SYNOPSIS OF ALLIED PEACE TERMS PRESENTED TO AUSTRIA

A despatch from St. Germain says:—An epitome of the Allied peace terms presented to Austria on June 2 follows:

Austria must accept the covenant of the league of nations and the labor charter.

She must renounce all her extra European rights.

Austria must recognize the complete independence of Hungary.

She must demobilize all her naval and aerial forces.

Entire Austro-Hungarian navy to be surrendered to the Allies.

Twenty-one specified auxiliary cruisers to be disarmed and treated as merchantmen.

All warships, including submarines, under construction shall be broken up and may only be used for individual purposes.

All naval arms and materials must be surrendered.

Future use of submarines prohibited.

Military clauses are reserved.

Boundaries of Bohemia and Moravia to form boundary between Austria and Czecho-Slovakia, with minor rectifications.

Allies later to fix southern boundary (referring to Jugo-Slavia).

Eastern boundary leaves Marburg and Radkersburg to Jugo-Slavia.

Western and northwestern frontiers (facing Bavaria and Switzerland) unchanged.

Austria must recognize independence of Czecho-Slovakia and Jugo-Slavia.

Austria is recognized as an independent republic, under the name of Republic of Austria.

Austria must recognize frontiers of Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, Poland Rumania, Czecho-Slovakia and Jugo-Slavia as at present or ultimately determined.

Boundaries of Austria, Czecho-Slovakia and Jugo-Slavia to be finally fixed by a mixed commission.

Czecho-Slovakia and Jugo-Slavia must agree to protect racial, religious and linguistic minorities.

Sections dealing with war prisoners and graves are identical with German treaty.

Guarantees of execution of treaty correspond to those in German pact.

Austrian nationals guilty of violating international laws of war to be tried by Allies.

Austria must accept economic conditions and freedom of transit similar to those in German treaty.

Both new Slav nations and Roumania must assure freedom of transit and equitable treatment of foreign commerce.

Austria must recognize full independence of all territories formerly a part of Russia.

Brest-Litovsk treaty is annulled.

All treaties with Russian elements concluded since revolution annulled.

Allies reserve right of restitution for Russia from Austria.

Austria must consent to abrogation of treaties of 1839 establishing Belgian neutrality.

Austria must agree to new Belgian boundaries as fixed by Allies.

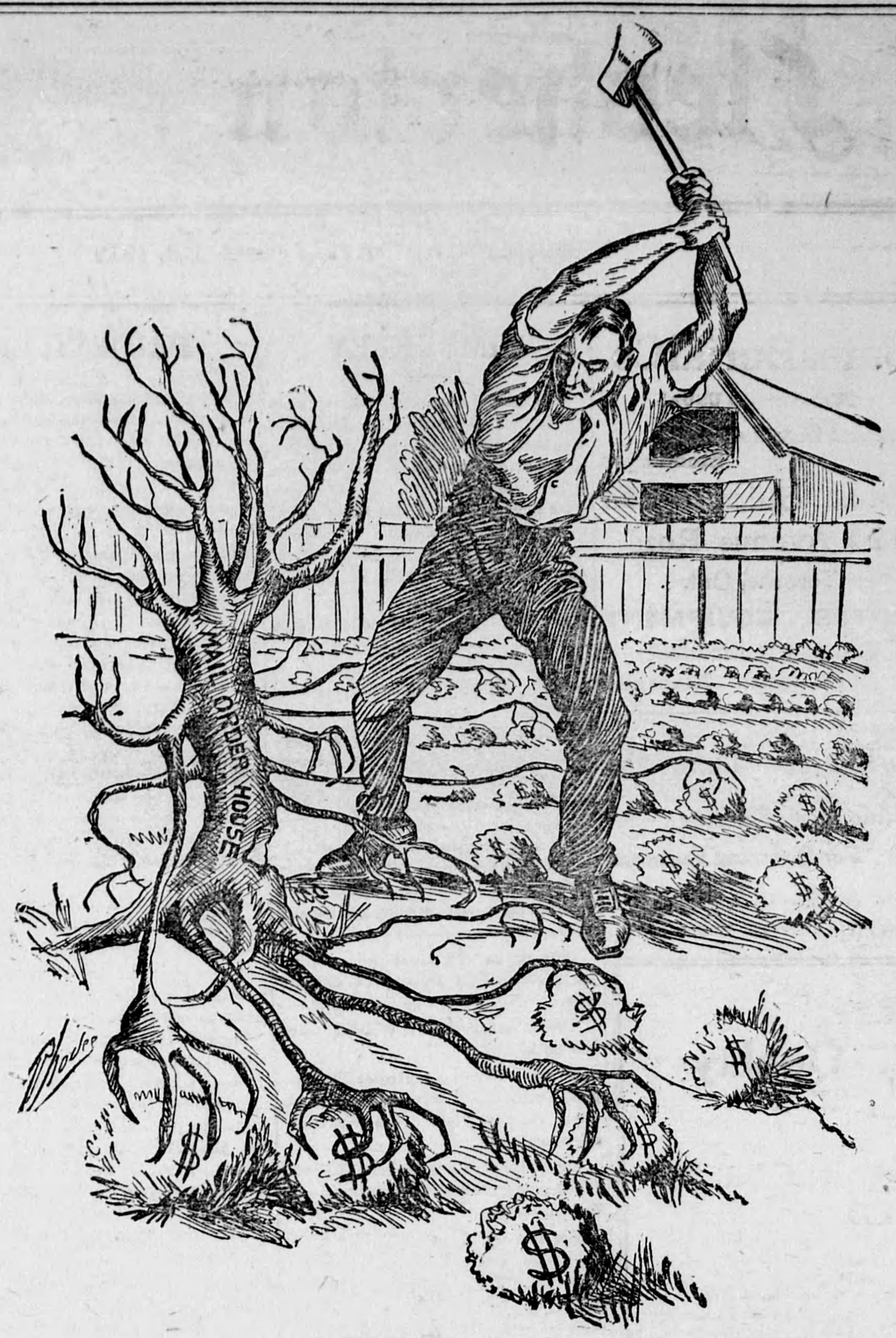
Similar provisions with respect to neutrality and boundaries of Luxemburg.

Austria must accept Allied disposition of any Austrian rights in Turkey and Bulgaria.

She must accept Allied arrangement with Germany regarding Schleswig Holstein.

Austrian nationals of all races, languages and religions equal before the law.

Clauses affecting Egypt, Morocco, Siam and China identical with German treaty.



CUT DOWN THAT TREE.

Once upon a Time a Certain Man nad a Garden. In the center of the Garden he planted a Tree. The Tree grew Year by Year until its roots Spread to each Corner of the Garden. The Roots of the Tree Sapped all Life out of the Soil. Then the Man woke up to the Fact that he Must Cut Down the Tree. The Mail Order habit, like a Deadly tree, has Fastened its Roots on our Community Life and is robbing Us of Thousands of Dollars each Year. Year by Year we have cultivated this Habit until we are now Face to Face with the growth that is holding back Our community. We must STOP the Growth of this Habit by Cutting it Out.

RID CANADA OF ALL BOLSHEVISTS

Government to Deport Revolutionists and Agitators of All Nationalities.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—A blow at Bolshevism was struck in A blow at Bolshevism in Canada was struck in Parliamen to-day when a bill was passed giving the Government power to deport red-eyed revolutionists, anarchists, agitators, rioters and all persons who by word or act advocate the overthrow by force or violence of the Governments of Great Britain or Canada, or by word or act create or attempt to create any riot or public disorder in Canada, or who without lawful authority assume any power of government in Canada.

A record for lightning legislation was established when the measure was given all three readings in both Houses of Parliament, and received the Royal assent all on the same day—indeed, the whole thing was done in less than an hour. Support in both Houses was unanimous.

This sudden action on the part of the Government is taken to mean that constituted authority will no longer tolerate conditions such as those prevailing in Winnipeg for the past few weeks. The Government at last has decided to have a showdown, and agitators of the stamp of the Winnipeg strike leaders are to be summarily dealt with. The wording of the new clause—"Every person who by word or act," etc.—is sweeping, and provides that the authorities can arrest a man on suspicion and deport him on the first ship. An unusual feature of the clause is that it empowers the Government to deport British subjects.

HUN SHIP LOSSES 3,500,000 TONNAGE

Sunk, Captured and Seized by the Allies During War.

A despatch from London says:—Vice-Admiral Hollweg, writing in the Vossische Zeitung, estimates the German mercantile marine before the war at a gross tonnage of five and a half millions. In the four and a half years of the war about three-quarters of a million tons were added, little more than the output of a single normal year. During the war about 1,000,000 tons were captured by the enemy, of which 325,000 tons were taken on the high seas.

Two and a half million tons took refuge in neutral harbors, but as neutrals came into the war the greater part of this was lost. To Spain a total of 22,000 tons and to Holland 38,000 tons were given in compensation for losses due to the U-boat campaign. He estimates that, in all, Germany lost about three and a half millions of gross tonnage during the war.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, June 10.—Man. wheat—No. 1 Northern, $2.24½; No. 2 Northern, $2.21½; No. 3 Northern, $2.17½; No. 4 wheat, $2.11½, in store Fort William.

American corn—Nominal.

Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 78 to 79c, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 Winter, per car lot, $2.14 to $2.20; No 2 do, $2.11 to $2.19; No. 3 do, $2.07 to $2.15 f.o.b., shipping points, according to freights.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 Spring, $2.09 to $2.17; No. 2 do, $2.06 to $2.14; No. 3 do, $2.02 to $2.10, f.o.b., shipping points, according to freights.

Peas—No. 2 nominal.

Barley—Malting, $1.28 to $1.32, nominal.

Buckwheat—No. 2 nominal.

Rye—No. 2 nominal.

Manitoba flour—Government standard, $11, Toronto.

Ontario flour—Government standard, $11, in jute bags, Toronto and Montreal, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots delivered, Montreal freights, bags included. Bran, $42 per ton; shorts, $44 per ton; good feed flour, $2.80 per bag.

Hay—No. 1, $32 to $35 per ton; mixed, $20 to $24 per ton, track Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, $10 to $11 per ton track, Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale.

Butter—Dairy, tubs and rolls, 38 to 40c; prints, 40 to 42c. Creamery, fresh made solids, 51½ to 52½c; prints, 52 to 53c.

Eggs—New laid, 45 to 46c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 60c; roosters, 25c; fowl, 32 to 35c; ducklings, 32c; turkeys, 35 to 40c; squabs, doz., $6.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 50c; roosters, 25c; fowl, 32 to 36c; ducklings, lb., 35c; turkeys, 30c.

Wholesalers are selling to the retail trade at the following prices:

Cheese—New, large, 33 to 33½c; twins, 33½ to 34c; triplets, 32½ to 33c; Stilton, 34 to 35c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 47 to 48c; creamery, prints, 54 to 56c.

Margarine—35 to 38c.

Eggs—New laid, 51 to 52c; new laid in cartons, 54 to 55c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 60 to 70c; roosters, 28 to 30c; fowl, 37 to 38c; turkeys, 40 to 45c; ducklings, lb., 35 to 38c; squabs, doz., $7; geese, 28 to 30c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 50 to 55c; fowl, 35 to 38c.

Potatoes—Ontario, f.o.b., track, Toronto, car lots, $2; on track outside, $1.90.

Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bus, $4.25 to $4.50; primes, $3 to $3.25; Imported, hand-picked, Burma or Indian, $3.25; Limas, 12c.

Honey—Extracted clover, 5 lb. ins, 25 to 26c lb.; 10 lb. tins, 24½ to 25c; 60 lb. tins, 24 to 25c; buckwheat, 60 lb. tins, 19 to 20c; comb: 16 oz., $4.50 to $5 doz; 10 oz., $3.50 to $4 doz.

Maple products—Syrup, per imperial gallon, $2.45 to $2.50; per 5 imperial gallons, $2.35 to $2.40; sugar, lb., 27c.

Provisions—Wholesale.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 44 to 46; do, heavy, 39 to 40; cooked, 57 to 59c; rolls, 35 to 36c; breakfast bacon, 47 to 50c; backs, plain, 50 to 51c; boneless, 55 to 57c; clear bellies, 33 to 35c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 32 to 33c; clear bellies, 31 to 32c.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 35 to 35½c; tubs 35½ to 36c; pails, 35¾ to 36¼c; prints, 36½ to 37c. Compound tierces, 28 to 28½c; tubs, 29 to 29½c; pails, 29¼ to 29½c; prints, 30 to 30½c.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, June 10.—Oats, extra No. 1 feed, 90½c. Flour, new standard grade, $11 to $11.10. Rolled oats, bag, 90 lbs., $4.10 to $4.25. Bran, $42.50 to $43. Shorts, $44.50 to $45. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $38 to $40. Cheese, finest easterns, 30¼c; butter, choicest creamery, 54½ to 55c. Eggs, fresh, 52 to 53c; do, selected, 55 to 56c; do, No. 2 stock, 49 to 50c; potatoes, per bag, car lots, $1.90 to $2; dressed hogs, abattoir killed, $31 to $31.50; lard, pure, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 37c.

Live Stock Market.

Toronto, June 10.—Heavy steers, $13.50 to $13.75; choice butchers' steers, $13 to $13.25; butchers' cattle, choice, $12.50 to $13; do, good, $11.75 to $12; do, med., $11 to $11.25; do, com., $9 to $9.50; bulls, choice, $10.75 to $11; do, med., $10 to $10.25; do, rough, $8 to $8.25; butchers' cows, choice, $11.25 to $11.50; do, good, $10 to $10.25; do, med., $9 to $9.50; do, com., $7.50 to $8; stockers, $8.75 to $11.75; feeders, $12.50 to $13.50; canners and cutters, $4 to $5.50; milkers, good to choice, $90 to $150; do, com. and med., $65 to $75; springers, $90 to $160; light ewes, $12.50 to $13; yearlings, $12 to $14; choice lambs, $18 to $19.50; spring lambs, $12 to $15; calves, good to choice, $15 to $17; hogs, fed and watered, $21.25; do, weighed off cars, $21.50; do, f.o.b., $20.25.

Montreal, June 10.—Choice steers, $12.50 to $14.50; lower grades to $10.50; choice butchers' cattle, $10 to $12; milk-fed calves, $6 to $12.50.

You give up your liberty to him to whom you tell your secrets.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES IN CANADA'S SYSTEM OF TAXATION

Abolition of customs war tax five per cent. on British goods.

Abolition of customs war tax seven and a half per cent. on foodstuffs, clothing, boots and shoes, hides, skins, leather, harness and saddlery, agricultural implements, petroleum oils, mining machinery and bituminous coal.

Coffee duty reduced five cents per pound.

Tea from Empire reduced three cents per pound.

Free wheat and potatoes confirmed by statute.

Agricultural implement duties reduced approximately to the scale of the reciprocity pact, as follows: From 27½ to 15 per cent. on cultivators, harrows, horse rakes, seed drills, manure spreaders, and weeders, and from 27½ to 17½ on ploughs, windmills, portable engines, and traction engines for farm purposes, horse powers and threshing machines and appliances.

On hayloaders, potato-diggers, fodder or feed-cutters, grain-crushers, fanning-mills, hay tedders, snaiths and other agricultural implements the resolutions will provide for a total reduction in the rate from 32½ per cent. to 20 per cent. and a similar reduction on farm wagons.

Cement reduced to eight cents per 100 pounds.

Business profits tax continued, for this year.

Corporations pay ten per cent. on profits in excess of $2,000.

Income tax increased to United States rates: The normal rate of four per cent. be levied upon all incomes exceeding one thousand dollars, but not exceeding six thousand dollars in the case of unmarried persons and widows or widowers without dependents, and upon all income exceeding two thousand dollars, but not exceeding six thousand in the case of all other persons.

A normal tax of 8 per cent. upon all incomes exceeding six thousand dollars. The surtax commences from five thousand dollars instead of from six thousand dollars, as at present, and increases by graduation, applying firstly to income between five thousand dollars and six thousand dollars and to every two thousand dollars between six thousand dollars and one hundred thousand dollars. Upon incomes in excess of one hundred thousand dollars materially increased rates are levied.

LESS THAN 80,000 CANADIANS TO COME

A despatch from London says:—There are less than 80,000 Canadians now awaiting repatriation. Over 54,000 sailed during May.

The last units of the Fourth Division sailed on the Olympic on Friday.

About 2,500 Canadians, consisting of the hospital staff, remain in France.

In fixing up a guest room put a flashlight on the table. This proves a great convenience.

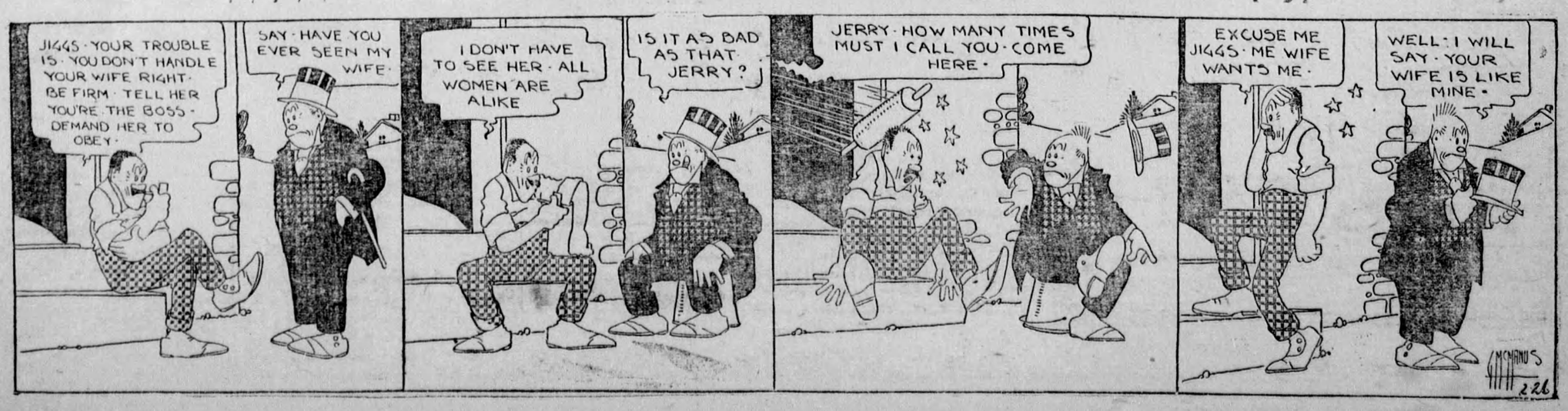
Better For Her.

"How's your husband getting along, Mrs. Fogarty?"

"Well, sometimes he's better an' sometimes he's worse, but from the way he growls an' takes on whin he's better, Oi think he's better whin he's worse."

BRITAIN WILL PURCHASE ALL AVAILABLE CANADIAN FOODSTUFFS

British Food Controller Has Already Arranged For the Import of Bacon, Butter and Lard—Big Demand For Cheese.

A despatch from London says:—Negotiations are now in progress between Britain and Canada for the supply of all available foodstuffs to the former. High as are prices in Canada at the present, it is on arrangements with her and her sister Dominions that the Mother Country is pinning her hope of cheaper food prices, now that control has been removed. Already arrangements have been made for the export of bacon, butter, lard, etc., from Canada during the present year, while the British Food Controller, Mr. G. H. Roberts, advocates permanent arrangements with a view to making the Empire self-supporting. There has been a rapid reduction in British food prices, but during the last month the figures were 107 per cent. higher than before the war as compared with 138 per cent. in November. It is threatened, however, that next Winter prices may be higher than ever, and it is for this reason that all available surpluses of food are being secured from Canada, Australia, South Africa and the other overseas Dominions. For bacon supplies, for instance, Britain will continue to be dependent on Canada and the United States, but fears competitive buying by Germany and Austria in this market. The stocks of bacon owned by the Ministry of Food are almost exhausted, and bacon will probably cost 3s. 6d. a pound very soon. As regards butter, Government contracts have been made with Australia and New Zealand for their exportable surplus up to next summer, while negotiations are also in progress to obtain all available supplies from Canada as well as the United States, Holland, etc. Lard is expected to be extremely expensive and Britain alone could take all of Canada's surplus. As regards cheese, supplies are to be imported on private account from Canada. Mr. H. B. Thomson, ex-Canadian Food Controller, states that the Canadian farmers could increase their production tenfold and still be unable to meet all demands for the next few years. The Canadian production, he says, is the most disappointing when viewed in relation to the opportunities which exist.

BRINGING UP FATHER