rank.	
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
(A) Wife only.....	0 75 per diem.	0 50 per diem.
Wife and 1 child.....	1 00 " "	0 75 " "
Wife and 2 children.....	1 25 " "	1 00 " "
Wife and 3 children.....	1 50 " "	1 25 " "
Wife and 4 or more children.....	1 75 " "	1 50 " "
(B) 1 child in care of guardian.....	0 65 " "	0 50 " "
2 children in care of guardian.....	0 90 " "	0 75 " "
3 children in care of guardian.....	1 15 " "	1 00 " "
4 or more children in care of guardian.....	1 40 " "	1 25 " "

Any question arising as to the interpretation of these regulations shall be decided by the Minister of the Naval Service.

2. Any rank or rating entered prior to 1st July, 1919, who, at the date of this order, is in receipt of separation allowance, may elect to remain in receipt of

(a) present rate of pay of his rank or rating together with separation allowance in accordance with existing regulations, but without the bonus herein approved, instead of

(b) the rate of pay of his rank or rating together with bonus and marriage allowance as herein approved, but this privilege will be withdrawn on the automatic lapse of separation allowance regulations at the end of the present war.

3. All Orders in Council in regard to separation allowance in the Canadian Naval Service are cancelled as from 1st July, 1919, except in so far as provided for in Clause 2 above, and for the purpose of paying separation allowance in conjunction with war service gratuity in accordance with Order in Council (P.C. 3165) of the 21st December, 1918, and its amendments.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Are you buying W.S. Stamps?

**PHOTOGRAPHERS OF
THE CANADIAN CORPS**

**Over 4,000 Pictures taken of
Men in Field and Camp**

The official photographer of the Canadian War Records Office in France has closely followed the movements of the Canadian Corps, as stated in the report of the Overseas Minister of Militia, recently published, and as a result his work is a valuable collection of battle, camp, and billet photographs, each forming a permanent pictorial record of the activities of the Canadians in France. During the first nine months of 1918 over 1,000 new photographs were produced, bringing the total collection up to over 4,000.

Prints of all these have been mounted in albums, as well as circulated throughout Canada, United States, and France.

The photographer in England has taken upwards of 500 photographs of officers and nursing sisters who have been directed by His Majesty the King. The photographer has also paid visits to men of the Canadian camps scattered throughout the United Kingdom and photographed camp life, sports, physical training, and interesting events in general.

IMMENSE IMPORTANCE OF WATER AS ASSET SHOWN IN REPORT

Deforestation Influences Precipitation and run-off as Demonstrated by many Examples

BALANCE OF NATURE

The fundamental importance of the conservation of natural factors in the maintenance of the balance of nature is shown in the following extract:—

"Water-power development is but one of the important uses to which many of our inland waters might be applied. Too frequently in reports on water-power resources it has been the tendency to deal with power development exclusively without adequately considering such related subjects as domestic and municipal supply, agriculture and irrigation, navigation, fisheries and riparian rights.

WATER AS AN ASSET.

"There has been a tendency on the part of many persons interested in the conservation of natural resources to emphasize that this or that particular resource is the most important. Some have contended that the forests are the most important asset, others coal; others maintain that the soil is with its fertility; and of late years great stress has been laid upon the statement that water is the chief asset. . . . the prediction being made that the nation which has the most and cheapest water-power available is destined to take precedence in the world of commerce. As a matter of fact, however, all these various interests are interdependent. If any one feature of our natural resources is to be placed before others, probably it could be most reasonably urged that a fertile condition of the soil is the most important natural asset to be safeguarded; because, for his sustenance on the earth, man requires food, raiment and shelter, and these essentials are supplied him, in one form or another, either directly or indirectly, from the soil. It must be manifest, therefore, that the factors which make for the permanence of the soil's productivity are of paramount importance, and hence the subject of the conservation and use of waters as a natural asset must, among other things, be considered in its prime relationship to the subject of the productivity of the soil.

"It should be borne in mind that the greatest danger which besets the natural resources of not only this country, but of the world, is the undue disturbance of the balance which Nature seeks to maintain. Hence in presenting the data which follow no special effort has been made to attach an importance to water-power to which it is not entitled.

PRECIPITATION.

"Precipitation, in the form of rain or snow, virtually constitutes the only source of inland water supply. Its distribution and efficient use are largely determined by the natural or cultivated properties of the ground on which it falls. Of the total precipitation on the earth, speaking very generally, about one-half is evaporated, about one-third 'run off'—that is, it runs off, over, or through the ground, and by means of the various water courses eventually reaches the sea; and about one-sixth is taken up into plant structure or otherwise absorbed by process incident to growth. What is known as the ground-water serves as a balancing reservoir, being drawn upon during periods of rapid plant growth or of deficient precipitation and being replenished during seasons of plentiful supply.

"The proportion of the precipitation which runs off is that which provides the water for power development, but it must be recognized that this same water may also be required to furnish a supply for domestic and municipal purposes, for irrigation, for industrial

HEAVY RUSH OF SOLDIER APPLICANTS ON PRAIRIE

Over Seventeen Thousand Returned Soldiers have applied for Qualification Certificates and of these over Twelve Thousand passed

Mr. W. J. Black, chairman of the Soldier Settlement Board, who has returned from a visit of inspection to the Western Provinces, stated that he found intense interest being taken in land settlement by returned soldiers.

Already throughout the Dominion there have been 17,109 applications for qualification certificates, and of these 12,594 have been passed as qualified to participate in the benefits of the Act.

"The heaviest rush of applicants is in the Western Provinces," said Mr. Black. "In one day alone 1,035 returned men visited the Edmonton office seeking information, and the usual run at present there is from 700 to 800 men a day. The organization of the Board is being heavily taxed to provide the required service to meet this situation."

The majority of those settled to date, according to Mr. Black, are farmers' sons, or men from the Old Land who have worked on farms in this country.

"I had the opportunity," said Mr. Black, "of meeting a few of those who have already been settled. They expressed the greatest satisfaction with the treatment they received. The men who are being assisted represent a fine type of Canadian citizenship, and I have every expectation that the assistance given by the Board in the way of loans will attract to the land many thousands of good men, and thus add materially to the wealth of the country."

The following is a summary of Soldier Settlement Board operations to June 14, 1919:—

Purchase of land and discharge of encumbrances	\$ 8,710,128
Purchase of stock and equipment	4,848,491
Improvements	673,729
Total loans	\$14,467,974

and manufacturing purposes, or for navigation and fisheries.

EFFECT OF DEFORESTATION.

"Much has been written respecting the influences of forest cover upon precipitation and run-off. Some of the views expressed differ greatly, due chiefly to the fact that the authors have occupied entirely different viewpoints, and these they have not sufficiently defined. We shall here refer to only one or two aspects of the subject.

"It has been maintained that the presence or absence of forests actually influences precipitation. For example, referring to special investigations made in north China, President Roosevelt, in a Message to Congress, stated that, as a result of deforestation:

"The Mongol desert is practically extending eastward over northern China. The climate has changed and is still changing. It has changed even within the last half-century, as the work of tree destruction has been consummated. The great masses of arboreal vegetation on the mountains formerly absorbed the heat of the sun and sent up currents of cool air, which brought the moisture-laden clouds lower and forced them to precipitate in rain a part of their burden of water. Now that there is no vegetation, the barren mountains, scorched by the sun, send up currents of heated air which drive away instead of attracting the rain clouds. In consequence, instead of the regular and plentiful rains which fell when the forests were still in evidence,

Total number of loans granted	4,262
Average loans	\$3,394
Total applications for qualification certificates	17,109
Total applications for qualification certificates approved	12,594
Total applications for qualification certificates, by Provinces:—	
British Columbia	3,338
Alberta	4,006
Saskatchewan	3,455
Manitoba	2,800
Ontario	1,636
Quebec	627
New Brunswick	496
Nova Scotia	510
Prince Edward Island	241
Total	17,109

Applications for qualification certificates approved, by Provinces:—	
British Columbia	1,914
Alberta	3,385
Saskatchewan	3,124
Manitoba	2,349
Ontario	723
Quebec	271
New Brunswick	366
Nova Scotia	269
Prince Edward Island	193
Total	12,594

Total applications for loans approved, by Provinces:—	
British Columbia	515
Alberta	1,122
Saskatchewan	1,013
Manitoba	866
Ontario	335
Quebec	101
New Brunswick	124
Nova Scotia	90
Prince Edward Island	96
Total	4,262

Total loans from month to month:—	
To February	\$ 1,658,105
March	964,193
April	3,283,669
May	6,465,003
June (2 weeks)	2,097,004
Total loans	\$14,467,974

the unfortunate inhabitants of the deforested lands now see their crops wither for lack of rainfall, while the seasons grow more and more irregular, and as the air becomes drier certain crops refuse longer to grow at all.

"It is conceded that no topographic feature, generally speaking, ministers more effectually gradual and economical run-off than do areas covered by vegetal growth, whether it be forest or such other growth as will correspondingly regulate or temper the run-off. Thus it is that failure to intelligently conserve forest areas has caused great destruction of forest floors and agricultural lands."

The above is an extract from the introduction to the report on the water-powers of British Columbia, soon to be issued by the Commission of Conservation.

Shipments to Sweden.

The Department of Trade and Commerce has received a cable from the Canadian High Commissioner's Office in London, under date of June 22, conveying the information that the Board of Trade in London has announced that except for a limited list of goods, all restrictions on exports to Sweden, whether freight or parcel post, have been removed, and that it is no longer necessary to consign the same to special consignees.

25 cents buys a Thrift Stamp.

URGE SHIPMENTS BY GOVERNMENT LINES

War Purchasing Commission sends out Minute on Freight and Telegrams

The War Purchasing Commission has sent out the following copy of a minute urging their clients to use Government telegraph lines and ship by Government railways:—

"In connection with freight, express, and telegrams, the Government is anxious that as far as possible all business should be transacted over Government lines so that the public may receive as much benefit as possible from increased earnings. It will, therefore, be appreciated if, in so far as you control these matters, telegrams be sent by the Great Northwestern Telegraphs and express and freight over the Canadian National Railways."

Repairs to Wharves.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Repairs to Wharves at Sidney, Roberts Bay and Saanichton, B.C.," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, Friday, July 25, 1919, for the construction of repairs to wharf at Sidney, repairs to float and approach at Roberts Bay, and repairs to wharf at Saanichton, all in the District of Nanaimo, British Columbia.

Plans and forms of contract can be seen and specification and forms of tender obtained at this Department; at the office of the District Engineer at Victoria, B.C.; at the Post Offices, Vancouver, B.C., Sidney, B.C., and Turgoose, B.C.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on printed forms supplied by the Department and in accordance with conditions contained therein.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to 10 per cent of the amount of the tender. War Loan Bonds of the Dominion will also be accepted as security, or War Bonds and cheques if required to make up an odd amount.

NOTE.—Blue prints can be obtained at this Department by depositing an accepted bank cheque for the sum of \$10, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, which will be returned if the intending bidder submit a regular bid.

By order.

R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, June 21, 1919.

Lowest Temperatures.

The lowest temperatures on record at various stations in Canada are as follows: Fort Good Hope, Mackenzie river, 79 degrees below zero; Fort Vermilion, 78 degrees; Edmonton 57 degrees; Prince Albert, 70 degrees; Winnipeg, 53 degrees; White River, Ont., 60 degrees; Toronto, 26 degrees; Ottawa, 32 degrees; Montreal, 28 degrees; Quebec, 34 degrees; Halifax, 17 degrees.

The spell of greatest heat ever recorded in Ontario occurred in the first week of July, 1911, when temperatures above 100 degrees were registered on several consecutive days in the peninsula of Ontario.

At Toronto the coldest winters were those of 1875 and 1904, with a mean of 17 degrees, followed closely by 1913 with a mean of 18 degrees. The warmest winter was in 1890 with a mean of 30 degrees. At Montreal the coldest winter mean was 10 degrees in 1875 and the warmest 21 degrees in 1878 and 1892, as stated in the Canada Year Book.

Tea from Japan.

Statistics show that Japan in 1916 exported tea to Canada to the extent of yen 2,865,157, as compared with yen 1,967,931 in 1917. Japan sent over yen 19,000,000 worth of tea to the United States, but Canada was her second best customer.

Canadian Official Record.

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EXTRACT FROM ORDER IN COUNCIL No. 2206.

"The Committee of the Privy Council further observes that as this war is being waged by the whole people of Canada, it is desirable that the whole people should be kept as fully informed as possible as to the acts of the Government which are concerned with the conduct of the war, as well as with the solution of our domestic problems; and for this purpose an Official Record should be instituted to be issued weekly for the purpose of conveying information as to all Government measures in connection with the war and as to the national war activities generally."

UTILIZING WASTE OF SULPHITE LIQUOR

Various Methods given in Forestry Branch Bulletin

In Forestry Branch Bulletin No. 66, on the subject of the Utilization of Waste Sulphite Liquor, compiled by Dr. Bjarne Johnsen and R. W. Hovey, B.Sc., of the Pulp and Paper Division of the Forest Products Laboratories of Canada, issued by the Department of the Interior, many methods for utilizing the liquor which is now an industrial waste are outlined. The bulletin says:

"The Canadian sulphite pulp industry consumed in 1916, 728,000 cords of pulpwood. . . . At least one-half of the weight of this wood, or considerably more than 1,000 tons of wood substance, therefore, was contained in the waste sulphite liquor which was discharged every day from the mills as a useless waste."

Among other proposed means of making use of this liquor commercially, its use as a binding material for briquetting, in compacting the surfaces of roads and preventing the formation of dust, as a binder for road material, in processes for sizing paper, in the preparation of adhesives, in tanning materials, in the manufacture of alcohol, gas and coke and other fuel, the recovery of various chemical substances, etc. A large number of examples of its utilization for various purposes in other countries are given.

B.C. Fruit Prospects.

All parts of the province of British Columbia report fruit crop prospects good. It is estimated that the yield in the province will exceed that of 1918 by 30 per cent, many new orchards coming into bearing and old ones increasing their yields. Farmers generally are taking more interest in spraying their trees, and on this account a better class of fruit will be turned out, according to reports to the Winnipeg office of the Department of Immigration and Colonization.

Fire Loss in Canada.

The fire loss in Canada for 1918 amounted to \$30,000,000, 70 per cent of which was due to carelessness according to an estimate by the Commission of Conservation. The loss amounts to about \$4 per capita; in England the fire loss is about \$0.64 per capita.

REPORT COMPLETED ON WATER-POWERS OF COAST

The report on the water-powers of British Columbia, which will be issued shortly by the Commission of Conservation, and which will complete the series of water-power reports which the Commission, in 1910, undertook to publish, contains the following estimate of the water-powers of the province, which has been divided into districts, as follows:—

	24-hour horsepower.
1. Columbia river and tributaries (north of the International Boundary): This comprises the portion of the province lying between its eastern boundary and the watershed of the Fraser river	610,000
2. Fraser river and tributaries: This includes practically the entire area of the great Interior plateau	740,000
3. Vancouver Island	270,000
4. Mainland Pacific coast and adjacent islands (except Vancouver island): This includes all the rivers north of the Fraser, which drain into the Pacific	630,000
5. Mackenzie River tributaries (a rough estimate made for inclusion in this summary)	250,000
Grand total	2,500,000

The above total includes about 250,000 horsepower for plants already in operation, but they do not include about 400,000 horsepower, given in the tables in the report for power possibilities on streams like the Fraser, Thompson, Skeena, and Naas rivers on which, because of the proximity of railways, or possible interference with the salmon industry, economical development cannot be considered under present conditions. Also there is still considerable territory, especially in the northerly portion of the province, which it has not been possible to investigate fully. These areas may yet disclose a considerable amount of power, as stated in the report.

In round figures, the report states, the total estimated 24-hour power, including an allowance for all the entities above mentioned, may be placed at about 3,000,000 horsepower.

Government Dry Docks.

There are four graving or dry docks in Canada, owned by the Canadian Government at Lévis, Que.; Esquimalt, B.C.; Kingston, Ont.; and Lauzon, Que., as stated in the Canada Year Book for 1918. The seven other dry docks in the Dominion, subsidized by the Government, are at Montreal; Toronto; Prince Rupert, B.C.; Port Arthur, Ont.; Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; and two at Collingwood, Ont.

REPORT GIVES PROGRAMME OF REFORESTATION

Quebec leads in Commercial
Tree Planting on Tracts
close to Transportation
Lines

ONTARIO HAS SCHEME

In reference to the question of forest planting in Canada, the Committee on Forests, Commission of Conservation, makes the following statement in its report for 1919:—

In all the provinces of Canada, there are large areas of non-agricultural lands which have been so completely denuded of forests by unwise methods of cutting, or by fire, or both, that they are in a wholly unproductive condition, due to the complete destruction of all young growth and seed trees. Only by planting can such lands be restored to productivity within any reasonable length of time and, thus, be made to play their proper part in the economic life of the country.

Nowhere in Canada has such an excellent start been made toward commercial forest planting as in the province of Quebec, and even here the work done constitutes only a small beginning, in comparison with the real needs of the situation. The lead in this direction has been taken by the Laurentide Company, and the Riordon Pulp and Paper Company. Both companies have, for some time, realized the slow progress which nature unaided makes toward restoring the stand of commercially valuable pulpwood species on our northern lands after they have been heavily cut over.

The Laurentide Company is the pioneer, having commenced planting operations in 1908. Up to the present, a total of 453 acres has been planted up by this company, mostly with Norway spruce and white spruce, with a smaller representation of white pine, Scotch pine, red pine, poplar and other minor species. About 1,500 trees are planted

to the acre, so that the total number planted to date aggregates some 680,000. During 1919, the Forestry Division of the Laurentide Company expects to plant about 500,000 young trees, mostly Norway spruce and white spruce. The programme for 1920 includes the planting of 700,000 trees and, for 1921, 1,000,000 trees, mostly white spruce. The rate of planting is to be increased until it totals 2,000,000 trees per year.

The Laurentide Company has, in its forest nurseries near Grand'Mere, Que., nearly 4,000,000 seedlings of different ages, to be used in planting operations between 1919 and 1921. These will be supplemented by purchases from other nurseries, until the capacity of the Grand'Mere nurseries can be increased to cover the entire planting programme of the company. The company's forester, Mr. Ellwood Wilson, reports that the cost of planting, usually with 3-year-old seedlings, is from \$9 to \$10 per acre.

The Riordon Pulp and Paper Company began its reforestation work in 1916, its forest nursery at St. Jovite, Que., being established the following year by their forester, Mr. A. C. Volkmar. To date, a total of 780 acres has been planted to Norway spruce, white pine, red pine, white spruce and Scotch pine. In the nursery at St. Jovite are 2,180,000 Norway spruce seedlings, 800,000 white spruce, and 200,000 white pine, of different ages. By 1920 it is expected that the scale of planting will be increased to 1,000,000 spruce and 100,000 white and red pine, and that operations will be continued at this rate, using three year-old stock.

Both these companies are confining their planting operations to lands owned by them in fee simple, readily accessible to existing means of transportation. This will give the plantations a high value when the timber reaches commercial size. In order, however, to encourage large-scale planting on private lands, it is imperative that provision be made against excessive taxation. A low annual tax rate, with an added tax when the crop is finally harvested, is most just to all concerned.

The reforestation of denuded Crown timber lands is a problem of large proportions, the solution of which belongs primarily to the Provincial Governments. The Quebec provincial forest nursery at Berthierville, which has been in existence for nine years, has supplied millions of young trees to private land owners, mostly farmers and pulp companies, including 2,000,000 trees sold

RETURNED MEN BALLOT FOR PLACES

Rush of Applications for
Saskatchewan Reserve
creates need for
System

Owing to the rush expected for agricultural lands in the Porcupine Forest Reserve, Saskatchewan, set apart for soldier settlement purposes, an Order in Council has been passed providing that applicants' places in the line for entry shall be determined by the drawing of numbers or ballots. The order, passed on June 14, is as follows:—

Whereas the Minister of the Interior reports as follows:—

Investigation has determined the location of agricultural lands within the Porcupine Forest Reserve in Saskatchewan, and on withdrawal of same from the reserve the lands will be set apart pursuant to authority of the Soldier Settlement Act, 1917, for disposition thereunder;

In view of the unusually large number of applicants likely to appear to enter for these lands, it is deemed impracticable to open same in the manner prescribed in the case of rush for entries under the Dominion Lands Act, and it is, in the opinion of the Soldier Settlement Board, expedient and necessary that the place of applicants in line for entry should be determined by the drawing of numbers or ballots, and the Soldier Settlement Act, 1917, provides that the Board may with the approval of the Governor General in Council make regulations prescribing the manner in which entries for land may be made;

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to order that the Soldier Settlement Land Regulations shall be and the same are hereby amended to provide that whenever in the opinion of the Board the rush of applicants is sufficient to warrant it, applications for entries be received in order of priority established by the drawing of numbers or ballots in a manner to be prescribed by the Board;

That such entries be granted as provided by the Soldier Settlement Act and regulations thereunder through an Agent of Dominion Lands who, however, may with the approval of the Minister of the Interior be specially assigned the duty of receiving and granting applications after such notice and at such place, adjacent to the lands to be opened to entry, as in the opinion of the Board is expedient;

That while the agent is receiving applications at such place applications for the lands affected shall not be received at any other place or office, but thereafter shall be received in the regular manner;

That in the event of a rush for entry the Board may suspend the privilege of entry by proxy.

during 1918. The Provincial Forester, Mr. G. C. Piche, announces that the capacity of this nursery is to be increased to an annual production of 5,000,000 young trees, partly in contemplation of the Provincial Government adopting a programme of forest planting on denuded Crown timber lands.

It is understood that the Ontario Government also has under consideration the establishment of an extensive programme of reforestation upon denuded Crown lands accessible to transportation. The provincial forest nursery at St. Williams could readily be extended to provide the necessary planting stock. Action along these lines is imperative if large areas of lands suitable for no other purpose are to be restored to a productive condition. Experience in many countries proves that extensive reforestation of waste lands is a desirable feature of public policy; it pays financially and is vitally important in supporting the economic structure of the country.

GERMANY'S LAST NOTE BEFORE SIGNING PEACE

MADE FINAL ATTEMPT PROCURE EASIER TERMS

Answer of Council of Four to plea was curt and unyielding—"Time for discussion has passed" they declared

The Government received on June 23 the following details of the German note agreeing to the signature of the peace treaty, with two reservations, and the final reply agreed to by the Council of Four:—

PARIS, Sunday, June 22.—The following is the German note, received at five o'clock this evening, in which Germany agrees to sign the peace treaty, with two reservations, and also the reply agreed upon by the Council of Four at 9.30 this evening and transmitted to the German plenipotentiaries at Versailles:—

"German Peace Delegation,
Versailles, June 22, 1919.

"Mr. President,—The Imperial Minister of Foreign Affairs has instructed me to communicate the following to Your Excellency:—

"The Government of the German Republic has from the moment when the peace conditions of the Allied and Associated Governments were made known to it let no doubt subsist as to the fact that the Government, in harmony with the whole German people, must regard these conditions as being in sharp contradiction with the principle which was accepted by the Allied and Associated Powers on the one hand and Germany on the other, as being binding in accordance with the law of nations for peace before the conclusion of the armistice.

"Relying upon this principle of justice which was agreed upon between the parties to the negotiation, and assisted by a clear exposition of conditions in Germany, the Government has left no stone unturned in order to arrive at a direct verbal exchange of opinions, and thus obtain some mitigation of the unbearably harsh conditions which might render it possible for the Government of the German Republic to sign the treaty of peace without reservations, and to guarantee its execution.

"These endeavours of the Government of the German Republic, which were undertaken in the interests of the peace of the world and the reconciliation of peoples, have failed owing to rigorous insistence on the conditions of peace. Far-reaching counter-proposals of the German delegation have only in certain points received any acceptance. The concessions made only reduce the severity of the conditions in a small degree. The Allied and Associated Governments have, in an ultimatum which expires on June 23, confronted the Government of the German Republic with the decision either to sign the treaty of peace presented to them or to refuse to sign. In the latter case a completely defenceless people has been threatened with the possible imposition of the conditions of peace already presented and with the increase of the heavy burden.

DO NOT WISH MORE WAR.

"The German people does not wish for the resumption of the bloody war; it honestly wishes for a lasting peace. In view of the Allied and Associated Governments, the German people has no other force in its hands save to appeal to the eternally inalienable rights, to an independent life which belongs to the German people, as to all peoples. The Government of the German Republic can lend no support to this sacred right of the German people by the application of force. The Government only hope for support through the conscience of mankind. No people, including those of the Allied and Associated Powers, could expect the German people to agree through conviction to an instrumental peace whereby living members of the very body of the German people are to cut

off without consultation of the population concerned, whereby the dignity of the German state is to be permanently impaired, and whereby unendurable economic and financial burdens are to be laid upon the German people.

"The German Government has received passionate expressions of opinion from the population in the districts to be cut off in the East, to the effect that they—the population—will oppose themselves to the separation of those districts which have for the greater part been German for so many centuries by all means they possess. The German Government therefore finds itself impelled to decline all responsibility for any difficulty which may arise from the resistance of the inhabitants against their separation from Germany.

"If the Government of the German Republic is nevertheless ready to sign the conditions of the Allies with the above-mentioned reservations, this is not done of its own free will. The Government of the German Republic solemnly declares that its attitude is to be understood in the sense that it yields to force, being resolved to spare the German people, whose sufferings are unspeakable, a new war, the shattering of its national unity by further occupation of German territories, terrible famine for women and children, and mercilessly prolonged retention of the prisoners of war. The German people expects, in view of the grievous burdens which it has taken upon itself, that all German military and civilian prisoners, beginning on July 1, and thereafter in uninterrupted succession, and within a short period, shall be restored. Germany gave back her enemies' prisoners of war within two months.

DECLINES RESPONSIBILITY.

"The Government of the German Republic engages to fulfil the conditions of peace imposed upon Germany. It desires, however in the solemn moment to express itself with unreserved clearness in order to meet in advance any accusation of untruthfulness that may now or later be made against Germany. The conditions imposed exceed the measure of that which Germany can, in fact, perform. The Government of the German Republic therefore, feels itself bound to announce that it makes all reservations and declines all responsibility as regards the consequences which may be threatened against Germany when, as is bound to happen, the impossibility of carrying out the conditions comes to light, even though German capacity to fulfil is stretched to the utmost.

"Germany further lays the greatest emphasis on the declaration that she cannot accept Article 231 of the Treaty of Peace, which requires Germany to admit herself to be the sole and only author of the war, and does not cover this article by her signature. It consequently follows without further argument that Germany must also decline to recognize that the burdens should be placed upon her on the score of responsibility of the war, which has unjustly been laid at her door.

"Likewise it is equally impossible for a German to reconcile it with his dignity and honour to accept and execute Article 227 and 230, by which Germany is required to give up to the Allied and Associated Powers for trial individuals among the German people who are accused by the Allied and Associated Powers of the breach of international laws and of committing acts contrary to the customs of war.

"Further, the Government of the German Republic makes a distinct protest against the taking away of all the colonial possessions of Germany and against the reasons given therefore,

which permanently deny to Germany fitness for colonial activity, although the contrary is clearly established and irrefutable evidence to this effect is contained in the observations of the German peace delegation on the conditions of peace.

HAS SPOKEN OPENLY.

"The Government of the German Republic assumes that it is in accordance with the desires of the Allied and Associated Governments that it has spoken openly both as regards what concerns its goodwill and also as regards its reservations. Therefore, in view of the conditions of constraint into which the German people are forced by the requirements of the Allies, a condition of constraint such as has never before been inflicted on any people in a manner more crushing and more disastrous in its consequences, and relying on the express undertaking of the Allied and Associated Governments in their memorandum of June 16, 1919, the German Government believes itself to be entitled to the Allied and Associated Governments in the expectation that the Allied and Associated Governments will consider the following declaration as an integral portion of the treaty: Subsequent, within two years counting from the day when the treaty is signed, the Allied and Associated Governments will submit the present treaty to the High Council of the Powers as constituted by the League of Nations according to Article 4 for the purpose of subsequent examination. Before this High Council German plenipotentiaries are to enjoy the same rights and privileges as the representatives of the other contracting powers of the present treaty. This Council shall decide in regard to those conditions of the present treaty which impair the rights of self-determination of the German people and also in regard to the stipulation whereby the free economic developments of Germany on a footing of equal rights is impeded.

"The Government of the German Republic accordingly gives the declaration of its consent as required by the note of June 16, 1919, in the following form:—

"The Government of the German Republic is ready to sign the treaty of peace without, however, recognizing thereby that the German people was the author of the war and without undertaking any responsibility for delivering persons in accordance with Articles 227 and 230 of the treaty of peace."

"Weimar, June 21, 1919.

(Sgd.) "BAUR,

"President of the Imperial Ministry.

"Accept, Mr. President, the expression of my distinguished consideration.

(Sgd.) "VON HANNEL."

ALLIES' LAST WORD.

To the foregoing note the Council of Four replied as follows:—

"The Allied and Associated Powers have considered the notes of the German delegates of even date, and in view of the shortness of time remaining feel it their duty to reply at once. Of the time within which the German Government must make their final decision as to the signing of the treaty less than twenty-four hours remain. The Allied and Associated Governments have given fullest consideration to all of the representations hitherto made by the German Government with regard to the treaty, have replied with complete frankness, and have made such concessions as they thought it just to make, and the present note of the German delegation presents no arguments for consideration not already examined. The Allied and Associated Governments therefore feel constrained to say that the time for discussion is passed. They can accept or acknowledge no qualifications or reservations, and must require of the German representatives an unequivocal decision as to their purposes to sign and accept as a whole or not to sign and accept the treaty as finally formulated. After the signature the Allied and Associated Powers must hold Germany responsible for the execution of every stipulation of the treaty.

GIVES DESCRIPTION OF LUMBER SHIP

Novel Craft being built in British Columbia holds 2,000,000 feet

It is announced that Sir James Ball, British Timber Controller, has given an order for 2,000,000 feet of cut lumber to be shipped from British Columbia to the United Kingdom in the form of a demountable ship propelled by its own steam. The Weekly Bulletin of the Department of Trade and Commerce, gives the following description of this lumber ship:—

"The scheme is to build the cut lumber into a ship and after arrival at destination to remove therefrom the machinery, which can be sent back for use over again. If the scheme works out as expected by its promoters, it is likely to revolutionize the whole system of off-shore lumber trade and will greatly increase the lumber possibilities for British Columbia timber in foreign countries by reducing considerably transportation cost and by automatically solving the tonnage problem. The method of construction is very simple. Blocks are first laid for the keel and fore-and-aft and cross timbers are then placed in position. When sufficient material has been thus put together to ensure buoyancy enough to keep the bottom high out of the water, the vessel will be launched with donkey engines on board. These are to be used to lift the lumber out of the water and to place in the ship. The lumber will be clamped down securely with bolts and nuts for every eight feet of depth. On arrival at destination, the fastenings can be readily taken off so as to leave the lumber and timber composing the ship immediately ready for distribution. The vessel will be fitted with schooner rig and auxiliary engines, which would be taken out on arrival at destination and either sold, or shipped back for further use. The promoters confidently believe they will be able to put British Columbia lumber into the European markets at prices that will beat the Norwegian and Swedish competition."

The British Columbia lumber ship was designed by John Arbuthnot and J. H. Price, both of Victoria, B.C. This form of lumber ship will probably be known as an "Arbuthnot."

Total Wheat Crop, 1918.

The following, taken from the April issue of the *Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics*, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, shows the merchantable quality of the Canadian crops in 1918: The returns from crop correspondents show that of the total wheat crop of 1918, viz., 189,075,350 bushels, 93 per cent, or 175,370,000 bushels, were of merchantable quality. Last year the proportion was estimated at 95 per cent, and in 1917 it was 85 per cent. The proportions per cent of other crops of 1918 estimated to be of merchantable quality were as follows: Oats, 90 per cent (382,994,000 bushels out of 426,312,500 bushels); barley, 92 per cent (71,171,000 bushels out of 77,287,240 bushels); rye, 92 per cent (7,827,000 bushels out of 8,504,400 bushels); buckwheat, 75 per cent (8,566,000 bushels out of 11,375,500 bushels); corn for husking, 67 per cent (9,489,000 bushels out of 14,214,200 bushels); flaxseed, 90 per cent (5,440,000 bushels out of 6,055,200 bushels); potatoes, 81 per cent (84,359,000 bushels out of 104,364,200 bushels); turnips, etc., 86 per cent (104,890,000 bushels out of 122,699,600 bushels); hay and clover, 89 per cent (13,141,000 tons out of 14,772,300 tons).

Cost of Anthracite.

The average cost of anthracite coal is \$2.89 per ton higher than that of bituminous coal, as shown in the report of the Fuel Controller for Canada.

ALLIED POWERS' REPLY TO GERMAN PROTEST

VANQUISHED MUST ABIDE BY JUDGMENT OF WORLD

Message to German Delegates was Insistent and Firm although two Minor Concessions were made in Details

The following text of the final reply of the Allied and Associated Powers to the conditions of peace was received on June 17 by the Canadian Government:—

PARIS, June 16, 1919.

The final reply of the Allied and Associated Powers to the conditions of peace handed to the Germans at Versailles, May 7, was delivered to the German delegation to day and made public shortly after.

The Germans are allowed five days to accept or refuse the treaty as it stands. If they accept, peace will be signed at once; if not, the armistice will terminate on Saturday and the powers will take such steps as may be necessary to enforce their terms.

The principle of the original conditions have been vigorously upheld as establishing a peace of justice, but certain modifications in detail, and many explanations of the effect of execution are made. The reply is in two parts, a general, covering letter of about 4,500 words and serial discussions of the general counter proposals.

The changes include a plebiscite for Upper Silesia, with guarantees of coal therefrom; frontier rectifications in West Prussia; omission of the third zone of the Schleswig plebiscite; temporary increase of the German army from 100,000 to 200,000 men; declaration of intention to submit within a month of signature a list of those accused of violation of the laws and customs of war; offer to co-operate with the German commission of reparations and to receive suggestions for discharging the obligation; certain detailed modifications in the finance, economic ports and waterways clauses, including abolition of the proposed Kiel canal commission; and the assurance of the membership on the League of Nations in the early future, if Germany fulfils her obligations.

The covering letter from M. Clemenceau, President of the Peace Conference, to Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, President of the German delegation, follows:—

SECTION TWO.

"Mr. President,—The Allied and Associated Powers have given the most earnest consideration to the observations of the German delegates of the draft treaty of peace. The reply protests against the peace on the grounds that it conflicts with the terms upon which the armistice of the 11th of November, 1918, was signed, and that it is a peace of violence and not of justice. The protest of the German delegation shows that they failed to understand the position in which Germany stands to-day. They seem to think that Germany has only to 'make sacrifices in order to attain peace,' as if this were but the end of some mere struggle for territory and power. The Allied and Associated Powers therefore feel it necessary to begin their reply by a clear statement of the judgment of the world which has been forced (?) by practically the whole of civilized mankind.

"In the view of the Allied and Associated Powers, the war which began on the 4th of August, 1914, was the greatest crime against humanity and freedom of the people that any nation calling itself civilized has ever consciously committed for many years. The rulers of Germany, true to the Prussian tradition, strove for a position of dominance in Europe. They were not satisfied with that growing prosperity and influence to which Germany was entitled, and which all other nations were willing to accord her, of the society of free and equal position; they required that they should be able to dictate and

tyrannize over a subservient Europe, as they dictated and tyrannized over a subservient Germany. In order to attain their ends to use every channel through which to educate their own subjects to the doctrine that might was right in international affairs, they never ceased to expand German armaments by land and sea, and to propagate the falsehood that it was necessary because Germany's neighbours were jealous of her prosperity and power. They sought to sow hostility and suspicion instead of friendship between nations. They developed a system of espionage and intrigue through which they were enabled to stir up international rebellion and unrest and even to make secret offensive preparations within the territory of their neighbours whereby they might, when the moment came, strike them down with greater certainty and ease. They kept Europe in ferment by threats of violence, and when they found that their neighbours were resolved to resist their arrogant will, they determined to assist their predominance in Europe by force. As soon as their preparations were complete they encouraged a subservient nation to declare war on Serbia at forty-eight hours' notice a war involving the control of the Balkans, which they knew could not be localized and which was bound to unchain a general war. In order to make doubly sure, they refused every attempt at conciliation and conference until it was too late and the world war was inevitable for which they had plotted, and for which alone among the nations they were adequately equipped and prepared.

Germany's responsibility, however, is not confined to having planned and started the war. She is no less responsible for the savage and inhuman manner in which war was conducted. Though Germany was herself the guaranty of Belgium, the rulers of Germany violated, after a solemn promise to respect it, the neutrality of the unoffending people. Not content with this, they deliberately carried out a series of promiscuous shootings and burnings with the sole object of terrifying the inhabitants into submission by the very frightfulness of their action. They were the first to use poisonous gas notwithstanding the appalling suffering it entails. They began the bombing and long distance shelling of towns for no military object, but solely for the purpose of reducing the morale of their opponents, by striking at their women and children. They commenced the submarine campaign, with its practical challenge to international law and its destruction of great numbers of innocent passengers and sailors in mid-ocean, far from succor, at the mercy of the wind and the waves, and the yet more ruthless submarine crews. They drove thousands of men and women with brutal savagery into slavery of foreign lands, they allowed barbarities to be practised against their prisoners of war from which the most uncivilized people would have recoiled. The conduct of Germany is almost unexampled in human history. The terrible responsibility which lies at her door can be seen in the fact that not less than seven million dead lie buried in Europe, while more than twenty million others carry upon them the evidence of wounds and suffering, because Germany saw fit to gratify her lust for tyranny by resort to war.

CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY.

The Allied and Associated Powers believe that they will be false to those who have given their all to save freedom of the world if they consent to treat war on any other basis than as a crime against humanity and right.

This attitude of the Allied and Associated Powers was made perfectly clear to Germany during the war by their

principal statesmen. It was defined by President Wilson in his speech of April 6, 1918, and explicitly and categorically accepted by the German people as a principle governing the peace:—"Let everything that we say, my fellow countrymen, everything that we henceforth plan and accomplish, ring true to this response, until the majesty and might of our concerted power shall fill the thoughts and utterly defeat the force of those who flout and misprize what we honour and hold dear. Germany has once more said that force, and force alone, shall decide whether justice and peace shall reign in the affairs of men, whether right as America conceives it or dominion as she conceives it shall determine the destinies of mankind. There is, therefore, but one response possible from us; force, force to the utmost, force without stint or limit, the righteous and triumphant force which shall make right the law of the world, and cast every selfish dominion down in the dust."

NECESSARY FOR SECURITY.

"It was set forth clearly in a speech to the Prime Minister of Great Britain, dated the 14th December, 1917: 'There is no security in any land without certainty of punishment. There is no protection for life, property or money in a state where the criminal is more powerful than the law. The law of nations is no exception,' until it has been vindicated, the peace of the world will always be at the mercy of any nation whose professors have assiduously taught it to believe that no crime is wrong so long as it leads to the aggrandisement and enrichment of the country to which they owe allegiance. There have been many times in the history of world criminal states. We are dealing with one of them now. There will always be criminal states until the reward of international crime becomes too precarious to make it profitable, and the punishment of international crime becomes too sure to make it attractive."

SECTION THREE.

It was made clear also in an address of M. Clemenceau of September, 1918:—

"What do they (the French soldiers) want? What do we ourselves want? To fight, to fight victoriously and unceasingly, until the hour when the enemy shall understand that no compromise is possible between such crime and 'justice'."

Similarly Signor Orlando speaking on the 3rd of October, 1916, declared:—

"We shall obtain peace when our enemies recognize that humanity has the right and duty to safeguard itself against a continuance of such causes as have brought about this terrible slaughter; and that the blood of millions of men calls not for vengeance but for the realization of those high ideals for which it has been so generously shed. Nobody thinks of employing—even by way of legitimate retaliation—methods of brutal violence or of overbearing dominations or of suffocation of the freedom of any people—methods and politics which made the whole world rise against the Central Powers. But nobody will contend that the moral order can be restored simply because he who waits in his iniquitous endeavour declares that he has renounced his sin. Questions intimately affecting the peaceful life of nations once raised, must obtain the solution which justice requires." Premier Orlando's speech here.

Justice therefore, is the only possible basis for the settlement of the accounts of this terrible war. Justice is what the German delegation asks for, and says that Germany has been promised. But it must be justice for all. There must be justice for the dead and wounded and for those who have been orphaned and bereaved, that Europe might be freed from Prussian despotism. There must be justice for the peoples who now stagger under war debts which exceed thirty billion that liberty might be saved. There must be justice for those millions whose homes and lands,

ships and property, German savagery has spoiled and destroyed.

This is why the Allied and Associated Powers have insisted as a cardinal feature of the treaty that Germany must undertake to make reparation to the very uttermost of her power, for reparation for wrongs inflicted is of the essence of justice. That is why they insist that those individuals who are most clearly responsible for German aggression and for those acts of barbarism and inhumanity which have disgraced the German conduct of the war must be handed over to justice which has not been meted out to them at home. That, too, is why Germany must submit for a few years to certain special disabilities and arrangements. Germany has ruined the industries, the mines and the machinery of neighbouring countries, not during battle, but with the deliberate and calculated purpose of enabling her own industries to seize their markets before their industries could recover from the devastation thus wantonly inflicted upon them. Germany has despoiled her neighbours of everything she could make use of or carry away. Germany has destroyed the shipping of all nations on the high seas, where there was no chance of rescue for their passengers and crews. It is only justice that restitution should be made, and that these wronged peoples should be safeguarded for a time from the competition of a nation where industries are intact and have even been fortified by machinery stolen from occupied territories. If these changes are hardships for Germany, they are hardships which Germany has brought upon herself. Somebody must suffer for the consequences of the war period: is it to be Germany or the peoples she has wronged?

LEAVE OLD ERA BEHIND.

Not to do justice to all concerned would only leave the world open to fresh calamities. If the German peoples themselves, or another nation, are to be deterred from following the footsteps of Prussia, if mankind is to be lifted out of the belief that war for selfish ends is legitimate to any state, if the old era is to be left behind and nations as well as individuals are to be brought beneath the reign of law, even if there is to be early restoration and appeasement, it will be because those responsible for concluding the war have had the courage to see that justice is not defeated for the sake of a convenient peace.

It is said that the German revolution ought to make a difference and that the German people are not responsible for the policy of the rulers whom they have thrown from power. The Allied and Associated Powers recognize and welcome the change. It represents a great hope for peace and a new European order in the future period, but it cannot affect the settlement of the war itself. The German revolution was stayed until the German armies had been defeated in the field and all hope of profiting by a war of conquest vanished. Throughout the war, as before the war, the German people and their representatives supported the war, voted the credits, subscribed to the war loans, obeyed every order, however severe, of their Government. They shared the responsibility for the policy of their Government, for at any moment, had they willed it, they could have reversed it. Had that policy succeeded they would have acclaimed with the same enthusiasm with which they welcomed the outbreak of the war. They cannot now pretend, having changed their rulers after the war was lost, that it is justice that they should escape the consequences of their deeds.

The Allied and Associated Powers therefore believe that the peace they have proposed is fundamentally a peace of justice. They are no less certain that it is a peace of right on the terms agreed. There can be no doubt as to the intentions of the Allied and Associated Powers to base the settlement of Europe on the principle of freeing opposed peoples and re-drawing national boundaries as far as possible in accordance with the will of the peoples concerned, while giving to each facilities

25 cents buys a Thrift Stamp.

[Continued on next page.]

ALLIED POWERS' REPLY TO GERMAN PROTEST

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[Continued from preceding page.]

for living an independent national and economic life. These intentions were made clear not only in President Wilson's address to the Congress of January 8, 1918, but in the principle of settlement enunciated in his subsequent addresses, which was the agreed basis of the peace. A memorandum on this point is attached to this letter.

QUESTION OF POLAND.

Accordingly, the Allied and Associated Powers have provided for the reconstruction of Poland as an independent state with "free and secure access to all territories inhabited by indubitably Polish people." All territory inhabited by German majorities, save for a few isolated towns and for colonies established on land recently forcibly expropriated and situated in the midst of indubitably Polish territory, have been left to Germany. Wherever the will of the people is in doubt plebiscite has been provided for. The town of Danzig has been constituted as a free city, so that the inhabitants will be autonomous and do not come under Polish rule, and form no part of the Polish state. Poland has been given a certain economic rights in Danzig, and the city itself has been severed from Germany, because in no other way was it possible to provide for that "free and secure access to the sea," which Germany has promised to concede.

The Allied and Associated Powers have given careful consideration to the request of the German delegation that Germany should be admitted to the League of Nations as one of the conditions of peace. They are unable to accede to this request. The German revolution was postponed to the last moments of the war, and there is as yet no guarantee that it represents a permanent change. In the present temper of international feeling, it is impossible to expect the free nations of the world to sit down immediately in equal association with those by whom they have been so grievously wronged. To attempt this too soon would delay and not hasten that process of appeasement which all desire. But the Allied and Associated Powers believe that if the German people prove by their acts that they have abandoned forever these aggressive and estranging policies which caused the war, and have now become a people with whom it is possible to live in neighbourly good fellowship, the memories of these past years will speedily fade, and it will be possible at an early date to complete the League of Nations by the admission of Germany thereto. It is their earnest hope that this may be the case. They believe that the prospects of the world depended upon the close and friendly co-operation of all nations in adjusting international questions and promoting the welfare and progress of mankind. But the early entry of Germany into the League must depend principally upon the action of the German people themselves.

BLOCKADE WAS LEGAL.

In the course of its discussion of their economic terms and elsewhere, the German delegation has repeated its denunciation of the blockade instituted by the Allied and Associated Powers. Blockade is and always has been a legal and recognized method of war, and its operation has been from time to time adapted to changes in international communications. If the Allied and Associated Powers have imposed upon Germany a blockade of exceptional severity, which throughout they have consistently sought to conform to the principles of international law, it is because of the criminal character of the war initiated by Germany, and of the barbarous methods adopted by her in prosecuting it.

The Allied and Associated Powers have not attempted to make a specific answer to all the observations made in the German note. The fact of their omission does not, however, indicate that they are either admitted or open to discussion.

In conclusion, the Allied and Associated Powers must make it clear that this letter and the memorandum attached constitute their last word. They had examined the German observations and counter proposal with earnest attention and care. They have, in consequence, made important modifications in the draft treaty. But in its principles they stand by it. They believe that it is not only a just settlement of the Great War, but that it provides the basis upon which the peoples of Europe can live together in friendship and equity. At the same time it creates the machinery for the peaceful adjustment of all international problems by discussion and consent, and whereby the settlement of 1919 itself can be modified from time to time to suit new facts and new conditions as they arise. It is frankly not based on a general condonation of the events of 1914-1918. It would not be a peace of justice if it were. But it represents a sincere and deliberate attempt to establish a reign of law, based upon the consent of the governed and sustained by the organized opinion of mankind, which was the agreed basis of the peace.

IS THE LAST WORD.

As such, the treaty in its present form must be accepted or rejected. The Allied and Associated Powers therefore require a declaration from the German delegation within five days that they are prepared to sign the treaty as now amended. If they decide within the period that they are prepared to sign the treaty as it stands, arrangements will be made for the immediate signature of the peace at Versailles. In default of such a declaration this communication constitutes the notification provided for in Article 11 of the Convention of February 16, 1919, prolonging the armistice signed on the 11th of November, 1918, and again prolonged by the agreement of December 13, 1918, and January 16, 1919, the said armistice will then terminate and the Allied and Associated Powers will take such steps as they think needful to force their terms.

SECTION FOUR.

The German counter proposals entirely conflict with the agreed basis of peace. They provide that great majorities of indisputably Polish population shall be kept under German rule. They deny secure access to the sea to a nation of over 20,000,000 people, whose nationals are in the majority all the way to the coast, in order to maintain territorial connection between East and West Prussia, whose trade has always been mainly seaborne. They cannot, therefore, be accepted by the Allied and Associated Powers. At the same time, in certain cases the German note has established a case for rectification which will be made, and in view of the contention that Upper Silesia, though inhabited by a two to one majority of Poles (1,250,000 to 650,000 by the 1910 German census), wishes to remain a part of Germany, they are willing that the question of whether or not Upper Silesia should form part of Germany or Poland should be determined by the vote of the inhabitants themselves.

In regard to the Saar basin, the regime proposed by the Allied and Associated Powers is to continue for fifteen years. This arrangement they considered necessary both to the general

scheme for reparation and in order that France may have immediate and certain compensation for the wanton destruction of her northern coal mines. The district has been transferred not to French sovereignty, but to the control of the society of the League of Nations. This method has the double advantage that it involves no annexation, while it gives possession of the coal field to France and maintains the economic unity of the district, so important to the interests of the inhabitants. At the end of fifteen years the fixed population, which in the meantime will have had control of its own local affairs under the governing supervision of the League of Nations, will have complete freedom to decide whether it wishes union with Germany, union with France, or the continuance of the regime provided for in the treaty.

As to the territories which it is proposed to transfer from Germany to Denmark and Belgium, some of these were robbed by Prussia by force, and in every case the transfer will only take place as the result of a decision of the inhabitants themselves, taken under conditions which will ensure complete freedom to vote.

Finally, the Allied and Associated Powers are satisfied that the native inhabitants of the German colonies are strongly opposed to being again brought under Germany's sway; and the record of German rule, the traditions of the German Government, and the use to which these colonies were put as bases from which to prey upon the commerce of the world, make it impossible for the Allied and Associated Powers to return them to Germany, or to entrust to her responsibility for the retraining and education of their inhabitants.

For these reasons the Allied and Associated Powers are satisfied that their territorial proposals are both in accord with the agreed basis of peace and are necessary to the future peace of Europe. They are, therefore, not prepared to modify them except in the respects laid down.

CONTROL OF RIVERS.

Arising out of the territorial settlement are the proposals in regard to international control of rivers. It is clearly in accord with the agreed basis of the peace that inland states should have secure access to the sea along rivers which are navigable to their territory. They believe that the arrangements they propose are vital to the free life of the inland states. They do not think that they are any derogation of the rights of the other riparian states. If viewed according to the discredited doctrine that every state is engaged in a desperate struggle for ascendancy over its neighbours, no doubt such arrangements may be an impediment to the artificial strangling of a rival, but if it be the ideal that nations are to co-operate in the ways of commerce and peace, they are natural and right. The provisions for the presence of representatives of important non-riparian states on the commission is security that the commission will consider the interests of all. A number of modifications, however, have been made in the original proposals, the details of which will be found in the attached memorandum.

Under the heading of economic and financial clauses the German delegation appear to have seriously misinterpreted the proposals of the Allied and Associated Powers. There is no intention on the part of the Allied and Associated Powers to strangle Germany or prevent her from taking her proper place in international trade and commerce. Provided that she abides by the treaty of peace and provided also that she abandons the aggressive and exclusive positions which have been apparent in her business no less than her political methods, the Allied and Associated Powers maintain that Germany shall have fair treatment in the purchase of raw materials and the sale of goods, subject to those temporary provisions already mentioned in the interests of the nations ravaged and artificially weakened by German action. It is their desire that the passions engendered by the war should die as soon as possible,

and that all nations should share in the prosperity that comes from the honest supply of mutual needs. They wish that Germany shall enjoy this prosperity like the rest, though much of the fruit of it must necessarily go for many years to come in making possible reparation to her neighbours for the damage she has done. In order to make their intention clear, a number of modifications have been made in the financial and economic clauses of the treaty. But the principles upon which the treaty is drawn must stand.

REPARATION PROPOSALS.

The German delegation have greatly misinterpreted the reparation proposals of the treaty. These proposals confine the amounts payable by Germany to what is clearly justifiable under the terms of armistice in respect of damage caused to the civilian population of the Allies by the aggression of Germany. They do not provide for that interference in the internal life of Germany by the reparation commission which is alleged. They are designed to make the payment of that reparation which Germany must make as easy and convenient for both parties as possible, and they will be interpreted in that sense. The Allied and Associated Powers, therefore, are not prepared to modify them.

But they recognize with the German delegation the advantage of arriving as soon as possible at the fixed and definite sum which shall be payable by Germany and accepted by the Allies. It is not possible to fix this sum to-day, for the extent of damage and the cost of repair have not yet been ascertained. They are therefore willing to accord to Germany all necessary and reasonable facilities to enable her to survey the devastated and damaged regions, and to make proposals thereafter within four months of the signing of the treaty for a settlement of the claims under each of the categories of damage for which she is liable. If within the following two months an agreement can be reached, the exact liability of Germany will have been ascertained. If an agreement has not been reached by then the arrangements as provided by the treaty will be executed.

SECTION FIVE.

THE DETAILED REPLY.

The detailed reply follows exactly the scheme of the original conditions of peace which was in turn followed by the Germans in their counter proposals.

The Allied and Associated Powers are in complete accord with the German delegation that the basis of negotiations lies in the correspondence immediately preceding the armistice. In an attempt to prove a breach of this agreement the latter have quoted from a number of speeches mostly antedating the correspondence and many made by Allied statesmen when not at war with Germany or not in office. It is sufficient to refer to the reply of the Allied Powers on January 15, 1917, in response to the President's inquiry as to the conditions of peace.

It cannot be disputed that Allied statesmen have never expressed a desire for any other peace than one which should undo the wrongs of 1914, vindicate justice and international right, and reconstruct the political foundations of Europe on lines that would give liberty to all its peoples, and therefore the prospect of a lasting peace.

The German claim of a contradiction between the terms of the treaty and President Wilson's promise of justice to the German people is met by "demanding the destruction of every arbitrary power everywhere that can separately, secretly, and of its single choice disturb the peace of the world." If similarly the Germans claim contradiction in the territorial terms, it must be borne in mind that this is not the result of any purpose to act unjustly towards Germany, but rather of the fact that an appreciable amount of German territory consisted of districts unjustly appropriated by her in the past.

The economic objections are answered by the statement that Germany's economic condition is intact and in no wise crippled by devastation like that brought

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upon the Allied peoples. The German contention that peoples had been bartered about is similarly unfounded, as every territorial settlement has been reached after the most careful and laboured consideration of all the racial, linguistic, and religious factors and the legitimate hopes of peoples long under alien rule. Her complaint that she had not been invited to join the League of Nations cannot find justification in any of President Wilson's declarations, for, indeed, he carefully laid down the principle that such admission was possible only after Germany has proved her character.

SECTION SIX.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The Allied and Associated Powers, regarding the League of Nations as the basis of the treaty of peace and as bringing into the relations of people an element of progress which the future will confirm and develop, have never had the intention of indefinitely excluding Germany or any other power from membership. Every country whose Government has proved its sincere desire to observe its international obligations, those of the peace treaty, will be supported in its demand for admission. In Germany's case the events of the past five years prove the need of a definite test, the length of which will depend on the acts of the German Government, especially towards the treaty. No reason is seen, however, provided these necessary conditions are assured, why Germany should not become a member in the early future.

Inclusion in the covenant of the German proposals regarding economic questions is considered unnecessary. The Allied and Associated Powers will guarantee protection under the League of Nations minorities in ceded territories, and intend to open negotiations immediately for a general reduction of armaments, as provided in the covenant, in the expectation that Germany carries out her engagement in this regard.

EUROPEAN POLITICAL CLAUSES.

BELGIUM.—The territories of Eupen and Malmédy, separated from Belgian territories in 1814, without consideration of the people, have continued in close relation with Belgium, despite a century of Prussianization, and at the same time have been made a basis for German militarism by construction of a great camp at Eisenborn and various strategic railroads directed against Belgium. The reunion of these territories with Belgium seems justified if petitions to this effect are sufficiently supported by the population under the League of Nations. The German claim for a neutralized Moresnet is wholly unjustified, while the communal woods in Prussian Moresnet are awarded to Belgium in partial compensation for the destruction of Belgian forests.

SCHLESWIG.—The plebiscite in Northern Schleswig promised by Prussia by treaty after its seizure in 1864, but never granted, is now assured on the request of Denmark and the people concerned. Territory as far as the Eider and the Schlei is to be evacuated by the Germans and administered by residents on the spot with no other preoccupation but their own welfare, and at the end of fifteen years will be free to choose the sovereignty under which they prefer to continue.

ALSACE-LORRAINE.—A plebiscite for Alsace-Lorraine cannot be admitted, because the whole purpose of the provisions in regard to these provinces has been so far as possible to repair the injustice committed in 1871 as agreed to by Germany, and to restore the situa-

tion then prevailing, so far as it is possible after fifty years of suffering. The will of the inhabitants has been amply attested by the unanimous protests against annexation voiced by their representatives at Bordeaux in 1871 and repeated many other times since, even at the cost of their own tranquility and interests. There is no intention of applying the general principle of the treaty that states taking over ceded territory should bear part of the public debt of the ceding state and pay for the public property, as it is intended France should recover these provinces without prejudice.

THE EASTERN FRONTIERS.—Two cardinal principles have been followed in determining the eastern frontiers of Germany. First is the special obligation to re-establish the Polish frontier by an international commission including Norway and Sweden, the limits of the territory having been altered however in consequence of a request by Denmark.

LUXEMBURG.—The German observations on Luxembourg require no answer because of two incontrovertible facts, Germany's violation of her neutrality and Luxembourg's denunciation of the Eastern Union.

AUSTRIA.—Germany's declaration that she "has never had and never will have the intention of changing by violence the frontier between Germany and Austria" is noted.

RUSSIA.—None of the German observations in regard to Russia require change in the treaty.

THE SAAR.—No alteration is permissible in the Saar terms. The Allied and Associated Powers have sought to impose for the destruction of the mines in northern France a form of reparation which by its exceptional nature will for a limited period be a definite and visible symbol. At the same time they intend, by assuring themselves of the immediate possession of actual security, to escape the risks to which the German memoir itself has drawn attention. The interests of the inhabitants have however been most scrupulously safeguarded; they will live for the first time since their forcible annexation to Prussia and Bavaria, under a government nation in the independence of which it was unjustly deprived more than a century ago. This was one of the greatest wrongs of which history has record, the memory and result of which, has for long poisoned the political life of a large part of Europe and which was one of the essential steps by which the military power of Prussia was built up and the whole political life first to Prussia and then of Germany promoted. The second principle is that these shall be included in the restored Poland and those districts inhabited by an indisputably Polish population.

POSEN AND WEST PRUSSIA.—These two provinces, which were predominately Polish when the partition took place, might have been restored to Poland almost in their entirety according to the strict law of historic retribution, but instead there has been left to Germany, in an effort to avoid even an appearance of injustice and despite Germany's brutal colonization policy, all those districts on the west in which there is an undisputed German predominance contiguous to Germany. Nevertheless, the frontiers have been carefully reconsidered and certain modifications made in detail. In particular the historical frontier between Pomerania and West Prussia is to be re-established.

SECTION SEVEN.

EAST PRUSSIA.—Germany's refusal to accept the separation of East Prussia from the rest of Germany is met by the statement that East Prussia was so separated for many hundreds of years,

has always been recognized in Germany as a German colony and not as an original German land, and was not actually included in Germany's political frontiers till 1866. The interest of Germany in maintaining land connections is no reason for continuing the dismemberment and partition of another nation and denying Poland's vital need of direct access to the sea. East Prussia's trade with Germany has always been sea-borne, but as an added assurance careful revision has been made of the treaty clauses providing the Polish freedom of transit across the intervening Polish territory. Germany's objection to the plebiscites in certain parts of East Prussia causes surprise, especially when she admits doubt as to the nationality of the inhabitants and professes assent to the principle of self-determination.

DANZIG.—The German comment as to the rape of Danzig shows an utter lack of appreciation of a settlement most carefully drawn. Danzig is to resume the character it held for many centuries when as a Hansa city it lay outside the frontiers of Germany and enjoyed in union with Poland a large measure of local independence and great commercial prosperity, to the time, indeed, of its forcible annexation to Prussia. As the population is predominately German, the city will not be incorporated in Poland, but as its economic interests are identical with Poland as the great port of the valley of the Vistula, it is essential that there be close connection between them. It is not enough that Poland should have the use of German ports; the coast, short as it is, which is Polish, must be restored and the sole seaport available to her kept free from all foreign domination.

MEMEL.—The cession of Memel does not conflict with the principle of nationality, for, while the city itself is a large part German, the district as a whole has always been Lithuanian.

UPPER SILESIA.—While Upper Silesia was not formerly part of the Kingdom of Poland, every German reference and school book teaches that the great majority of its population are Polish in origin and speech. Since, however, Germany contests the desire of the population to separate from her, it has been decided that the territory shall be immediately ceded to Poland, but that a plebiscite shall be held, even at the inconvenience of occupation by foreign troops and the necessity of a commission of administration. In order also to meet any further criticisms, liquidation of German property is safeguarded in more detail; Germany is to be allowed to purchase mineral products, including coal, on the same terms as the Poles; and Germans transferred to Poland are to be adequately protected as to language, religion, and education.

HELGOLAND.—The protection of the interests of the people of Heligoland and of peaceful navigation and the fishing industry, which Germany demands, has already been provided for, as the only harbours to be destroyed are the naval harbours within a specified area, which does not include harbours used by fishing vessels. The destruction will be solely to prevent refortification of the island.

GERMAN RIGHTS OUTSIDE EUROPE.

The Allied and Associated Governments, actuated above all by the interests of the natives, cannot again abandon thirteen or fourteen million persons to a fate from which the war has delivered them. Germany's dereliction in colonial civilization, especially in cruel methods of repression, arbitrary requisition, and various forms of forced labour have been amply attested by the former charges made in the Reichstag, notably by MM. Erzberger and Noske, by the depopulation of vast areas in German East Africa and the Kamerons, and the tragic fate of the Hororos in South Africa. Moreover, they have felt it necessary to take charge for their own security and the peace of the world against a military imperialism which sought to establish a basis for interference and intimidation against the other powers.

That the loss of the colonies will not

hinder Germany's normal economic development is shown by the fact that in 1913 but one-half per cent of Germany's imports and one-half per cent of their exports was with her own colonies. Moreover, experience has shown but that a very small proportion of the excess German population would go to the German colonies.

No reason is seen to make an exception to the general rule for the transfer of all movable and immovable state property in ceded territory, except that in the case of Kiaochow the principles of private rights will apply to the railroads and mines if Germany can prove their private ownership. The natives of mandatories will not bear a part of the German debt incurred therein, as this was mostly for Germany's own interests. The Powers must reserve, in the interests of the natives and of general peace, full liberty to determine the conditions under which Germans may establish themselves there, and think it no hardship that Germany agree in advance to humanitarian conventions as to the traffic in arms and spirits and the like.

MILITARY.

The military terms were not drawn solely with a view of making it impossible for Germany to resume her policy of aggression, but also as a first step towards that general limitation of armaments aimed at as one of the most fruitful preventatives of war and which it will be one of the first duties of the League of Nations to promote. As the colossal growth in armaments in the past few decades was forced upon Europe by Germany, it is right that the process of limitation should also begin with her. The powers are willing, however, in the interests of general peace and the welfare of the German people, to allow Germany to reduce her army more gradually than at present stipulated, namely to a maximum of 200,000 men within three months, and at the end of that three months and every three months thereafter to allow their military experts to fix the strength for the following three months, the object being to reach the total of 100,000 stipulated as soon as possible, and at least by March 31, 1920. Fortresses situated in the neutral zone east of the Rhine now occupied by the Powers shall be disarmed in two months and dismantled in six; those in the occupied territory when ordered by the Allied high command.

NAVAL.

The naval terms, while leaving Germany adequate naval forces for protection and police, must be accepted unconditionally, the details to be worked out by the naval commission after the peace. No financial measures are contemplated as regards the surrender of warships, which must be unconditional.

SECTION EIGHT.

PRISONERS OF WAR AND GRAVES.

There is nothing to add to the notes of May 20.

PENALTIES.

The immediate cause of the war was the decision deliberately taken, of the statesmen of Berlin, Vienna and Budapest. Even the German memorandum itself admits that Germany authorized Austria-Hungary to solve the Serbian question on its own initiative and by war. Moreover, she supported Austria's rejection of Serbia's extraordinary concessions, the mobilization of the Austro-Hungarian army and the initiation of hostilities, steadily rejected every proposal for conference, and did not urge moderation till all hope of avoiding war had vanished. The attempt to throw the blame on Russian mobilization is vitiated by the fact that this was the immediate and necessary consequence of the Austrian mobilization and the declaration of war on Serbia, both authorized by Germany.

But the outbreak of war was no sudden decision taken in a difficult crisis. It was the logical outcome of a policy of domination, aggression and war issued by Germany for decades under the inspiration of the Prussian system. Hypnotized by Bismarck's

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spirit of blood and iron, Germany was not content with the great and influential place in the world, but in the lust for supreme and autocratic power set about sowing suspicion and discord among the nations, conspiring with elements of unrest in every land, steadily increasing armaments, and mobilizing the universities, press, pulpit, and governmental authority inculcate the gospel of hatred and force. The essential truth of these charges is admitted by the Germans themselves through their revolution.

The war was a crime deliberately plotted against the life and liberties of the people of Europe. It has brought death and mutilation to millions. Starvation, unemployment, disease, stalking across the continent from end to end, and for decades its people will groan under its burdens and disorganization. Punishment of those responsible for bringing on these calamities is essential on the score of justice and as a deterrent to others who may be tempted to follow their example.

The powers cannot entrust the trial of those responsible to those who have been their accomplices. As almost the whole world was banded together to check Germany, the tribunals established will present the deliberate judgment of the greater part of the civilized world. There can be no question of admitting the right of jurisdiction of representatives of countries which took no part in the war. The Allied and Associated Powers will stand by the verdict of history for the impartiality and justice with which the accused will be tried. The trial of the ex-Kaiser is judicial only in form and not in substance, as he had been arraigned as a matter of high international policy for a supreme offence against international morality, the sanctity of treaties and the essential rules of justice. Judicial forms and procedure and a regularly constituted tribunal have been set up both to ensure the accused full rights of defence and to give the judgment in most solemn judicial character.

The Allied and Associated Powers are prepared to submit a final list of those who must be handed over to justice within one month of the signing of peace.

REPARATION.

The Allied and Associated Powers refuse to enter into a discussion of the principles underlying reparation clauses which have been drawn up with scrupulous regard for the correspondence leading up to the armistice. So far, however, as the execution of these principles go, certain observations are made, especially as the German reply presents a view so distorted and inexact as to raise doubt if the clauses were calmly or carefully examined.

The vast extent and manifold character of the war damage has created a problem of extraordinary magnitude and complexity, only to be solved by a continuing body, limited in personnel and invested with broad powers. The reparation commission so established is instructed to exercise its power in such a way as to ensure in the interests of all as early and complete a discharge by Germany of her reparation obligations as is consistent with the true maintenance of the social, economic, and financial structure of a Germany earnestly striving to repair the damage she has caused. The commission is not an engine of oppression or a device for interfering with Germany's sovereignty. It has no forces; no executive powers within Germany; no control of domestic legislation or of the educational or other systems. Its business is to fix what is

to be paid, satisfy itself that Germany can pay, and report to its Governments in case Germany does not pay. If Germany raises the money required in her own way, the commission cannot order that it be raised in some other way. It cannot prescribe or enforce taxes or dictate the character of the German method, but may examine the latter to see if any modification in the conditions is desirable, probably in Germany's interests, and to be assured that German taxation is at least as heavy as the heaviest Allied taxation. Not only are the provisions not incompatible with the creation by Germany of a commission to represent its dealings with the reparation commission and for such cooperation as may be necessary, but it is greatly to be desired that she will take exactly that step.

The powers are willing that within four months of the signature of the treaty Germany submit any proposal she may choose to make. In particular she may offer a lump sum for all or part of her liability, undertake to construct all or part of a damaged district, offer labour, technical service or materials for reconstruction, or, in short, suggest any feasible plan to simplify the assessment of damage, eliminate any question from the scope of the inquiry, promote the performance of the work or accelerate the definition of the ultimate amount to be paid. Germany must, however, negotiate direct with the powers concerned before making the proposals, submit them in unambiguous form, and accept the reparation clauses as methods beyond dispute. No arguments or appeals directed to any alteration will be entertained.

Within two months thereafter the Allied and Associated Powers will return their answers to any such proposals, which they agree to consider seriously and fairly, for the reason that no one would be better pleased than they at a speedy and practical settlement. The early production of German evidence would greatly accelerate the decisions, for, after fifteen months of occupation of the damaged territory, her information must be extensive and exact. The problem is largely one of statistics, of which the powers have received but one side.

SECTION NINE.

The German reply made no definite offer as to reparation, but gave only vague expression of willingness to do something undefined. The sum of 100,000,000 marks was indeed mentioned, to give the impression of an extensive offer, which upon examination it proves not to be. No interest was to be paid, and until 1928 there would be no substantial payments, after which would come a series of undetermined instalments running over nearly half a century.

The Allied and Associated Powers make the declaration, however, that as the resumption of German industry is an interest of theirs as well as of Germany, they will not withhold from Germany commercial facilities necessary to this resumption, but on the other hand will, subject to conditions which cannot be laid down in advance and to the special economic situation created for them by German aggression, afford to Germany facilities for food supplies, raw material, and overseas transport for the common good. Meanwhile the treaty must be signed. The burdens of Germany undeniably are heavy, but they are imposed under conditions of justice by peoples whose social well-being and economic prosperity have been greatly impaired by wrongs which it is beyond the utmost power of Germany to repair.

FINANCE.

While Germany as author of the war must bear its just consequences, her essential interests have been spared as far as possible. Reparation must be prior to the settlement of all other German public debts, with such exceptions as the commission may approve to protect German credit. Payment for food may also be a first charge, and gold may be exported on approval. Military occupation as an essential guarantee of peace must be paid for by Germany in accordance with custom, notably that set by her in 1871. War materials surrendered after the armistice cannot be credited against reparations. Liberated territories will bear their portion of the pre-war debts, but cannot be asked to assume any part of the war debt itself. After the events of the war, the powers have the right to demand that Germany be no longer intimately involved in their financial or economic life or in that of Germany's former allies or Russia. As the greater part of Germany's foreign security must be liquidated, protection of German holders will no longer justify Germany's participation in international organizations. The German proposal that reparation payments be made in currency of the injured country cannot be accepted, as the choice may be left to the latter in view probably of heavy purchases abroad to rebuild their ruins. The right is reserved to demand of Germany all her credits in Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey.

ECONOMIC CLAUSES.

Principles announced by President Wilson and embodied in the Covenant of the League of Nations as to equality of trade conditions will be brought into effect when the world returns to normal conditions, but in the meantime a transitory regime is essential to save certain Allied states from a position of economic inferiority because of the ravaging of the territories and the contrasting conditions of German industries. Reciprocity is impossible at present, for with it Germany would reap the fruits of her criminal acts. A general indiscriminate reapplication of multilateral and bilateral treaties cannot be accepted, though as many have been restored as possible. Germany is required, not to accept the text of postal telegraphs arrangements, but rather not to oppose their conclusion. Bilateral treaties will not be split up in such a way as to place all the obligations on one side and the rights on the other. Consular relations are not reciprocally re-established owing to the war activity of German consuls. Private property of Germans abroad may justly be used to meet reparation charges, as Germany's resources are wholly inadequate, and because in the war the Allied Powers themselves have had to take over foreign investments of their nationals to meet foreign obligations with, giving their own domestic obligations in return. The property of German institutions for research and education cannot be immune in the light of their past activities. Questions of clearing house, contracts, prescriptions, judgments, and the like are gone into in great detail.

SECTION TEN.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

The German proposals have not been accepted.

PORTS AND WATERWAYS.

The German objections are too general to admit of detailed reply, but seem to rest on the principle that while the rules of transit and international control are wise and practical, they constitute an infringement of her sovereignty so long as they are not reciprocal. Until, however, the transitory period is passed and the general convention can be laid down as integral parts of the status of the League of Nations, it has approved essential provisions so that an enemy state may not by obstructive procedure prevent their being put into force. Provision is made formally for the extension of these provisions and for the ultimate grant of reciprocity but only after five years, unless the League of Nations decides to prolong the period.

No attempt has been made to prevent the legitimate use by Germany of her economic resources but rather to secure freedom of transit for young, landlocked states. The commission's established function is not alone over German territory but over at least one Allied country as well. Delegates of non-riparian states are included, both to represent the general interest and to act as a check on the predominant riparian state. As a guarantee of justice the Allies agree to the strengthening of the clauses assuring freedom of transit across west Prussia to Germany, the increase of Germany's representation on the Oder from one to three, the representation of Germany on the commission to establish a permanent status for the Danube, the submission of the future Rhine-Danube canal to the general regime of international waterways, and the suppression of the clauses as to the constructing of railroads through Germany and of the Kiel canal commission.

LABOUR.

The two notes already sent in reply to the German notes cover this subject. With reference to protection of labour in ceded territories, the treaty already makes provision for conventions between Germany and the states concerned. Further provision has been made, however, for carrying out this intention by inserting a plan for reference to an impartial technical commission of all cases in which an early settlement is not reached by direct negotiation.

GUARANTEES.

The German delegation states that only the return to the fundamental and immutable principles of morality and civilization can permit humanity to continue to live. After four and a half years of a war provoked by Germany's repudiation of these principles, the powers can only repeat President Wilson's words that "The reason why peace must be guaranteed is that one of the parties to that peace has proved that his promises are not worthy of faith."

MILITARY OCCUPATION.

Armed forces of the Allies will continue occupation of German territory as a guarantee for the execution of the treaty.

There will be constituted a civilian body styled the Interallied Rhineland High Commission, consisting of four members, representing Belgium, France, Great Britain, and the United States. It shall have executive powers, and its members shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities.

The civilian administration shall remain in the hands of the German authorities under German law, except insofar as it may be necessary for the High Commission to modify this. The Allies retain the right to requisition in kind and to demand services. Germany will be responsible for the expenses of occupation, and of the High Commission.

Germany will undertake to place at the disposal of the Allied troops such military establishments and accommodation as required. The transport, telegraphic and postal personnel will obey orders given on behalf of the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied armies for military purposes, according to detailed provisions.

The High Commission will have the power whenever they think it necessary to declare a state of siege in any part or all the territory concerned.

Prairie's Foreign Born.

Of the total foreign-born population of the Prairie Provinces in 1916, 485,937, 302,356, or 62.2 per cent, were naturalized, while of 283,367 foreign-born males, 165,709, or 58.5 per cent, were naturalized, as shown by statistics in the Canada Year Book. Of the total population of the Prairie Provinces, 1,240,374, in 1916, of the age of 10 and over, 790,941 were British-born and 449,433 foreign-born.

\$4.01 buys a War Savings Stamp

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INDIAN AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF—		"The Use of Commercial Fertilizers" was the subject of an address given before the Commission of Conservation some time ago by H. J. Wheeler, Ph.D., D.Sc., an American agriculturist. The address is published in bulletin form by the Commission. The following extract on the subject of plant foods is taken from the bulletin:—	gen, potash, and phosphoric acid. Our supply of nitrogen comes largely from nitrates, such as nitrate of potash, nitrate of soda and nitrate of lime, calcium cyanamide, sulphate of ammonia and various organic substances, such as fish, tankage, blood, hair, wool waste, cottonseed meal, meal and similar materials. . . . Probably the best organic form in which nitrogen may be secured, can be secured, is dried blood, but the total quantity available is very small. Next, perhaps, are fish waste and tankage. Then follow a large number of nitrogen, the waste from various seeds after the removal of the oil, seaweeds, wool waste, etc. . . . Potash is present in considerable quantities in wood ashes and seaweeds, but the chief supply is usually secured in potash salts. This briefly covers the general question of fertilizer materials.
Spare Sections for Soldier Settlement: June 26	1	"In a new country which is just being developed, the natural tendency is to devote a large portion of the land to grazing, but as the population increases, and the demand for human food becomes greater, a more intensive form of agriculture involving the tilling of the soil, becomes necessary. When these grazing lands, unusually enriched by the vegetable accumulations of untold centuries, are first brought under the plough, there is little need of additional plant food, and crops can be produced so abundantly and cheaply that the use of fertilizers would be uneconomical. Usually, however, farmers continue cropping in the same manner many years longer than they should, with the result that the land becomes deficient in one or more of the essential plant foods."	
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