

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 dismantled 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 Czechoslovakia, 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 Czechoslovakia 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, Czechoslovakia and Jugo-Slavia as at present or ultimately determined.

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

Czechoslovakia 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 Rumania 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 Luxembourg.

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 had a Garden. In the center of the Garden he planted a Tree. The Tree grew Year by Year until its roots Sprung up 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 Man 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.

TO START FLIGHT FROM ENGLAND

The British Admiralty Cancels "Hop" of Commander Porte From Newfoundland.

A despatch from St. John's, Nfld., says:—Announcement by Major Partridge, R.A.F., special agent for the British Admiralty in connection with the proposed trans-Atlantic seaplane flight of Commander John Cyril Porte, that he had been summoned home, was construed by the British aviators here as an indication that the Admiralty had cancelled Commander Porte's flight and was concentrating all its efforts on the proposed flight of the dirigible R-34, from England.

Advices received here indicate that the R-34 will start not later than June 20. It is understood that the big ship will fly first from England to Labrador, then south over Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and New England to New York. After stopping at New York for inspection the R-34 will proceed to Florida, where atmospheric conditions will permit of her being moored in the open until the future direction and scope of the cruise has been determined.

Major Partridge also was serving as official starter here for the Royal Aero Club of the trans-Atlantic flights by the crews of the Handley-Page, Vickers-Vimy and Martinsyde planes now being assembled here. His departure, however, will not affect the plans of these crews, all of whom are rushing preparations in the hope of "hopping off" before the R-34 leaves England.

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.

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 Edt. 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—Malt, \$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, 35c; turkeys, 30c.

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

Cheese—New, large, 33 to 33½c; small, 34 to 34½c; triplets, 32½ to 33c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 47 to 48c; creamery, prints, 54 to 56c; margarine, 35 to 38c.

Eggs—New laid, 51 to 52c; new in cartons, 54 to 55c; new dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 70c; roosters, 28 to 30c; fowl, 38c; turkeys, 40 to 45c; ducklings, lb., 35 to 38c; squabs, doz., \$7; 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.

Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bus,

\$4.25 to \$4.50; primes, \$3 to \$3.25; Imported, hand-picked, Burma or Indian, \$3.25; Lima, 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, 35 to 36¼c; prints, 36½ to 37c. Compound tierces, 28 to 28½c; tubs, 29 to 29½c; pails, 29 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.

The homes of a nation are its strongest forts.

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, snaths and other agricultural implements the reductions will provide for a total reduction in the rate from 32½ per cent. to 20 per cent. and a similar reduction on farm wagons.

Comment 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.

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

BRITAIN WILL PURCHASE ALL AVAILABLE CANADIAN BACON

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

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 which will continue to be demanded and the United States competitive buying by Germany in 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

