

SUMMARY OF TEXT OF AUSTRIAN TREATY

Identical With That of Germany in Many of Its Essentials.

SURRENDER WARSHIPS

Must Renounce All Title, Rights to Territory to the Allies.

Ottawa, June 2.—The following is a summary of the text of the Austrian peace treaty received here by the government and issued to the Canadian press:

London, June 1, 1919.—The conditions of peace of the allied and associated powers, with the exception of the military reparations, financial and certain boundary clauses, were handed to the Austrian plenipotentiaries at St. Germain today. Those clauses which are not ready for presentation will be delivered as soon as possible. The Austrians in the meanwhile having the opportunity to begin work on the greater part of the treaty in an effort to facilitate a final decision.

The Austrian treaty follows exactly the same outline as the German, and in many places is identical with it except for the change in name. Certain specific clauses which applied only to Germany are, of course, omitted, and certain new clauses of particular applicability to Austria are included, especially as regards the new states created out of the former Austro-Hungarian empire. Austria is left by the treaty a state of about six millions of people inhabiting a territory of between fifty thousand and one hundred thousand square miles. She recognizes the complete independence of Hungary, Czechoslovakia and the Serbo-Croat-Slovene state, and all claims which she had previously in union with her, composed the empire of Austria-Hungary with its population of over 40 million and its area of 250,000 square miles.

Accept League Covenant.

Austria agreed to accept the league of nations covenant and the labor charter to renounce all her former European rights, to demobilize her whole naval and aerial forces, to admit the right of trial by the allied and associated powers for her nationals guilty of violating the laws and customs of war, and to accept detailed provisions similar to those in the German treaty as to economic conditions and freedom of transit.

In the following summary, part one containing the covenant of the league of nations, and part twelve containing the labor convention, are identical with those in the German treaty, and are therefore omitted. Part six dealing with prisoners of war and graves and part ten with aerial navigation are identical with the substitution of "Austria" and "Austrian" for "Germany" and "German" and are also omitted. Similarly part thirteen of the German treaty containing guarantees of execution is not included in the Austrian treaty.

Part Two.—The frontiers of Austria.—The northern frontier facing Czechoslovakia follows the existing administrative boundaries formerly separating the provinces of Bohemia and Moravia from those of upper and lower Austria subject to certain minor rectifications, notably in the regions of Grund and Faldsburg, and along the River Motava. The southern frontier facing Italy, and the Serbo-Croat-Slovene state to be created by the principal allied and associated powers at a later date, and in the eastern part, the line passing just east of Elzberg crosses the Drave, and above its confluence with the Danube, and thence will pass north of the Drave so to leave to the Serbo-Croat-Slovene state Eiburg and Radkersburg, just to the north of which latter place it will join the Hungarian frontier. The eastern and northeastern frontiers facing Bavaria, the western frontier facing Switzerland, and the eastern frontier facing Hungary, remain unchanged.

Political Clauses.—The high contracting parties recognize and accept the independence of Austria, Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, the Serbo-Croat-Slovene state and the Czechoslovak state as at present or as ultimately determined by the principal allied and associated powers in favor of the principal allied and associated powers all her rights and titles over territory formerly belonging to her which she has outside the new frontiers of Austria, have not at present been assigned to any state undertaking to accept the settlement to be made in regard to these territories.

The Serbo-Croat-Slovene State.—Austria recognizes the complete independence of the Serbo-Croat-Slovene state including the autonomous territory south of the Carpathians in conformity with the action already taken by the allied and associated powers. The new state is to be fixed by a field commission of seven members, five nominated by the principal allied and associated powers and one each by Austria and Czechoslovakia. Czechoslovakia agrees to embody in a treaty with the principal allied and associated powers such provisions as may be deemed necessary to protect racial, religious or linguistic minorities and to assure freedom of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of other nations.

The Serbo-Croat-Slovene State.—Austria similarly recognizes the complete independence of the Serbo-Croat-Slovene state and renounces her rights and titles. A similarly appointed field commission including a member nominated by the Serbo-Croat-Slovene state is to fix the exact boundary between Austria and the Serbo-Croat-Slovene state. The Serbo-Croat-Slovene state agrees to a similar treaty for the protection of minorities and freedom of transit.

Rumania.—Austria agrees to a similar treaty for protection of minorities and freedom of transit.

Russia.—Austria is to recognize and respect the full independence of all the territories which formed part of the former Russian empire. She is to accept immediately the annulment of the Brest-Litovsk treaty and all treaties or agreements of all kinds concluded since the revolution of November, 1917, with all governments, or political groups on territory of the former Russian empire. The allies reserve all rights on the part of Russia for restitution and satisfaction to be obtained from Austria, on the principles of the present treaty.

General Arrangements.—Austria is to consent to the abrogation of the treaties of 1839, by which Belgium was established as a neutral state, and her frontiers fixed, and to accept in advance any convention with which the allies may determine to replace them. Austria adheres to the abrogation of the neutrality of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, and accepts in advance all international agreements as to it reaching to the allied and associated powers which the allied and associated powers wish Austria to accept. Austria accepts all arrangements which the allied and associated powers make with Turkey and Bulgaria with reference to any rights, privileges or interest claimed in those countries by Austria or her nationals and not dealt with elsewhere. Austria accepts all arrangements which the allied and associated powers make with reference to any rights, privileges or interest claimed in those countries by Austria or her nationals and not dealt with elsewhere.

Protection of Minorities.—In a series of special clauses, Austria undertakes to bring her institutions into conformity with the principles of liberty and justice, and acknowledges that the obligations for the protection of minorities are matters of international concern, over which the league of nations has jurisdiction. She assures complete protection of life and liberty to all inhabitants of Austria without distinction of birth, nationality, language, race or religion, together with the right to the free exercise of any creed. All Austrian nationals without distinction of race, language or religion, are to be equal before the law. No restrictions are to be imposed on the free use of any language in private or public, and reasonable facilities are to be given to Austrian nationals of non-German speech for the use of their language before the courts. Austrian nationals belonging to racial, religious or linguistic minorities are to enjoy the same protection as other Austrian nationals, in particular with regard to schools and other educational establishments, and in districts where a considerable proportion of Austrian nationals of other than German speech are resident, facilities are to be given in schools for the instruction of children in their own language, and an equitable share of public funds is to be provided for the purpose. These provisions do not preclude the Austrian government from making the teaching of German obligatory. They are to be embodied by Austria in her laws, and to be accepted whatever measures are taken by the principal allied powers in relation thereto.

The classes as to Egypt, Morocco, China, Siam and other countries, after the necessary modifications with those of the German treaty, except that especially in the case of China, there is not need for so great details.

Part Five.—Military, naval and air clauses.—The military clauses are reserved.

Naval.—All Austro-Hungarian warships, submarines, and vessels of the Danube flotilla are to be finally surrendered to the principal allied and associated powers.

Twenty-one specified auxiliary cruisers are to be disarmed and treated as merchant ships.

All warships and submarines under construction at ports which belong or have belonged to Austria-Hungary shall be broken up, the salvage not to be used except for industrial purposes, and not to be sold to foreign countries. The construction of any submarine even for commercial purposes is forbidden.

All naval arms, ammunition and other war material belonging to Austria-Hungary at the date of the armistice shall be surrendered to the allies.

Wireless station at Vienna is not to be used for naval, military, or political messages relating to Austria or her late allies without the assent of the allied and associated governments during three months, but only for commercial purposes under supervision. During the same period Austria is not to build any more high-power wireless stations.

Air clauses: The air clauses are practically the same as in the German treaty, except for the 100 sea planes and other personnel which Germany is allowed to retain till October 1 to search for mines.

General: Austria agrees not to accept or send any military, naval, or air mission to any foreign country, nor to allow Austrian nationals to enlist in the army, navy, or air service of any foreign power.

Part Seven.—On penalties is identical with the German treaty, except the omission of any provision similar to that calling for the trial of the ex-king of Germany.

Part eight.—On reparations is reserved.

Part nine.—The financial clauses are reserved.

Economic Clauses.—Part ten.—Economic clauses are exempt in certain details, such as shipping, similar to those of the German treaty. Special provisions are added, however, for former Austro-Hungarian nationals acquiring an allied nationality similar to those in the German treaty relating to the inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine. Their contracts are maintained subject to cancellation by their governments. Austria undertakes to recognize any agreement or convention made by the allies to safeguard the interests of their nationals in any undertakings constituted under Austro-Hungarian law which operates in territories in Austria and the former Austrian empire, and to transfer any necessary documents and information in regard to them.

The clauses as to freedom of transit are the same in the Austrian as in the German treaty, except for the omission of provisions affecting Germany alone and the insertion of specific clauses granting Austria transit privileges thru former Austro-Hungarian territory in order to assure her access to the Adriatic.

Part Fourteen.—Miscellaneous provisions are, after necessary substitutions, virtually identical with those of the German treaty.

The treaty is to come into force when signed by Austria and the three principal powers, and to be effective for the individual states on the deposit of their specific ratifications.

Note.—In paragraph three, the area

REWARD OF \$50 FRUITERER-GROCER BYLAW CARRIED



For information as to whereabouts of John Joseph Mullen, who disappeared from his home in Hamilton, Ontario, March 2, aged 17 years; height 5 ft. 8 in.; grey eyes; very thick brown hair; wore blue serge suit, light-fitting grey coat, mixed cap, size 7 shoe.

Write or telegraph Mrs. Ellen T. Mullen, General Delivery, Hamilton, Ontario, or "M." Box 305, Bethlehem, New Hampshire, U.S.A.

of the empire of Austria-Hungary was omitted from the cable dispatch. The purpose of these provisions was to add together the area of Austria and Hungary as given in the 1919 edition of Whitaker's Almanac.

FIREMEN WITHDRAW THEIR ULTIMATUM

Change Attitude to Convince Public of Non-Radical Sentiments.

STILL PRESS DEMANDS

If City Does Not Decide Justly, Will Take Firmer Stand.

Better counsels prevailed among the firemen yesterday, and the ultimatum to the city, threatening to strike Tuesday, pending the action of the council was withdrawn. This information was placed before the board of control by Moody and George Allan, representing the Fire Fighters' Union. The changed attitude was in view of the present conditions and from a desire to show the public the firemen were not in any way associated with the radical element in the Trades and Labor Council. It was made clear, however, that the firemen still pressed their demands, and if the council did not decide justly, the ultimatum would be handed to the city again.

Not Yet Prepared.—Fire Chief Russell, who was asked by the board of control on Saturday to report on the request of the men for more pay, requested time in which to consider the application. He said that he was not prepared to make a recommendation at the present time, as he was just recently appointed and desired to go into the whole question respecting pay, conditions and hours of work before reaching any conclusion.

The men will wait on Chief Russell in respect to their demand for higher remuneration.

Cannot Be a Party.—Mr. Moody referred to the resignations from the Trades and Labor Council, which he said, would leave the council in a minority. He said that the council was not prepared to take the action of the radical element. He will withdraw his ultimatum at the present time, said Mr. Moody, "because we cannot be a party with these people."

"That's right," said the mayor. "The city wants to be a generous employer of labor."

"Let me say," said Cont. McBride, "that it would be very good advice to give your association not to be associated with the Trades and Labor Council in any way whatsoever. You have formed a public utility association. I say that you should not be associated with any body that can call you out on strike. When you put yourself in a position that you can be called out you are not going to get the sympathy of the council nor the support of the public."

Mr. Moody: There is no union at the present time that can call us out on sympathetic strike. We would not stand for it for one minute.

Cont. McBride said the firemen had gone up 100 per cent. in his estimation.

Imports into Canada from the United States, for which payment must be made sometime or other, continue to be on almost a wartime scale, the Canadian Trade Commission points out.

June 6th, Last Day for Payment --City Taxes-- Pay Now.

Two Trades Regarded as One in Matter of Early Closing.

HIGH COST OF LIVING

Council Memorialize Federal Government for Permanent Commission.

Early indications that the city council, in a humid atmosphere, would get their business in reasonable order fell far short of anticipations. The board of control report was rattled off in about five minutes, and Controller Cameron gave the chairman of the committee a word of commendation with the remark: "That's a record, Miskelly."

One or two items, however, in the works and property committees' reports gave a setback, and when the early closing bylaw for fruiterers and grocers was reached there was an overflow of talk, council not rising till after 7 o'clock, over four and one-half hours in session. The early closing bylaw, classifying grocers and fruiterers as one group, carried with only three dissentients. Early closing of council buildings when there is nothing of outstanding importance is the next reform due.

Amid all the talk about the early closing bylaw for grocers and fruiterers, which was claimed to be more than the 75 per cent. majority, the only new feature was a legal opinion by City Solicitor Johnston as to the effect of the bylaw. In answer to Controller McBride, and when it was read the feeling among some was that McBride's move might do the trick. Contrary to any such expectations that might have been held, however, the councilors were unmoved by this, and when the tedious debate came to an end Controller McBride had to rely on Honeyford and Ald. Cowan as supporters. The legal opinion referred to was, briefly: "I have come to the conclusion that the bylaw is valid and enforceable. These provisions do not give power to group grocery shops and fruit shops together for the purpose of the application to close both."

In regard to the legal point raised in the city solicitor's answer, Controller McBride, Controller Maguire pointed out that the bylaw was drawn up with the co-operation of the legal firm which the Retail Merchants' Association had retained. The bylaw, the legal department, the controller also quoted City Solicitor Johnston as having previously said: "The bylaw, I think, is in proper form."

Mayor Church did not waste words on the matter. All he said was: "The form of the bylaw is for the city solicitor, the question of policy is one for this council and not for the legal department, and the question of validity is one for the courts."

McBride Fights.—Controller McBride made a determined fight to have grocers and fruiterers classified separately, and for the most part handled his case well. He objected to grouping fruiterers and grocers together, and made the most of the city solicitor's letter in this connection. If it could be demonstrated that 75 per cent. of the fruiterers and 75 per cent. of the grocers were in favor of separate closing, then the city could pass a bylaw for each of the other side maintained that grocers were also fruiterers and fruiterers were also grocers, he disputed the city solicitor's position.

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Under the terms of the treaty Austria is to renounce possession of large tracts of territory, including Hungary and her colonial possessions. Her navy is to be entirely surrendered, but she is given transit privileges thru former Austro-Hungarian territory in order that she may have access to the Adriatic. As to the future of the army, the decree will be submitted later. Likewise the demand for indemnities and reparations is reserved for future presentation.

Fifteen days are allowed the Austrians to reply to the demands of the allies, the same period of time that was accorded the Germans, and in the case of the Germans this was slightly extended when appeal was made that it would be impossible to formulate the counter-proposals on the specified date.

Reports from Paris are to the effect that the issue over Fiume and the Dalmatian islands is still the subject of discussion between the Italians and Premier Lloyd George. Premier Clemenceau has been pointed out as the man to be to any concessions made to the Germans in view of their plea that the peace terms as originally formulated would mean the ruin of Germany has not developed.

Following the lead taken by Switzerland, Norway has declined to join in a blockade against Germany in case the German peace delegation should refuse to sign the peace treaty.

The new Rhenish republic which has been set up under the leadership of Dr. Dordorff is declared to be not a separatist, but an anti-Prussian movement. A proclamation printed in the various Rhine cities declared that Cologne is to be the capital of the new republic, and that elections to the national assembly will be held immediately.

The Rhenish people honestly and sincerely based on a reconciliation of all peoples, says the proclamation. The allied armies in the occupied area are taking no part in the new order of things along the Rhine, but are maintaining a policy of watchful waiting.

Anti-Jewish demonstrations in Poland have been ordered stopped, according to despatches from Warsaw.

to advance at a rate that makes their purchase almost prohibitive for the average wage-earner; and whereas this increase is largely responsible for the present social unrest, he it solved that this council respectfully memorialize the Dominion government forthwith to introduce and pass legislation with all possible dispatch to establish a permanent commission to investigate and control the prices charged for all necessary commodities; and that the notice required by the 32nd rule of this council be dispensed with so far as the same relates to this motion."

MILITARISM REBORN
BY EDWARD HOPE

When she knew him for the few short weeks before he went across, his face was so brown and his eyes were so bright and he was so straight and muscular.

And his uniform was so perfect with its gold stars on the shoulders and the heavily embroidered wings over his heart.

And the shiny puttees—He was so much the Man and the Soldier. That she forgot the Wag was going to end some day and she went and married him.

And when the War was over, He came back and got out of the Army.

THE DAY AT OTTAWA

By TOM KING

Ottawa, June 2.—If in a multitude of councilors there be wisdom, Sir Robert Borden must have gone home tonight with a wise head after listening to the debate upon the Winnipeg strike and the labor situation. The labor problem was addressed from many angles, and there was a startling divergence in the views of honorable members who participated in the debate. Major Andrews, Unionist member for Central Winnipeg, could see nothing wrong in the strike, while Hon. Arthur Meighen saw in it the hideous serpent of Bolshevism, which must be crushed and beaten down. The majority of the members, however, inclined to side with the cause of labor, and believed that the crux of the problem was what they termed "the unbearable cost of living."

One member declared that the laboring man would gladly return to \$1 a day if he could have a return to the conditions that prevailed when \$1 measured the value of one day's work.

The debate arose upon a final formal motion to adjourn the house for the purpose of discussing an urgent matter of public interest, to wit, the strikes in Winnipeg and other cities, and the causes for the same, which was moved by Dr. M. Blake, Unionist member for North Winnipeg. Dr. Blake desired himself to be impractical, and spent two years in the lumber camp and had seen how the men took advantage of the companies when times were good and labor scarce, and also how cruelly the companies mistreated the men when times were hard and there was a surplus of labor. On the whole, however, he commended the sympathetic strike, and the pretensions of the strike committee at Winnipeg.

Ernest Lapointe, Liberal member for Karouskaskia, attributed the present disturbed labor situation to the negligence, mal-administration and blunders of the government. "The prime minister at the peace conference had committed Canada to the principle of collective bargaining by agreeing to that clause in the peace treaty which combined in unions. This right carried with it the right to have the unions bargain with employers as to wages and hours. Yet, upon his return to Canada, the prime minister had blantly stated that neither he nor his government could attempt to define the meaning of the term 'collective bargaining' until they received the report of the royal commission."

It was a mere play on words said Mr. Lapointe, to confine the right of collective bargaining to one shop or one trade. All the relations in any industry might lawfully combine for collective bargaining. This principle was recognized in all countries, and was cheerfully accepted by such great corporations as the Standard Oil Company and the U. S. Steel Corporation. The government must have foreseen the labor troubles were coming this spring but did nothing to avert them, except to issue "numberless and impotent orders-in-council." They had sent out legations to Winnipeg, Senator Robertson, an avowed partisan of the employers, and Hon. Arthur

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Mr. Burnham of Peterboro said that a man could not decently support himself, a wife and three children on less than \$5 a day. This was not the minimum wage in Canada, and social unrest would continue to grow in consequence.

W. F. Nickle of Kingston, agreed with Mr. Burnham to some extent, but cautioned the government against fixing prices.

S. W. Jacobs of Montreal, said that Mr. Meighen's unfitness for the task as mediator in Winnipeg was demonstrated by his speech. He had spoken to the house not as an impartial judge, but as the attorney for his employers of labor at Winnipeg.

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Meighen, acting minister of justice, if they had searched the country from ocean to ocean, in Mr. Lapointe's opinion, they could not have found any man less fitted to act as a conciliator than Hon. Mr. Meighen. "The father of closure and the author of the war times elections act."

Hon. Mr. Meighen said that the struggle over collective bargaining between the sheet metal employers and employees had been subverted in a greater struggle between law and lawlessness, between Bolshevism and constitutional government. The strike committee at Winnipeg had usurped the functions of the government, and had undertaken to say that no one could have bread, milk or even water without their permission. They sought to establish, and, indeed, for a time did establish, a soviet government. The government had therefore taken the position that until this soviet government was beaten down, and beaten down completely, nothing should be attempted in the way of settling the original industrial dispute. Speaking for himself personally, and presumably for the government, Mr. Meighen condemned the sympathetic strike, and denounced any general strike as Bolshevism. He reached gingerly upon the issues of collective bargaining and the eight-hour day, and as to these, "passed the buck" to the provincial government.

Mr. Meighen received considerable applause from the government side of the house, but he did not carry all the members with him. Major Andrews of Winnipeg declared that if the members of the strike committee were Bolsheviks, then he was a Bolshevik. He did not see why men employed in one trade should not go on a sympathetic strike to help out some principle, vital to them all, like collective bargaining, or the 44-hour week, was at stake. The allies in the great war, many of them, were on a sympathetic strike for the defence of civilization and never got very far until they combined in one big union under Marshal Foch.

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