

## AFGHAN MAIN OFFENSIVE IS RAPIDLY DEVELOPING

Attacks Against Thal Successfully Repulsed by British—500 of Enemy Killed or Prisoners in One Engagement.

London, June 1.—The Afghan main offensive against Thal, under Gen. Nadir Khan, the Amir's commander-in-chief, is developing. The latest official information from Simla, received on May 29 and 30, shows that all attacks on Fort Thal have been repulsed. The fort was bombarded throughout Wednesday last, and the Afghans occupied the looted base outside the fort. Air reconnaissance disclosed about 3,500 of the enemy near their camps were effectively bombed. At the capture of the Afghan fort Dalkop, opposite Chaman Baluchistan, the British took 169 prisoners and killed 320 of the enemy. The British occupy the fort. Smart work was displayed at the assault and capture. The guns made breaches in the walls, and the fort was finally reduced by a flanking assault. The garrison fought bravely, but for the most part, was killed or captured. It was the strongest fort in Afghanistan, having thick outer walls and bombproof shelters. Its fall has had a good effect in Kandahar and along the Chaman frontier, as showing the effect of high explosive shells.

Three British airplanes have dropped bombs on Kabul, capital of Afghanistan, and Jellalabad, the Indian office announces. The airplanes also have attacked formations of Afghan troops.

## LEADING MARKETS

**Breadstuffs.**  
Toronto, June 3.—Manitoba 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, 79c, according to freight 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 freight.  
Peas—No. 2, nominal.  
Barley—Malt, \$1.21 to \$1.26, nominal.  
Rye—No. 2, nominal.  
Manitoba flour—Government standard, \$11 Toronto.  
Ontario flour—Government standard, \$11 in tote bags, Toronto and Montreal, prompt shipment.  
Milled—Car lots, delivered, Montreal freight, bags included, Bran \$42 per ton; shorts, \$44 per ton; good feed flour, \$2.75 to \$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.  
Eggs, new laid, 53 to 54c. Butter—Creamery prints, 56 to 57c; choice dairy prints, 48 to 50c; ordinary dairy prints, 42 to 43c; bakers', 30 to 32c; oleomargarine (best grade), 33 to 37c. Cheese, new, large, 33 to 35c. Maple Syrup—Per 5-gal. tin, \$2.40 per gal.; do, in one-gal. tins, \$2.50. Beans—Canadian, per bushel, \$3 to \$4.25; Butcher's, \$3.50; Lima, per lb., 12 to 13c.  
**Provisions—Wholesale:**  
Smoked Meats—Rolls, 34 to 35c; hams, medium, 40 to 42c; heavy, 35 to 36c; cooked hams, 54 to 56c; backs, plain, 48 to 49c; backs, boned, 55 to 57c; breakfast bacon, 45 to 48c. Cottage rolls, 4c.  
Barrelled Meats—Pickled pork, \$48; mess pork, \$47.  
Green Meats—Out of pickle, 1c less than smoked.  
Dry Salted Meats—Loaf, clear, in tubs, 28c; in cases, 29c; clear bellies, 28c to 29c; fat backs, 25c.  
Cured—Turkeys, 2½ to 3½c; turkeys, 35 to 35½c; quills, 35c to 36c; prints, 36 to 36½c; compound lard, tins, 28c; tubs, 28½c; pails, 29c; tins, 30c.  
**Montreal Markets.**  
Montreal, June 3.—Out., extra No. 1 feed, \$2c; flour, Man. Spring, new standard grade, \$11 to \$11.10; rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., \$4.10 to \$4.25; bran, \$4.25 to \$4.35; shorts, \$4.40 to \$4.55; hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$38 to \$40. Cheese, finest eastern, \$1.40; butter, choicest creamery, 55c to 56c; eggs, fresh, 52 to 53c; selected, 54 to 55c; No. 2 stock, 50c; potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$2 to \$2.10; feeders, 50c; shatterer killed, \$30.50 to \$31.10; lard, pure, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 37c.  
**Live Stock Markets.**  
Toronto, June 3.—Heavy steers, \$14 to \$15; choice butchers' steers, \$13.25 to \$14; butchers' cattle, choice, \$13.25 to \$13.75; do, good, \$12.25 to \$12.50; do, medium, \$11.50 to \$12; do, common, \$10 to \$10.50; bulls, choice, \$11.50 to \$12; do, medium, \$10.50 to \$11; do, rough, \$8 to \$8.50; butchers' cows, choice, \$12 to \$13; do, good, \$10.50 to \$11.50; do, medium, \$9.25 to \$10; do, common, \$8 to \$8.50; stockers, \$8.75 to \$11.75; feeders, \$12.50 to \$14; canners and cutters, \$4.50 to \$6.50; milkers, good to choice, \$90 to \$150; do, com. and med., \$65 to \$75; springers, \$90 to \$160; light ewes, \$13 to \$15; 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, \$22.25; do, weighed off cars, \$22.50; do, f.o.b., \$21.25.  
Montreal, June 3.—Choice steers, \$15; poor, \$9 to \$10. Butchers' cattle, good, \$10 to \$12; inferior, \$7.50 to \$8.50. Calves, milk-fed, \$8 to \$12. Choice select hogs, \$22 to \$22.50.

## HOLDS BIG FIVE BEARS BURDEN

President Wilson Answers the Protests of the Small Powers.

Paris, June 1.—President Wilson Saturday at a secret plenary session of the Peace Conference declared that in the final analysis the five great powers, America, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, be responsible for ending wars, and that they are compelled to deny to the smaller minorities certain rights which, if carried to extremes, would precipitate future conflicts. The President spoke in reply to bitter protests of smaller nations against clauses in the peace treaty with Austria designed to safeguard the minorities in the newly-created republics. Rumanian representatives characterized these clauses as "violation of sovereignty designed to keep awake the spirit of rebellion." Serbia and Czechoslovakia agreed with Rumania, Poland being the only supporter of the Big Five's policy. The Big Five finally agreed to endeavor to meet the views of the smaller powers.

## RECALLED FROM NORTH RUSSIA

Canadian Force Will Return Via the Pacific Coast.

A despatch from London says: The Canadian force in North Russia has been recalled. It is about six hundred strong and consists chiefly of an artillery brigade, commanded by Col. Sharrman. The Canadians, who have done splendid work against the Bolsheviks, will return to Canada via the Pacific coast. Their morale during the fighting has been very good, but of late there has been considerable dissatisfaction because of their retention after the return of their comrades from France. Considering it is the Canadian policy to demobilize all soldiers as soon as possible, the London authorities have now issued orders for their recall.

## KING RECEIVES ATLANTIC FLYERS

Hawker and Grieve First Recipients of the Air Force Cross.

A despatch from London says: Harry G. Hawker and Lieut.-Commander Mackenzie Grieve, who reached here from Thurso, Scotland, after being rescued in midocean when the airplane in which they were attempting to cross the Atlantic alighted near the Danish steamer Mary, were received by King George at Buckingham Palace. His Majesty bestowed on Hawker and Grieve the insignia of the Air Force Cross. They are the first actual recipients of this order. An immense crowd gathered in front of Buckingham Palace to witness the arrival of Hawker and Grieve, who were loudly cheered when they made their appearance. The crowd also gave them an ovation when they left the palace.



THE WOMAN'S WORK.  
You, madam, are only one of a thousand women to-day who are deluded by the long-distance bargain. Don't be carried away by a beautiful picture in a catalog. You can get better bargains from your own home merchant, where you see the goods before you pay for them, where you can be assured of a fit and satisfaction in every respect. In trading at home you are doing your share in building up your community. This is your work.

## SEAPLANE LANDS AT PILGRIM'S PIER

Crew of NC-4 Given Great Reception on Arriving in England.

Plymouth, England, June 1.—The American seaplane NC-4 completed her long flight from the United States yesterday. She arrived here from Ferrol, Spain, on the last jump of her journey at 2:26 p.m. local time (1:26 p.m. Greenwich time). The NC-4, making a dashing finish, swept quickly landward and settled down on the waters of the harbor to the accompaniment of cheers from the crowds and salvos from all the steam craft within sight—her memorable transatlantic trip ended. The seaplane left Ferrol at 2:27 o'clock, Washington time, and made the distance of approximately 500 miles to this port in six hours, 59 minutes, or at the rate of nearly 72 miles an hour. Lieutenant-Commander Read, who brought the seaplane across the Atlantic from Trepassey to the Azores and thence to Lisbon, had intended making the trip from Lisbon to Plymouth in one jump yesterday. He was compelled to alight yesterday morning in the Mondego River, about 100 miles up the Portuguese coast, however, because of engine trouble, but soon proceeded as far as Ferrol, on the northwestern tip of the Spanish mainland, where the plane was moored for the night, proceeding early this morning for this port.

## GOVERNOR-GENERAL WILL OPEN CANADIAN EXHIBIT

A despatch from New York says: The Duke of Devonshire, Governor-General of Canada, will open an exhibition here on June 10 of war paintings, conducted by the Canadian War Memorial Fund. The paintings are largely those of Canadian artists sent to the fighting front during the war, and embrace representations of every sphere of Canadian war preparation and activity, together with portraits of generals, statesmen, Canadian V.C.'s and pictures typifying Canadian history. The exhibition is under the management of P. G. Konody, English art critic, and Capt. Percy F. Godenrath, attached to the Canadian War Records Office.

## NAVAL BATTLE IN THE BALTIC

British Warships Engaged Bolshevik Fleet for an Hour.

Helsingfors, June 1.—A fifty-minute battle occurred yesterday morning between a Bolshevik fleet comprising the battleship Petropavlovsk (23,307 tons) and three other warships which had been bombarding the coast west of Krasniagorsk (15 miles west of Kronstadt) and seven British warships. The Russians eventually fled to Kronstadt, and Saturday's encounter, which took place in the Gulf of Finland, was the second the British have had recently with Bolshevik naval forces, which are trying to harry the Estonian army approaching Petrograd from the west. On May 18 a 35-minute naval fight occurred not far from the locality of the one now reported. It had a similar result, the Bolshevik fleet retiring to Kronstadt. Some of their vessels were reported to have been hit. The British Admiralty stated later that there had been no casualties to the British forces.

## SOUTH AFRICAN RAILWAYS GET £500,000 FOR SERVICE

Cape Town, South Africa, June 1.—Hon. Mr. Burton, Minister of Railways, communicated a cable from Premier Botha to the Assembly, stating that the Imperial Government has given the value of half a million pounds sterling free for services rendered by the South African railways to the Imperial authorities. Mr. Burton said he believed the House and the country would deeply appreciate the spirit in which the gift was made and which was only another mark of the cordial relations between Great Britain and the Union of South Africa.

## TELL GERMANS TO ACCEPT OR REFUSE

Paris, June 2.—The reply of the allied and associated Governments to the German counter-proposals, The Echo de Paris declares, will be handed to Count von Brockhoff-Rantzau on Friday. It will constitute a refusal of the German proposals. The Germans, the paper adds, will be told they must either accept or refuse the allied conditions before June 25.

## CANNOT COMPLY WITH REQUEST

Answer of Switzerland Regarding Blockade of Germany.

Berne, June 1.—The federal council has handed to the French Ambassador, for transmission to the allied Governments, a note stating that the entente request that Switzerland prohibit all exports to Germany if the Germans refuse to sign the peace treaty, would require the complete breaking off of economical relations with Germany. The note says that the action requested by the entente would go beyond all the restrictions imposed during the war. The federal council again asserts the neutrality of Switzerland and says it does not consider itself able to comply with the allied request. The allied Governments, the Council declares, will understand its attitude.

## TURKS TO HAND OVER TWO PASHAS

Provision Requiring the Surrender of Enver and Talaat Included in Treaty.

London, June 1.—The whereabouts of Enver Pasha and Talaat Pasha, the leaders of the Turkish Government during the war, is not known, but the British Government is taking steps to bring them to account, Cecil Harmsworth, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, announced in the House Saturday. Mr. Harmsworth said he understood a provision requiring the surrender of Enver and Talaat would be included in the peace treaty with Turkey.

## GERMANS ATTACK POLES AND ARE BADLY WORSTED

Paris, June 2.—A German detachment, 1,200 strong, from East Prussia, crossed the Polish frontier and attacked the Polish advance guards. In a short, sharp reaction the Germans were repulsed with heavy losses. All of the prominent universities in the United Kingdom, save Oxford and Cambridge, now confer legal degrees on women who duly qualify.

## WIDESPREAD PLOT OF U.S. RADICALS

Attempt to Assassinate Attorney-General and Other Prominent Men.

Washington, June 2.—Radical agitators to-night apparently attempted to inaugurate another reign of terrorism throughout the country through the planting of infernal machines near the residences of prominent men. Within a few minutes after the explosion of a bomb at the door of Attorney-General Palmer's residence here, with the killing of one man, evidently the person planting the bomb, reports were received from Boston, Pittsburg, West Philadelphia, Paterson, N.J., Newtonville, Mass., Cleveland, and New York City, of similar attempts. In all cases except Paterson and Philadelphia the bomb attempts were directed against the lives of public officials. In Paterson the home of a silk manufacturer, wrecked, while in Philadelphia, where two explosions occurred attempts were made to blow up a Catholic Church and a private residence. The similarity of the reports received from the various cities recalled to authorities the May Day bomb plot of a month ago. The bomb planted under the steps of the home of Attorney-General Palmer, in the fashionable northwest section of Washington, wrecked the dwelling, smashed the windows of adjoining houses for a block, but injured no one within the Palmer residence.

## ITALY'S LOSSES TO BE ADJUSTED

Sacrifices on Adriatic Will be Made Up by Territory in Africa.

Paris, June 2.—The Council of Four has virtually decided to give Italy just economic compensation for concessions she makes in the Adriatic settlement. With this object in mind Lord Milner, Signor Crippa and Henri Simon have been considering at length in what manner the French and British Governments may be able to reconcile Italy in Africa. It has been heard that Italy may in this way receive an increase of her territory in Tripoli, gaining an extension of the boundaries to the south, and also in the region around Bjurhat without the town itself, which would remain under French control. The handing over of part of British Somaliland to Italy may also be considered. The rights of the Slavs in Fiume are to be protected, while Fiume, according to the published outlines of the Adriatic settlement, is to be a free city diplomatically represented by Italy; the railway and hinterland beginning 18 miles outside the city are to be Jugo-Slav.

## BELGIUM HONORS HER EDITH CAVELL

A despatch from Brussels says: The transfer of the body of Gabrielle Petit, a young Belgian woman, whom the Germans executed on a charge of treason, was carried out on Thursday with impressive ceremonies. The streets were lined with thousands of spectators, and the city had the appearance of national mourning. Piles of flowers covered the coffin, and troops, patriotic societies and school children followed the cortege to the communal cemetery, where military honors were paid. Premier De La Croix and other officials delivered eulogies before the coffin left the Town Hall of Schaerbeek, a suburb. Mills. Petit was put to death in 1916.

## Afghan Ruler Asks Peace; Orders Army to Stop Fighting

London, June 2.—The India Office makes the following announcement: "The Viceroy reports that a letter has been received from the Amir at Peshawar expressing a desire for peace, asking for the opening of negotiations and stating he has instructed the Afghan commanders to cease hostilities."

## WHAT FASTING DOES TO FOLKS

SCIENTIFIC STUDIES ARE BEING MADE OF THIS PROBLEM.

Notion That Abstaining From Food Promotes Bodily Health is Not Endorsed by Medical Men.

Of recent years there has been a fasting fad. Some people have asserted that bodily health was promoted by going without food for considerable lengths of time. It cannot be said that the medical faculty has ever endorsed this remarkable notion. The view held by physicians and physiologists generally is that such performances are dead against nature and impose a dangerous strain upon the human system.

Per contra, Doctor Tanner, most famous of all fasters, died last February in San Diego, Cal., at the fairly ripe age of ninety-one. He had a theory that health and long life could be improved and lengthened by extended periods of food-deprivation.

## Famous Dr. Tanner Fast.

One of the most famous of his fasts extended more than forty days. He was carefully watched during the performance to make sure that he ate nothing. Barring the sucking of casual oranges, it could not be discovered that he had touched anything that could be called food.

More recently there have been scientific studies made of this problem. Dogs and other animals have been the subjects of most of them. But the Carnegie Institute, not long ago, employed "for the purpose an Italian named Surici, who was a professional fastener. He held it for a living, the pay was high.

Surici's best record was thirty days fast, at the end of which there was no certain "after-mortem" symptom which persuaded the scientists in charge to quit the experiment. Manifestly he was a weakling; for a Paris faster named Merlati kept the thing up for fifty days.

How long would it take you to starve to death if unassisted with any food? The answer, so far as experimental observations would indicate, is that it depends mainly upon how fat you are. If you are a skinny person, you would not last long.

How Human Body is Affected. You see, the human body is an engine and food is its fuel. When the fuel supply is cut off the engine must for fuel draw upon the tissues of the body and burn them.

The fat stored in the body is under such circumstances the fuel most available. Therefore, as one observes, a starved person becomes rapidly thinner, losing weight. Suppose the starvation is to continue. Then, when the fat has been used up, the muscular and other tissues are drawn upon for fuel to furnish the energy required to support the mechanism of the body and keep it in operation. But this is vastly more expensive, physiologically speaking, because it takes about twelve pounds of muscular or glandular tissue to make an equivalent (as fuel) for one pound of fat.

Experiments have shown that in a twenty-six day fast the muscles lose 42 per cent. of their weight, the skin 25 per cent., the brain and spinal cord 22 per cent., the blood 48 per cent., the liver 50 per cent., the kidneys 59 per cent., the stomach and intestines 30 per cent., the lungs 29 per cent., the kidneys 55 per cent. and the heart 16 per cent.

The human body in starvation procures its supply of energy by the destruction of its stored and "protein" the stuff that, when eaten in food, makes muscle and blood. If the deprivation be kept up long enough, it succumbs. Death ensues.

What is the immediate cause of death in such cases? This is a point that has not been fully settled.

## JUNE 20 IS PROBABLE DATE FOR SIGNING OF PEACE

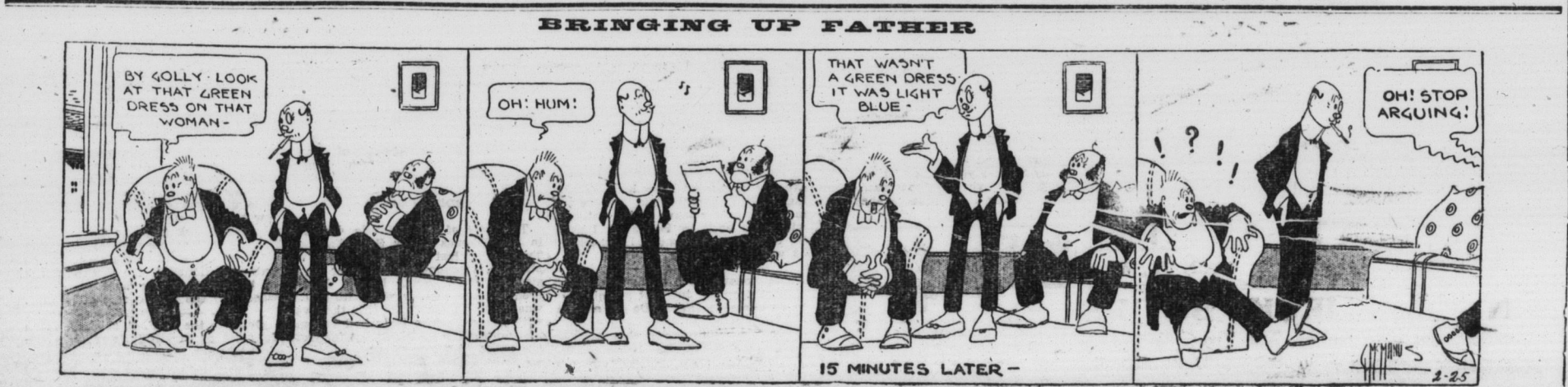
A despatch from Paris says:—June 15 is the earliest possible date on which the German treaty can be signed if no obstructions are encountered, but June 20 is the more probable date for its signature. The German counter-proposals have been received with the greatest interest by the members of the Peace Congress, especially the claims for immediate membership in the League of Nations, for a plebiscite to decide the disposition of Galicia and for the fixing of a definite sum for indemnities.

## 198 U-Boats, 3,000 Sailors Lost by Germany During War

A despatch from Basle says:—Germany lost 198 submarines during the war, according to statistics on this branch of the German naval service published in the Berlin Vossische Zeitung. This number included seven submarines interned in foreign ports and fourteen destroyed by their own crews.

More than 3,000 sailors lost their lives in the submarine sinkings, the statistics show, while several thousand others lost their reason and had to be committed to lunatic asylums.

The net national debt is about \$1,600,000,000. The Can. Trade Com. seeks to awaken a realization of this fact in every man and woman in the Dominion.



15 MINUTES LATER—