

PRESS COMMENT ON THE ALLIED PEACE TERMS

**The Most Severe Punishment
Ever Imposed on a Great
Nation in the History
of the World.**

London, May 8.—The peace terms, while receiving considerable approval from almost the entire London press, do not escape from sharp criticism on certain points. The objections centre mainly on the question of financial compensation from Germany.

Some newspapers are dissatisfied because they consider that the terms are too severe. Others think they are not severe enough. The Morning Post finds it difficult to say whether the treaty is good or bad, because of the "complexity and intricacy of terms," but is emphatic in declaring that the value of the treaty depends upon the power to enforce it. "as Germany certainly will not accept it except under duress."

The Post thinks that the indemnity conditions are unsatisfactory, and do not fulfill the election promises of the British government. However, it says:

"On the whole, the treaty is better than might have been anticipated. It has in it the principles of a good peace if these principles are put into practice."

Pledges Carried Out.

The Daily Mail fears that Great Britain will find the terms very far short of the pledges made by Premier Lloyd George. It adds:

"If the summary actually represents the text, the provisions are good on the military and naval side, but dangerously full of loop-holes on the financial side."

The treaty is described by the Daily Telegraph as being stern and stringent throughout without a trace of the brutal exercise of mere victorious force. "It is rigidly a peace of justice," the Telegraph says.

The Daily Chronicle says the conference missed an opportunity as regards Poland and fears that the Polish settlement may in the future prove the weak point of the entire treaty. It also believes that the treaty will be judged least favorably on the financial side in both Great Britain and Germany.

Germany Handcuffed.

The treaty embodies the most severe sentence ever passed upon a great nation, the Daily News says, and continues:

"Germany is handcuffed and in irons from top to toes. She appealed to force and she must take the consequences."

The heaviest part of the sentence, the News adds, is contained in the economic and financial terms. The paper assumes that these terms were drawn "in spirit of a creditor making out a claim against a bankrupt estate, with the intention of getting the largest dividend possible."

"They demand," it continues, "both the golden eggs and the corpse of the goose that would lay the eggs. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that Germany is first stripped naked and then told to turn out her pockets."

The news argues that but for the covenant of the League of Nations the treaty would not be a peace, but a truce.

The Herald, the labor organ, roundly denounces the whole treaty, saying: "There is no honor left for any of us. The League of Nations is a body without soul. President Wilson has been beaten. He forced public acceptance of his high ideals on the other powers, but they have beaten him secretly. He compromised on sentiments and the details therefore have gone astray. From the moment he abandoned the first of the fourteen points, he abandoned them all."

The Paris Papers.

Paris, May 8.—The full text of the peace treaty with Germany will not be published until after it has been signed, the "Echo de Paris" says today. The document will then be presented to the parliament for ratification, probably about the fourth or fifth of June.

The general comment of the Paris newspapers on the treaty is that in it the honor of France has been satisfied and the efforts of its authors to give satisfaction to the legitimate claims of the nations wronged by German aggression are acknowledged.



IN the mud of France and Flanders, and the dreary desolation of war stood a series of little huts where soldiers from the front line trenches used to come. Sometimes it was a dug-out, sometimes it was a shed, sometimes it was the cellar of a ruined house, sometimes it was a section of a chateau or a barn, sometimes perhaps it was a regular "hut". But always the Red Triangle over the door was the sign of welcome—the sign of hospitality and good cheer, the sign of the soldiers' club. And they called it "the Good Old 'Y'."

Help Y.M.C.A. Maintain Red Triangle Clubs

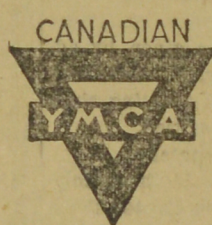
IN eleven of the principal cities of Canada from coast to coast the Young Men's Christian Association is now operating in separate and distinct buildings Red Triangle Clubs for returned soldiers. In other cities similar accommodation is provided in the regular Y.M.C.A. buildings. These clubs are simply large, well managed hotels where transient soldiers are furnished bed and board at nominal rates, and the conveniences of a headquarters and social

meeting place while staying over on business connected with the adjustment of their military accounts or their civil re-establishment after their discharge from the army.

Red Triangle Clubs are self-sustaining in part, but in the main they are financed from the Red Triangle Fund. The work is increasing as demobilization proceeds. Three Red Triangle Clubs were in opera-

Canada Needs "Y" Service During Demobilization

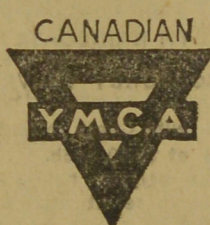
tion last year. This year eleven such clubs are in existence, and in addition similar service is being rendered soldiers in the regular Y.M.C.A. buildings of other cities. To carry out this greatly needed work during the present year, a considerable portion of the Red Triangle Fund is being devoted, and your support is asked in earnest conviction that this service to our soldiers is as deserved as it is appreciated.



Nation-Wide Appeal

Red Triangle Campaign

\$1,100,000 May 5th to 9th



RED Triangle Clubs for soldiers were inaugurated in Canada in April, 1917.

A committee of prominent business men in each locality undertakes business supervision, trained managers and book-keepers are placed in charge by the Y.M.C.A., usually men with a long experience in railway Y.M.C.A.'s or similar work. The Clubs are staffed and managed like good moderate priced hotels with the exception that in the restaurants (or dining rooms) ladies' committees furnish voluntary workers as waitresses. All other help is paid.

The rates charged to soldiers making use of the Red Triangle Clubs vary according to locality, but the service in every case is given at prices much below cost. The result is heavy monthly deficits at each Red Triangle Club—deficits that can be met only by funds subscribed by the public in the Red Triangle Campaign.

Red Triangle Clubs provide:

A social rendezvous for soldiers held over by personal business and at their own expense in the big cities.

Hotel and restaurant accommodation to returned men at below cost.

Free check rooms for soldiers' dunnage bags and parcels.

Reading and writing rooms and free stationery.

A "Mother's Corner," where buttons are sewn on, socks darned, and little jobs of sewing and mending are done for soldiers free of charge.

Commodious shower baths with hot and cold water.

Billiard rooms and other games such as checkers and chess.

Information about trains, telegraph facilities, and free motor bus to and from railway stations for soldiers and their baggage.

An Adjustment Bureau, where soldiers' claims for back pay, war service gratuities, etc., are taken up with the proper authorities and arranged for the returned men.

A Social Service Bureau where men are assisted to find employment.

First Aid facilities for men whose injuries may require immediate attention.

Safety deposit conveniences for money and valuables.

Regular musical and entertainment programmes contributed by Y.M.C.A. workers and voluntary talent; religious services on Sunday afternoons.

For Red Triangle Clubs and service to soldiers in local Y.M.C.A.'s, Military Hospitals, Camps, etc. the National Council is apportioning the sum of \$472,069 in the budget for 1919, and to meet this appropriation a portion of the Red Triangle Campaign objective will be devoted. A sum of \$22,000 is also apportioned for possible new Red Triangle Clubs to be opened during the year.

For Soldiers' Wives and Little Ones

For the wives and children overseas, dependent upon Canadian soldiers, a sum of \$175,000 from the Red Triangle Fund will be set aside to cover the work of the Dominion Council of the Young Women's Christian Association.

Young Women's Christian Association Secretaries accompany the soldiers' families on all the steamers coming to Canada. At St. John and Quebec and similarly at Halifax in co-operation with the Citizens'

Committee there, soldiers' dependents are welcomed and cared for. Money is provided in cases of need to those lacking sufficient funds to complete their journey. At the railway stations throughout Canada similar service is rendered by local Y.W.C.A. workers.

For the sake of the soldiers' wives and dependents coming to Canada, be generous when you make your contribution.

For Canadian Womanhood

The Dominion Council of the Young Women's Christian Association has also the responsibility of superintending and promoting Y.W.C.A. work for Canadian Women and Girls, which is growing more widely necessary each year. Everywhere the Y.W.C.A. is called upon for help, and your contribution to the Red Triangle Fund will make response the more nearly complete.

Help the "Y" complete its work for soldiers. Help extend "Y" service to Canadian boys. Help bring the Red Triangle to the Army of Industry and to Rural Canadian Life.

National Council, Young Men's Christian Associations of Canada

The Red Triangle Campaign is under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency, the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.F.O., P.C.

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