

Revised Peace Treaty Handed to Austrians.

PARIS, Sept. 2. — The revised text of the peace terms framed for Austrian acceptance by the peace conference was handed to the Austrian plenipotentiaries at St. Germain this afternoon.

The treaty was presented to the Austrian delegates by Paul Dutasta, general secretary of the peace conference. He also handed them the allied reply to the Austrian counterproposals and a covering letter reiterating that Austria had precipitated the war by an ultimatum unacceptable to Serbia. It was set forth, however, that the allies were willing to assist Austria to adapt herself to her new situation and to admit her in the near future to the league of nations. The treaty was presented in French, English and Italian texts.

The Austrian peace treaty leaves the future of Austria very largely in the hands of the league of nations. The league will decide whether Austria shall be permitted to join Germany, and as France is opposed to such a union, as are Switzerland and many other countries, there would appear to be little chance of Austria's securing permission to terminate her existence as a separate state, should she so desire in future.

There seems to be a general feeling of dissatisfaction in peace conference circles with the treaty, which was adapted from the German treaty and does not fit such a small power very well. Vienna, with its 2,000,000 inhabitants, seems doomed to lapse into comparative commercial insignificance, as there is a population of only 4,000,000 within the country outside the city to support the capital, while with Jugo-Slavia, Czechoslovakia and Hungary existing as separate powers, Vienna can hardly hope to recover the business formerly drawn from their territories. If the internationalization of Fiume were provided for, as is expected by many quarters, Austria's shrunken commercial interests would thereby be protected to some extent. The territory contributory to the capital is so limited that it is generally thought Vienna is doomed as a great capital and must inevitably relapse into a residential city with relatively slight business importance.

PARIS, Sept. 3. — The note transmitting the Allied reply to the counter-proposals of the Austrian delegation on the conditions of peace, addressed to Karl Renner, and signed by M. Clemenceau, as president of the council, says that the Austrian delegation appear to think that responsibility for the acts which led to the calamities which have befallen Europe during the past five years rested solely on the Hapsburg dynasty and its satellites, and that by reason of the dissolution of that monarchy, through the victory of the Allies, the people of Austria can escape the responsibility for the deeds of the government, and which had its home in their capital.

"Had the people of Austria," it says, "in the years preceding, endeavored to curb the militarist and domineering spirit by which the government of the Hapsburg monarchy was animated; had they made any effective protest against the war, or refused to assist or support the rulers in prosecuting it, some attention might now be given to this plea. But the fact that the war was acclaimed on its outbreak in Vienna, that the people of Austria were its ardent supporters from start to finish and that they did nothing to disassociate themselves from the policy of their government and its allies until they had been defeated in the field, makes it clear that according to any canon of justice, they must be held to bear their full measure of responsibility for a crime which has brought such misery on the world.

The Allied and associated powers, while adhering to the general lines of the treaty, have made considerable modifications in its economic provisions. The property of Austrian nationals in territory ceded to the Allied powers is to be restored to its owners free from any measures of liquidation or bans, forbidden since the armistice, and is guaranteed similar freedom from seizure or liquidation in the future. Contracts between Austrian nationals and persons who acquire, under the treaty, an Allied nationality, are maintained, without option of cancellation.

As regards the territorial limits established for the republic of Austria, the Allied and associated powers are unable to admit any modifications in the decisions already communicated.

In conclusion the Allied and associated powers wish to make it clear that the modifications which they have now made in the draft treaty are final.

The text of the treaty, which we send you today, following up that of July 20 last, which had already undergone considerable change since the original text of June 2, must be accepted or rejected in the exact terms in which it is now drafted. Consequently the Allied and associated powers require from the Austrian delegation, within a period of five days, counting from the date of the present communication, a declaration informing them that they are prepared to sign this treaty as it now stands. So soon as their declaration reaches the Allied and associated powers, arrangements will be made for the immediate signature of peace at St. Germain-en-Laye.

In default of such declaration within the period above stipulated, the armistice concluded on Nov. 3, 1918, shall be considered as having terminated, and the Allied and associated powers will take such steps as they may judge necessary to impose their conditions."

Austria Will Sign.

VIENNA, Sept. 6.—The National Assembly by a vote of 97 to 33 today decided to sign the peace treaty. The assembly, however, protested against "the violation of Austria's right of free disposal of herself." The German Nationalists voted against signature of the treaty, while some members of the South Tyrolean party abstained from voting.

The vote was taken after adoption without dissent of the government's resolution of protest, presented by the Christian Socialist Haase. The resolution declares that the territorial clauses of the treaty grossly violate the national claim to self-determination and the basis on which the armistice was concluded. "We raise once more our voices against a peace founded on brute force. As one man we decline the dividing up of our peoples into free and unfree, as is done by this peace. We further declare that the 4,000,000 Germans forced under foreign rule will for all time insist on self-determination as the only basis by which the modern state may be founded." The resolution also declares that union with Germany is an absolute necessity and expresses the hope that when the hatred of the war dies down this union will be consummated. It concludes by placing responsibility for steeping Europe in revolution and confusion on the shoulders of the Entente and looks to the League of Nations to repair the wrong done.

VIENNA, Sept. 6.—Commenting on the Austrian peace treaty the Neue Freie Presse says: "All the people are to be put on the rack, prompted by the policy of bleeding us white. It is the most wicked feat of the twentieth century." Der Tag says: "Might and ignorance have dictated this peace. It has nothing to do with right and justice." The attack on the treaty by the newspapers are levelled principally against the financial and economic clauses

of the document, especially those having reference to the partition of the pre-war debt.

Foreign News

LONDON.—The Canadian trade commission has accepted the offer of the British wheat commission for 500,000 tons, (19,000,000 bu.) of wheat to be shipped from Canadian ports before navigation closes. The contract has been accepted on a basis equal to last year's fixed prices, payment to be made in Montreal in note money. The Greek government has asked for 112,000 tons for delivery in September, October and November.

DUBLIN, Ire. — Large military forces had arrived in the Tipperary district last week, following further evidences of differences between the residents and the British authorities. A constabulary sergeant was shot through the head and killed, and a constable critically wounded by assassins who fired from shrubbery on the roadside.

PARIS.—Georges Gaston Quenon on trial before a court martial charged with having had treasonable dealings with the Germans and of having betrayed Edith Cavell to them, was convicted and condemned to death.

BERLIN.—The minister of finance has empowered tax collectors to enter private premises to search them from cellar to garret and force strong boxes in the general round-up of eligible taxpayers. Protests, it is understood, will be unavailing as the ministry has been given wide powers.

Exports to Germany totalled \$2,426,742 during July, the first month following the lifting of the allied blockade, the department of commerce announced. Goods worth \$291,166 were sold to the United States by Germany.

ROME.—The new Italian Popular Party is directing all its energies toward the coming general elections, which are expected to be held in October or early in November. The party hopes to win 150 parliamentary seats. Such a leaven of deputies, basing their action on Catholic principles, should have a wholesome effect upon the political life of the country. At present there are two different tendencies in the party, but it is hoped that both will rally to united action. The first, extreme right tendency would refuse all co-operation with a liberal government, while the extreme left tendency is dangerously playing with the fire of co-operation with socialism. While ardently sympathizing with the hopes of the party, the Holy See assumes no responsibility.

—The chamber of deputies passed the bill giving Italian women the right of suffrage. TOKIO.—Advises received here from Seoul, capital of Corea, state that a bomb was thrown at Governor-General Saito and that 20 persons were wounded, including an American woman named Harrison, who is believed to be related to Carter Harrison, former Mayor of Chicago. Governor-General Saito was not wounded. No further details were received.

NEW YORK.—Lieut. B. W. Maynard, of the U. S. Army Air Service, won the International Aero Derby between Mineola, N. Y., and Toronto, covering the 1,000 miles round trip course in 465½ minutes. Lt. H. H. George, whose flying time was 520½ minutes, finished second; Lt. D. B. Gish was third, with a flying time of 524½ minutes. The three aviators finishing first in the aero derby were army pilots, who made the flight in De Haviland four machines equipped with 400-horsepower Liberty motors. The planes were entered in order to test the reliability of the United States-made Army machines. There were 52 airmen entered in the race.

SPEEDAWAY SALE!

Hundreds of Specials Not Advertised **Rifkin & Braunstein, Humboldt** Sale Starts **Saturday, Sept. 13th** Lasting 15 Days **To Make Room for Fall Goods** Prices Compel You To Buy

We are going through the entire Stock, remarking and making tremendous reductions that should make every wide awake person sit up and take notice. There is not the slightest doubt that the Hundreds of customers who made purchases at the Last Sale will welcome this news with keenest delight and lose no time in being here early Saturday Morning.

Shoes Can You Beat That? Shoes

Men's Working, Famous good shoes, solid leather, guaranteed by Valentine Marten, Regular \$6.50, Special **4.49**
The same shoe in plain toe, Regular \$6.00, Special **4.29**
Men's Waterproof Elk, reg. 7.50, Sale **4.95**
Men's Tan Calf Blucher, Neolin sole, reg. 9.50, Sale **4.95**
Ladies' Working shoe, reg. 6.50, to clear **4.29**
\$6.00 Shoes. 150 pair Ladies' odd sizes, to clear quick **2.98**
100 pair Ladies' shoes, regular 6.50, a Bargain at **4.49**
200 pair Ladies' slippers, worth from \$4.00 to \$6.50, patent leather, Gun Metal. This is a Snap at **1.49**
Boys' Working shoes, reg. \$5.00, Sale **3.98**
Girls' shoes, **2.98**

Middies, all kinds, reg. 2.25, Sale **1.29**
Waists, regular 2.50, Sale **1.49**
Silk Crepe Waists, all styles and collars, at 15% Discount
Aprons, regular \$1.45, Sale Price **1.15**
Ladies' Lawn Waists, **1.29**
Ladies' Dresses, reg. 2.50, Sale Price **1.95**
Flannel Blanket, reg. 3.50, Sale Price **1.95**
Ladies' stockings, reg. 50 to 60c, Sale **39c 45c**
Thread, **5c each**
Men's socks, **22½c 29c 39c**
Regular \$25.00 Men's Suits, odd lots, to clear at **18.50**
Pants, reg. \$4.00, 5.00, 6.00, Special **2.98, 3.49**
\$1.50 Leather Gloves, **89c**
Boys' Suits, **3.49 6.49 8.95**
Shirts, **1.39 1.98** Boys' Shirts **79c**
Many and Many Bargains Not Advertised

Grocery Specials. 18 bars Lenox soap **1.00** 2 Pkg. Raisins **25c**
Corn Flakes **11c** Royal yeast cake **5c** Reg. 1.15 Van Loo tobacco **95c**
Good Tomatoes, tin **15c** Syrup, per gall. **1.15** Casino tobacco, per lb. **80c**
35c Eggo Baking Powder **27c** Shredded wheat **2 for 25c** Other tobaccos also on Sale.
Jam, 4 lb. tin **79c** 1.25 Honey Moline **1.15** Many other Specials in Groceries

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