











**PEACE SIGNED IN HISTORIC HALL OF MIRRORS AT VERSAILLES**

**Chinese Delegates Not Present—Gen. Smuts of South Africa Enters Protest—Sullen Attitude of German Plenipotentiaries—Momentous Ceremony Takes Place on Fifth Anniversary of Murder of Archduke Francis Ferdinand.**

Versailles, June 29.—World peace was signed and sealed in the historic Hall of Mirrors at Versailles Saturday afternoon, but under circumstances which dimmed the expectations of those who had worked and fought during long years of war and months of negotiations for its acceptance. The absence of the Chinese delegates who, at the last moment, were unable to reconcile themselves to the Shanghai settlement and left the Eastern Empire outside the formal purview of peace, struck the first discordant note in the assembly. A written protest, which Gen. Jan Christian Smuts lodged with his signature was another disappointment to the makers of the treaty.

But, belching the larger, was the attitude of Germany and the German plenipotentiaries, which left them, as evident from the official program of the day, and from the expression of M. Clemenceau, still outside any formal reconciliation and made actual restoration to regular relations and intercourse with the allied nations dependent, not upon the signing of the preliminaries of peace on Saturday, but upon ratification by the assembly.

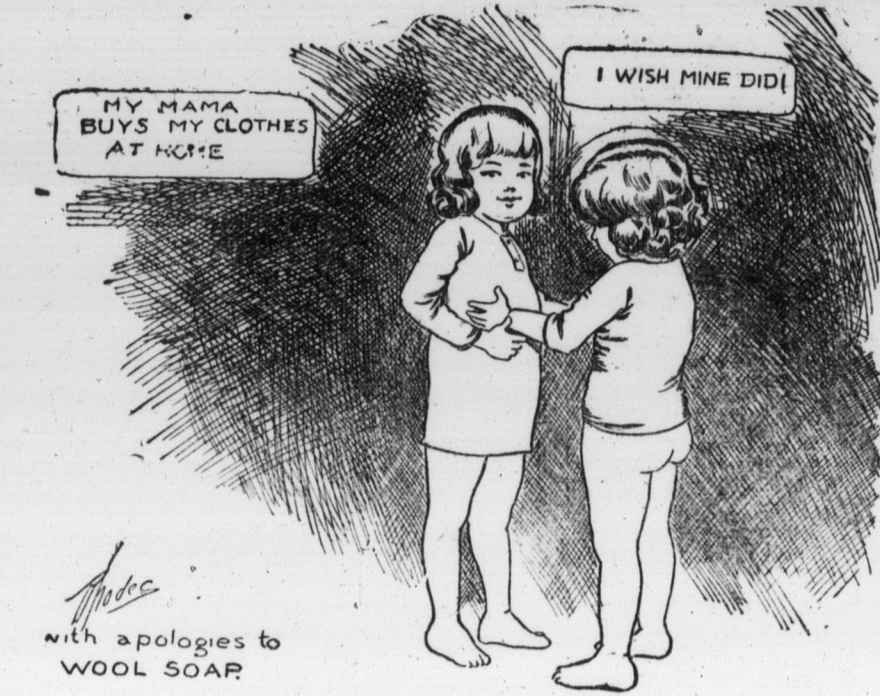
To M. Clemenceau's stern warning in his opening remarks, that they would be expected, and bid, to observe the treaty provisions loyally and completely, the German delegates, through Dr. Hanf von Haimhausen, replied, after returning to the hotel, that had they known they would be treated on a different status after signing, than the allied representatives, as shown by their separate exit before the general body of the Conference, they never would have signed. Under the circumstances the general tone of sentiment in the historic sitting was one rather of relief at the uncontrollable end of hostilities than of complete and unalloyed satisfaction.

Germany and the allied and associated powers signed the peace terms here Saturday in the same imperial hall where the Germans humbled the French so ignominiously forty-eight years ago. This formally ended the world war which lasted just thirty-seven days less than five years. Saturday, the day of peace, is the fifth anniversary of the murder of Archduke Francis Ferdinand at Sarajevo.

**Markets of the World**

**Breadstuffs.**  
Toronto, June 30.—Man. Wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.24 1/2; No. 2 Northern, \$2.21 1/2; No. 3 Northern, \$2.17 1/2; No. 4 wheat, \$2.11 1/2, in store Fort William.  
Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 77 1/2c; extra No. 1 feed, 75 1/2c; No. 1 feed, 73 1/2c; No. 3 feed, 69c, in store Fort William.  
Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, \$1.28 1/2; No. 4 CW, \$1.25 1/2, in store Fort William.  
American corn—Nominal.  
Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 77c to 80c, according to freight outside.  
Ontario wheat—No. 1 Winter, \$2.09 to \$2.17; No. 2 do, \$2.06 to \$2.14; No. 3 do, \$2.02 to \$2.10. Cash, shipping points according to freight.  
Peanut—No. 2, nominal.  
Barley—Malt, \$1.19 to \$1.23, nominal.  
Buckwheat—No. 2, nominal.  
Kye—No. 2, nominal.  
Manitoba flour—Government standard, \$1.10 to \$1.12; in jute bags, Toronto and Montreal, prompt shipment.  
Milled—Car lots, delivered Montreal, freight included; Bran, \$4.00 to \$4.20 per ton; shorts, \$2.42 to \$4.44 per ton; good feed flour, \$2.90 per bag.  
Hay—No. 1, \$2.00 to \$2.20 per ton; mixed \$1.80 to \$1.90 per ton, track, Toronto.  
Straw—Car lots, \$1.00 to \$1.10 per ton, track, Toronto.  
**Country Produce—Wholesale.**  
Butter—Dairy tubs and rolls, 36 to 38c; prints, 38 to 40c. Creamery, fresh made, solids, 47 to 48c; prints, 48 to 49c.  
Eggs—New laid, 35 to 36c.  
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 60c; roosters, 55c; fowl, 32 to 35c; ducklings, 32c; turkeys, 35 to 40c; squabs, doz., \$6.00.  
Live poultry—Spring chickens, 45c;

roosters, 22c; fowl, 26 to 30c; ducklings, lb., 35c; turkeys, 30c.  
Wholesalers are selling to the retail trade at the following prices:  
Cheese—New, large, 32 to 32 1/2c; twins, 32 1/2 to 33c; triplets, 33 to 33 1/2c; Stilton, 34 to 34c.  
Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 44 to 46c; creamery prints, 52 to 54c. Margarina 36 to 38c.  
Eggs—Now laid, 44 to 45c; new laid in cartons, 47 to 48c.  
Live poultry—Spring chickens, 50 to 55c; fowl, 33 to 35c.  
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 60c; roosters, 28 to 30c; fowl, 37 to 38c; turkeys, 40 to 45c; ducklings, lb., 40 to 45c; squabs, doz., \$7; geese, 28 to 30c.  
Potatoes—Ontario, f.o.b. track Toronto, car lots, \$1.75; on track outside, \$1.65.  
Beans—Canadian, hand-pick, bus., \$4.25 to \$4.50; primes, \$3 to \$3.25; imported hand-pick Burma or Indian, \$3; Lima, 12c.  
Honey—Extracted clover, 5 lb. tin, 25 to 26c; 10 lb. tin 24 1/2 to 25c; 5 lb. tin, 24 to 25c; Buckwheat, 60 lb. tin, 18 to 20c. Comb, 16-oz., \$4.50 to \$5.00; 10-oz., \$3.50 to \$4.00.  
Maple products—Syrup, per imperial gallon, \$2.45 to \$2.50; per 5 imperial gals., \$2.25 to \$2.40; sugar, lb., 27c.  
**Provisions—Wholesale.**  
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 47 to 48c; do, heavy, 40 to 42c; cooked, 62 to 64c; rolls, 35 to 36c; breakfast bacon, 48 to 52c; backs, plain, 50 to 51c; boneloss, 56 to 58c; clear bellies, 33 to 35c.  
Cured meats—Loaf clear bacon, 32 to 33c; clear bellies, 31 to 32c.  
Lard—Pure tierces, 35 to 35 1/2c; tubs, 36 1/2 to 37c; pails, 36 1/2 to 37 1/2c; prints, 37 1/2 to 38c. Compound tierces, 31 1/2 to 32c; tubs, 32 to 32 1/2c; pails, 32 1/2 to 33c; prints, 33 to 33 1/2c.  
**Montreal Markets.**  
Montreal, June 30.—Oats, extra No. 1 feed, 87 1/2c. Flour, new standard grade, \$1.10 to \$1.11. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., \$4.25 to \$4.40. Bran, \$42. Shorts, \$44. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$33. Cheese, finest eastern, 29 to 31c. Butter, choicest creamery, 53 to 54c. Eggs, selected, 62c; No. 1 stock, 48c; No. 2 stock, 44 to 45c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1.25 to \$1.40. Dressed hogs, abattoir killed,



**AND A LITTLE CHILD SHALL LEAD THEM.**  
Are values in our community SHRINKING? Is our neighboring town getting AHEAD faster than ours? Are we making a POOR bargain? Have WE caused to WISH we had done differently? Then the old familiar picture (one of the best known in the world) may start us thinking on the right track. HOME values are bound to SHRINK, if our policy of trading is WRONG. We only need to borrow the wisdom of a child to appreciate the value of trading at home. Patronize the Home Merchant.

**GERMANY IS BOUND BY STRICT TERMS**

**Summary of Provisions of Peace Treaty—Stipulations Agreed to by Germany Strip Teutons of the Power to Dominate the World.**

Under the treaty of Versailles, which the Teutons have signed, Germany restores Alsace-Lorraine to France. Accepts the internationalism of the Sarre basin for fifteen years and of Danzig permanently. The people of the Sarre basin are to decide by plebiscite, by district, whether they wish to be ruled by Germany, France, or the league of nations.

Recognizes the full sovereignty of Belgium over neutral Moresnet and cedes to Belgium Prussian Moresnet and the districts of Eupen and Malmedy. Cedes a small strip of upper Silesia to Czechoslovakia. Cedes the rest of upper Silesia to Poland.

Cedes to the principal allied and associated powers the district of Memel. Cedes to Poland without plebiscite most of Posen and portions of West Prussia and Pomerania, west of the Vistula, and of West Prussia, east of the Vistula. Parts of East Prussia are to decide by vote whether they wish to belong to Prussia or Poland.

Agrees to the creation of zones in Schleswig, in which the inhabitants are to decide, by districts, whether they are to belong to Prussia or Denmark. Recognizes the independence of Austria and agrees that this independence shall be inalienable, except with the consent of the council of the league of nations.

Renounces all territorial and political rights outside Europe as to her own or her allies' territories, and especially to Morocco, Egypt, Siam, Liberia and Shantung. Germans Claim Treaty Worthless as Lasting Peace

A despatch from Copenhagen says:—The acceptance of the Peace Treaty has left Berlin, and, indeed, the whole of Germany with a feeling of resentment, and, in the words of the Berlin correspondent of The Berlingske Tidende, "there yawns between Berlin and Paris a gulf wider than that which yawned in 1871." Germany has accepted a peace which she was not able to reject, but it is well to recognize the spirit in which she accepted it. Perhaps the best expression of this spirit is found in Vorwärts, which says:—"This peace, being the product of force, is worthless as a real peace, because the German people will never believe in it. It is a peace which will last only so long as the balance of powers remain the same as that which dictated it."

**EX-CROWN PRINCE REACHES GERMANY HUN COLONISTS REJOICE AT LIBERTY**

**Escape From Holland Regarded as Event of Significance. Problem of Their Government Difficult For Allies.**

A despatch from Paris says:—Frederick William Hohenzollern, the former German Crown Prince, has escaped from Holland and made his way into Germany. News of the escape of the ex-Crown Prince caused a considerable stir in Peace Conference circles. While it is not felt that he is a figure around which the reactionaries and monarchists would gather enthusiastically, nevertheless his act is regarded as an event of considerable significance in view of other German recalcitrancy. The Peace Congress has not yet been officially advised of the escape of the former Crown Prince, the news coming through British sources. Pending details, official discussion of the event and its bearing in German affairs and the question whether it involves violation of neutrality by Holland is withheld.

The presence in Germany at this moment of Frederick William, when the fate of the peace treaty still hangs in the balance, has caused disquietude in Paris, and there is considerable speculation regarding the next development in the situation.

**BRITISH OFFERS \$600,000 TO HELP HIS COUNTRY**

A despatch from London says:—When an individual comes forward and volunteers to surrender to his country's needs \$600,000, the circumstances would be a noteworthy incident in any part of the world. Such a man has been revealed in a letter to The Times, "F. S. T." saying: "I have decided to purchase that amount of the new war loan and present it to the Government for cancellation. Can the nation be made to understand the gravity of the financial situation, that the love of country is better than the love of money? By example the wealthy classes now have the opportunity for service which can never recur. They know the danger of the present debt. They know the weight of it in years to come."

While there has not been a free rush of other wealthy men with free-will offerings, a number have come forward quietly and anonymously, and taken large blocks of the new Victory Loan. This new movement proves the existence in Great Britain of another high form of patriotism.

**U.S. FUND FOR AVIATION STANDS AT \$35,900,000**

A despatch from Washington says:—Without debate the Senate today approved a committee amendment to the naval appropriation bill increasing the fund for aviation from the \$15,000,000 voted by the House to \$35,900,000. As revised upward by the Senate committee, the bill carries about \$782,000,000 as compared with \$485,000,000 provided by the House. Among the important committee additions are \$10,000,000 for Federal acquisition of the Cape Cod Canal.

**ADMIRAL SUNK THE FLEET ON HIS OWN INITIATIVE**

A despatch from London says:—Reuter's learns that the authorities are communicating with Paris regarding action to be taken against Admiral von Reuter, who, with the officers and men of the German fleet is interned. It is confirmed that the Admiralty has learned that the scuttling of the fleet was entirely the work of the German admiral, and was not carried out as a result of instructions from Berlin.

Houses constructed entirely of salt are a unique feature of some of the villages in Russian Poland.

The story is told that once the Kaiser, now plain William Hohenzollern, asked the great Joachim to teach two of his sons the violin. Joachim replied: "Your majesty, I fully appreciate the honor of teaching your sons, but I am very sorry to say that all my time is so taken up with talented students that I find it impossible to accept your majesty's offer." Ever after that time Joachim was no longer a favorite with the Kaiser.

**Problem For World Statesmen.**  
It is little wonder that the people are rejoicing at their liberation from German tyranny. Yet the problem confronting the government which now takes charge of them is a difficult one. No longer are they the simple-minded savages who bowed for deck dances before their ceremonial dainties. They have been cowed and hardened by their treatment at the hand of the Hun. They have learned to hate and to fear with a new intensity. They have been taught few of the "Christian virtues," and many of the vices of a material civilization. German science has overcome some of the native diseases, but others have been introduced. The savage in his primitive stage may have been unlearned; the German has taught him to be immoral. Once rich in the possession of land, cattle and horses, and free to live the lazy and comfortable life of the tropics, he is now bereft of property and of personal freedom.

**Couldn't Fool Him.**  
Johnny paid the first visit to a farm the other day. All his life he had lived in the heart of a great city and when he suddenly came in sight of a haystack he stopped and gazed earnestly at what appeared to him as a new brand of architecture. "Say, Mr. Smith," he remarked to the farmer, pointing to the haystack, "why don't they have doors and windows in it?" "Doors and windows!" smiled the farmer. "That ain't a house, Johnny, that's hay." "Don't try to Josh me, Mr. Smith," was the scornful retort. "Don't you suppose I know that hay don't grow in lumps like that!"

**TREATY RECALLS GERMAN TERMS PREPARED FOR DEFEAT OF ALLIES**

What Bernstorff demanded from France in 1914—All French colonies, a big slice of territory, \$10,000,000,000 indemnity, important commercial and patent advantages for twenty-five years, raising of all French fortresses, a "gift" of 3,000,000 rifles, 3,000 cannon and 40,000 horses, break-up of Entente and twenty-five year alliance with Germany. "France," he said, "must be reduced, sunk forever, made another Portugal or Turkey; even if we have to kill 5,000,000 Frenchmen to do it." What Erzberger demanded in 1914:—Seizure of French industries, possession of Channel Islands, founding of German empire in Africa, gradual absorption of all neutral border nations, complete annexation of Belgium and enormous indemnity. Terms imposed on Germany in 1919:—Preliminary indemnity of \$5,000,000,000, payment for all property damage, France gets Alsace-Lorraine and the coal fields of Sarre, with a Sarre plebiscite in fifteen years, surrender of all German colonies, army reduced to 100,000 men within three years, raising of all forts along the Rhine and in Holland, no conscription in Germany, no submarines, no military or naval air force, navy reduced to a skeleton and territorial concessions to Belgium, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

**BRINGING UP FATHER**

