

TERMS OF AUSTRIAN TREATY REDUCES ARMY TO 30,000

Nation Must Make Reparation According to Ability to Pay, and Cedes All Merchant Ships and Fishing Boats Belonging to Nationals of Former Empire.

Paris, July 20.—The full peace conditions of the allied and associated powers are now in the hands of the Austrians. The first sections of the terms were presented to the Austrian delegates at St. Germain on June 2. The final sections were delivered to them at the same place to-day.

In addition to the published summary of the terms of June 2, the new clauses provide for reparation arrangements, very similar to those in the treaty with Germany, including the establishment of an Austrian subsection of the reparations commission, the payment of a reasonable sum in cash, the issuing of bonds, and the delivery of live stock and certain historical and art documents.

Under the military terms the Austrian army is henceforth reduced to thirty thousand men on a purely voluntary basis.

The manufacture of all war materials shall be confined to one single factory, under the control of this state, and other such establishments shall be closed down or converted. Importation or exportation of army, munition and war materials of all kinds is forbidden.

The allied and associated Governments affirm, and Austria accepts the responsibility of Austria and her allies for causing loss and damage to which the allied and associated Governments and their nationals have been subjected as a consequence of the war imposed on them by the aggression of Austria and her allies.

The amount of damage is to be determined by the Reparation Commission provided for in the treaty with Germany, which is to have a special section to handle the Austrian situation. The commission will notify Austria before May 1, 1921, of the extent of her liabilities, and of the schedule of payments for the discharge thereof during a period of 30 years.

As immediate reparation, Austria shall pay during 1919, 1920 and the first four months of 1921, in such manner as provided by the Reparation Commission, a reasonable sum, which shall be determined by the commission.

As an immediate advance as to animals, Austria agrees to deliver within three months after ratification of the treaty 4,000 milch cows to Italy, and 1,000 each to Serbia and Rumania; 1,000 heifers to Italy, 300 to Serbia, and 500 to Rumania; 50 bulls to Italy, and 25 each to Serbia and Rumania; 1,000 calves to each of the three nations; 1,000 bullocks to Italy, and 500 each to Serbia and Rumania; 2,000 sows to Italy, and 1,000 draught horses and 1,000 sheep to both Serbia and Rumania.

Austria agrees to restore all records, documents, objects of antiquity, and art, and all scientific work, taken away from the invaded territories.

She must hand over without delay all records, documents and historical material possessed by public institutions and having a direct bearing on the history of the ceded territories which have been removed during the past ten years, except that for Italy the period shall be from 1861.

Austria must pay the total cost of the armies of occupation, from the armistice of Nov. 3rd, 1918, so long as maintained, and may export no gold before May 1, 1921, without consent of the Reparation Commission.

ESTIMATE OF SASK. WHEAT CROP

Harvesting Operations to Commence Early in August.

Regina, July 21.—The Bureau of Statistics of the Provincial Department of Agriculture to-day issued their fortnightly bulletin containing their estimates of grain harvests and average yields of wheat and oats, also information regarding the number of men that will be required to assist in harvesting the crop.

The estimates of the grain acreage show very little difference from that compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics a short time ago, and are as follows: Wheat, 9,274,816 acres; oats, 5,909,241 acres; barley, 651,798 acres; flax, 650,638 acres; rye, 138,217 acres.

It is expected that harvesting operations will commence early in August and will be general over the province about the middle of this month. Extent of yield vary to a very great extent even in the same districts. The best yield, however, would appear to be in the eastern

part of the province as far south as the main line of the C.P.R., while the worst reports have been received from districts three, four and seven, where in many places the crops are reported to be a total failure. It is not expected that many men will be available for harvest work in the dried-out portion of the province, owing, no doubt, to the fact that they are obliged to remain at home to take care of what little crop they have and also the necessity of providing for their stock.

Damage Done by Germany
Over 200,000,000,000 Francs

Paris, July 21.—The Parliamentary Commission of Peace to-day listened to a report by Deputy Louis Dubois, on the clauses of the treaty relating to reparations demanded of Germany.

M. Dubois said the material damage done in the invaded departments amounted to 110,000,000,000 francs. He added that the damage done to agriculture was said to aggregate 37,000,000,000 francs.

The total amount of the damage done, M. Dubois said, would aggregate 200,000,000,000 francs, or forty billion dollars.

BRITISH EMPIRE CELEBRATES PEACE

London, July 20.—Peace was celebrated by the British Empire Saturday, not only in London but in every part of the vast dominions over which floats the Union Jack. London's great victory day, but throughout the country every city, town and hamlet held a peace carnival. Religious services, processions and sports made up the programme in nearly every place. In some places, particularly the seaside resorts, battles of flowers featured the day.

Everywhere the returned heroes of the war were honored, whether they appeared in khaki or muffi. These men, released from the perils and hardships of war, led the merrymaking. Those who did not return from the battlefields, however, were not forgotten. In every town or city there were prayers for the fallen, and many a shrine dedicated to the memory of a dead hero bore its floral tribute.

London was not witnessed such a celebration since the late Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee in 1897. Buckingham Palace Huge flags of the allies floated from the upper windows, and a wide streamer of purple and gold stretched across the facade. The royal pavilion, erected close to the beautiful Victoria monument, added color to the striking scene.

King George, from his seat on the scarlet dais, had a clear view through a colonnade of ornate white pylons, reaching for more than half a mile to the Admiralty arch. The troops marched past the reviewing stand to the music of dozens of military bands. All the Dominions, Canada included, had troops in the line. A magnificent reception was given the marching hosts by the millions of people who witnessed the gorgeous spectacle.



Are you among the thousands of men and women who are CARRIED AWAY by the catalog habit? Is there anyone in YOUR immediate family circle who is allowing this habit to run away with him? If so, there is work for YOU to do. This HABIT started more than forty years ago. It is THIS same habit that has stunted the growth of thousands of communities. It has built up a few enormously large CITIES at the expense of YOUR towns. Don't allow a habit like this to run away with YOU. Take the bit in your OWN teeth. Investigate for YOURSELF. FIND OUT. Talk it over with your HOME merchant. Get your heads together. That HABIT is hurting you BOTH. By killing this habit you benefit yourself, your children, your neighbors, your community. Spend your money at Home.

LEADING MARKETS

Breadstuffs.
Toronto, July 22.—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.

Live Stock Markets.
Toronto, July 22.—Choice heavy steers, \$14 to \$14.75; good heavy steers, \$13 to \$13.50; butchers' cattle, choice, \$12.75 to \$13.25; do, good, \$12 to \$12.50; do, med., \$11.50 to \$12; do, com., \$9.25 to \$9.75; bulls, choice, \$10.25 to \$11.75; do, med., \$10.25 to \$10.75; do, rough, \$8 to \$8.25; butchers' cows, choice, \$10.50 to \$11.25; do, good, \$10.25 to \$10.50; do, med., \$9 to \$9.25; do, com., \$7.50 to \$8; stockers, \$8.75 to \$14.75; feeders, \$12.50 to \$13; canners and cutters, \$4.50 to \$6.25; milkers, good to choice, \$11.10 to \$15; do, ed. and med., \$65 to \$75; springers, \$90 to \$130; light ewes, \$10 to \$11; yearlings, \$13.50 to \$15; spring lambs, per cwt., \$20 to \$22; calves, good to choice, \$17.50 to \$21; hogs, fed and watered, \$24 to \$24.25; do, weighed and cars, \$21.25 to \$24.50; do, f.o.b., \$23.25.

Montreal, July 22.—Choice milk-fed calves, \$15 to \$17 per 100 pounds; others, \$8. Sheep, \$6 to \$9. Spring lambs, 18c per lb. Hogs, \$22 to \$24 per 100 pounds (choice selects only). Choice steers, \$10 to \$13 per 100 pounds. Butchers' cattle, \$6 to \$9 per 100 pounds.

Country Produce—Wholesale.
Butter—Dairy, tubs and rolls, 37 to 38c; prints, 40 to 41c; creamery, fresh made, 47 to 48c.
Eggs—New laid, 41 to 42c.
Live poultry—Spring chickens; broilers, 30 to 40c; heavy fowl, 28c; light fowl, 25c; old roosters, 20 to 21c; old ducks, 20c; young ducks, 30 to 32c; old turkeys, 30c; delivered, Toronto.
Wholesalers are selling to the retail trade at the following prices:
Cheese—New, large, 32 to 32½c; Swiss, 32½ to 33c; triplets, 33 to 33½c; Bilton, 33½ to 34c.
Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 46 to 47c; creamery prints, 52 to 54c.
Eggs—New laid, 48 to 49c; new laid in cartons, 52 to 53c.
Beans—Canadian, \$3 to \$4.25.

Provisions—Wholesale.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 32 to 33c; clear bellies, 31 to 32c.
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 47 to 48c; do, heavy, 40 to 42c; cooked, 65c; rolls, 37c; breakfast bacon, 48 to 55c; backs, plain, 50 to 51c; boneless, 60c; clear bellies, 41c.
Lard—Pure tierces, 36c; tubs, 37½c; pails, 37½c; prints, 39c; Compound tierces, 31½ to 32c; tubs, 32 to 32½c; pails, 32½ to 33c; prints, 33 to 33½c.
Montreal Markets.
Montreal, July 22.—Oats, extra No. 1 feed, 98½c. Flour, new standard

AFGHAN TROOPS RESUME ATTACK

Capture British Convoy and Two Guns in the Khyber Region.
Simla, British India, July 20.—The Afghans resumed their attacks at various points in the Khyber region on the 16th in strong force. It is estimated that 1,000 attacked a British convoy moving from Laskband to Fort Sandeman. After fighting throughout the night, the Afghans captured the convoy and two guns. Four British officers were killed and two wounded. There were about 100 casualties among the Indian ranks.

When they saw virtually all the British officers' casualties the native transport drivers bolted.

"Success doesn't happen. It is organized, pre-empted, captured by concentrated common sense."—Francis E. Willard.

ENGLISH COAL MINERS' STRIKE THREATENS RUIN TO INDUSTRY

Many Mines May Be Destroyed Owing to Desertion of Workers Engaged in Pumping Operations—Shortage of Coal Cripples British Manufactures.

London, July 21.—As a protest against the increase of six shillings in the price of coal, which came into effect to-day following the refusal of the Miners' Federation to accept a compromise on the wage and other questions, thousands of miners in the Mansfield district of Nottinghamshire, refused to go down into the pits this morning.

The despatches add that several airplanes fitted with the new engines are being constructed. They will have a capacity of 64 passengers each.

AUSTRIANS TO BUILD RAILWAYS FOR ITALY

A despatch from Paris says:—The Austrian Treaty incorporates a provision that within five years Italy may demand that Austria build two railways through Reschen and Prodl Passes, for which Italy will pay, and which will become Italian Government property.

Some 200,000 miners likewise are engaged in Yorkshire for an increase in wages granted by South Yorkshire mine owners, subject to approval by the coal controller. The West Yorkshire owners, however, withdrew from this agreement.

The strike is generally considered as very serious, because the workers engaged in pumping and other labor

PRINCE OF WALES' CANADIAN TOUR

Will Visit Grain Growing and Mining Districts, Returning November.

London, July 21.—Reuter learns that the following are the details of the Prince of Wales' forthcoming visit to Canada. Times are excluded as some of the plans are tentative and subject to possible alteration. America is not mentioned in the program, but this does not mean that the United States are not to be visited. There is almost certain to be a visit to the United States, but the details are not yet settled and it may be strictly limited.

The general plan is a visit aboard H.M.S. Renown to important centres in the Maritime Provinces, pending up at Quebec; an overland trip through most of the Great Lakes system, through the silver mining region and the great grain-growing districts away to the West, and beyond the Rockies to British Columbia, and then back Eastward across the Dominion to Montreal, this program, excluding possible American calls, will occupy the Prince of Wales until October, and, according to present indications, he will be back in London in November.

Leaving on August 5, the Prince crosses the Atlantic to St. John's, Nfld., and from there goes to St. John, N.B. Visits to Halifax, N.S., Charlottetown, P.E.I., and up the St. Lawrence to Quebec follow. The Prince will leave the Renown at Quebec and proceed overland to Toronto, where he will visit the exhibition. Ottawa will lay the foundation stone of the new tower for the Parliament Buildings. North Bay and Lake Nipissing will be the next objective, and thence the Prince goes to Cobalt where he will visit the silver mines, and to Timmins, where he will inspect a gold mine.

MANY SOLDIERS TURN TO FARMING

One Out of Every Five Returned Men Would Change Old Employment.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Of 273,444 members of the Canadian army who completed the demobilization questionnaire issued by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-employment, 87,771 desire to make agriculture or stock-raising their future avocation. Of the number 72,218 were previously engaged in those pursuits. There is, however, a net gain of 15,553 recruits for agriculture. While 4,716 men previously engaged on the land have expressed a desire to demobilization to enter new occupations, 20,209 intend to desist from their former occupations to become farmers. The professional and general groups callings, 350 the mechanical trades, and 530 the occupations classified as domestic and personal services. The total accessions to the professional and general occupations number 54,409, and the desertion from these occupations total 12,708.

The questionnaires indicate that one out of every five soldiers desires to change his occupation upon his return to civilian life.

WHY NO CANADIANS IN THE LONDON PARADE

A despatch from London says:—Canadian Headquarters have issued an explanation of the absence of Canadian troops from the great London Peace procession on Saturday.

They say that it is a matter of deep regret, but it has been found impossible to accept the invitation extended by the War Office to the Canadian forces to take part in the ceremonial because of the Canadian scheme of demobilization, all organized units have already been disbanded.

Canadian soldiers who have usually returned to their homes in Canada, the government of the departure of the troops from the ceremonial program.

NEARLY 22 MILLION EXPENSES

A despatch from London says:—The cost of the London Peace procession on June last, according to the latest figures, has been estimated at nearly 22 million pounds. The cost of the procession was estimated at 21,000,000 pounds. The cost of the procession was estimated at 21,000,000 pounds. The cost of the procession was estimated at 21,000,000 pounds.

WORLD LEVIED ON TO FURNISH ME

SALT FROM CANADA AND PEPPER FROM THE TROPICS.

Interesting History of These Common Articles on Our Dinner Table.

In these days of kaleidoscope changes and rapid advancement both social and business circles, we fail to appreciate the original importance of the things which we come in daily contact with. Have you ever paused for instance, articles found on our tables. Have you ever wondered where your meat is served, or where the salt and pepper from and the different processes pass through before reaching the table?

No; you are more than apt to be lulled by the busy life of the age, not to observe the small details of life which are usually overlooked by the large ones and are after the most interesting when we are most tired them and their relation to daily life. So let us now make an excursion into the mysteries of things commonly found on our table and I feel sure that we will find many facts of great interest.

Salt is Luxury in Some Parts

Most everybody thinks salt is used to give food a pleasant flavor when from a physical point of view a most important part of it. Where salt is scarce it is one of the greatest luxuries in the world. No one article is more valuable unless it be water. You use the salt shaker and spread food with it, but once thinking of wonderful quantities, where it comes from or how it is prepared for use.

Salt is sometimes found in a pure state, but as a general rule it is mixed with other things that are removed before it is suitable for use. However, the only source for its preparation is the sea. Salt is found in large quantities in water, but this kind has been used for the table as the pure salt is so much more valuable. Salt is the purest form of sodium chloride, a deposit of this kind is known to be five hundred to eight hundred feet thick. Some of these European salt mines, which have been known for centuries, as they would lose their value as a result of some of the things known to be of value. Lives down in the bowels of the earth, with their four walls of salt, salt, salt, in one of these there is a curious incident.

The salt wells of southern France furnish us with most of the salt we use. Besides it, we must remember that salt is a most important place in the process of glazing earthenware and in the preservation of meat and many other articles. In the smelting process, it is used in separating metals from their ores. It is utilized in fertilizing the soil. Probably you do not know that blood contains about the same amount of salt as the water in it does normally. For that matter, ever you put an egg in water, salt in any of your food, or forward you feel a craving for water or liquid of some kind. The reason is, the salt is absorbed. The oversupply of salt shaker has a tendency to tell itself; take the salt out of it.

Black Pepper From West Indies

But we cannot make a list of things without considering the pepper which is so valuable to some people. The pepper shaker is a thing that is so common that we do not think of it. It is a fruit of the pepper tree, which grows in the West Indies. The pepper shaker is a thing that is so common that we do not think of it. It is a fruit of the pepper tree, which grows in the West Indies.

BRITAIN HAS LIST OF 100 NAMES

A despatch from London says:—The British Government has issued a list of 100 names of German agents who are active in the United States. The list includes the names of 100 German agents who are active in the United States.



NEW WAR LOAN MAY BE TAKEN

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The military preparations for the coming year, which is to be a year of peace, are under way.

Now that the war is over, and financial conditions are more normal, it is regarded as probable that the loan will not be tax-exempt, as was its wartime predecessor. Should the Government decide to follow this course, there is little doubt that the rate of interest would be made quite attractive, as compared with the rate at which Victory bonds can now be bought in the open market.

When the car stops suddenly, the first place to look is the gasoline tank. The veteran does not need this advice, but newcomers should take it to look into the gasoline tank first.