# FINAL REPLY OF ALLIES TO GERMANY IS THAT SHE CAN'T ESCAPE JUST RETRIBUTION

## Rulers of Germany Strove To Tyrannize Over World—Terrible Responsibility Which Lies At Her Door Can Be Seen in Fact That Not Less Than Seven Million Dead Lie Buried in Europe and Many More Millions Bear Scars.

VERSAILLES, June 26.—The Allied reply to the German counter terms was delivered by Paul Dutasta, general secretary of the peace conference, to Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German peace delegation at 6:49 o'clock this evening.

With the reply was delivered a copy of the revised draft of the peace treaty. After receiving the documents, Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau boarded the special train in waiting and left for Weimar.

The provision for civil control of the territory on the left bank of the Rhine, which had been tentatively agreed upon, was eliminated from the final draft of the terms.

The Germans have been granted an additional 48 hours in which to make their reply regarding the signing of the peace treaty.

The copy received by the Germans is in French and English, and must be translated and printed before it is placed before the German national assembly at Weimar. It is expected that the translation and printing will take at least twenty-four hours.

## Germany Is Exposed To Herself As a Scourge Against Humanity

OTTAWA, June 16.—The following text of the final reply of the Allied and associated powers to the German counter-proposals was received today by the Government and handed to the Canadian Press. Limited:

PARIS, June 16.—The final reply of the Allied and associated powers to the conditions of peace handed to the Germans at Versailles, May 7, was delivered to the German delegation today, and made public shortly after.

The Germans are allowed five days to accept or reject the treaty as it stands. If they accept, peace will be signed at once. If not, the armistice will terminate on Saturday, and the powers will take such steps as may be necessary to enforce their terms.

The principles of the original conditions have been vigorously upheld as establishing a peace of justice, but certain modifications in detail and many explanations of the effect of execution are made. The reply is in two parts, a general covering letter of about 4,500 words, and seriatim discussions of the general counter-proposals.

**Increase German Army.**

The changes include a plebiscite for Upper Silesia, with guarantees of coal therefrom; frontier rectifications in West Prussia; omission of the third zone of the Schleswig plebiscite; temporary increase of the German army from 100,000 to 200,000 men; declaration of intention to submit within a month of signature a list of those accused of violation of the laws and customs of war; offer to co-operate with the German commission of reparations, and to receive suggestions for discharging the obligation; certain detailed modifications in the finance, economic, ports, and waterways clauses, including abolition of the proposed Kiel Canal commission, and the assurance of membership in the league of nations in the near future, if Germany fulfills her obligations.

The covering letter from M. Clemenceau, president of the peace conference, to Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, president of the German delegation, follows:

**Judgment of the World.**

"Mr. President: The Allied and associated powers have given the most earnest consideration to the observations of the German delegates on the draft treaty of peace. The reply protests against the peace on the grounds that it conflicts with the terms upon which the armistice of November 11, 1918, was signed, and that it is a peace of violence and not of justice. The protest of the German delegation shows that they fail to understand the position in which Germany stands today. They seem to think that Germany has only to 'make sacrifices in order to attain peace,' as if this were but the end of some mere struggle for territory and power. **The Allied and associated powers, therefore, feel it necessary to begin their reply by a clear statement of the JUDGMENT OF THE WORLD WHICH HAS BEEN FORMED BY PRACTICALLY THE WHOLE OF THE CIVILIZED MANKIND.**

**Crime Against Humanity.**

"In the view of the Allied and associated powers, the war which began on August 4, 1914, was the greatest crime against humanity and freedom of the people that any nation, calling itself civilized, has ever conscientiously committed. The rulers of Germany, throughout the Prussian tradition, strove for a position of dominance in Europe. They were not satisfied with that growing prosperity and influence to which Germany was entitled and which all other nations were willing to accord her. They required that they should be able to dictate and tyrannize over a subservient Europe, as they dictated and tyrannized over a subservient Germany. In order to attain their ends they every channel through which to educate their own subjects to the doctrine that might was right, in international affairs; they never ceased to expand German armaments by land and sea and to propagate the falsehood that it was necessary because Germany's neighbors were jealous of her prosperity and power.

**A System of Intrigue.**

"They sought to sow hostility and suspicion instead of friendship between nations. They developed a system of espionage, and intrigue, through which they were enabled to stir up international rebellion and unrest and even to make secret offensive preparations within the territory of their neighbors whereby they might when the moment came, strike them down with greater certainty and ease. They kept Europe in a ferment by threats of violence, and when they found that their neighbors were resolved to resist their arrogant will, they determined to assert their predominance in Europe by force. As soon as their preparations were complete they encouraged a subservient nation to declare war on Serbia at forty-eight hours' notice—a war involving the control of the Balkans, which they knew could not be localized and which was bound to unchain a general war. In order to make doubly sure, they refused every attempt at conciliation and conference until it was too late, and the world-war was inevitable, for which they had plotted and for which alone among the nations they were adequately equipped and prepared.

**Warfare of Savagery.**

"Germany's responsibility, however, is not confined to having planned and started the war. She is no less responsible for the savage and inhuman manner in which war was conducted, though Germany was herself the guaranty of Belgium, the rulers of Germany violated, after a solemn promise to respect it, the neutrality of the unoffending people. Not content with this, they deliberately carried out a series of promiscuous shootings and burnings with the sole object of terrifying the inhabitants into submission by the very frightfulness of their action. They were the first to use poisonous gas, notwithstanding the appalling suffering it entailed. They began the bombing and long-distance shelling of towns for no military object, but solely for the purpose of reducing the morale of their opponents, by striking at their women and children.

"They commenced the submarine campaign, with its practical challenge to international law and its destruction of great numbers of innocent passengers and sailors in midocean far from succor, at the mercy of the wind and the waves, and the yet more ruthless submarine crews. They drove thousands of men and women with brutal savagery into slavery of foreign lands; they allowed barbarities to be practiced against their prisoners of war from which the most uncivilized people would have recoiled.

**Unexampled in History.**

"The conduct of Germany is almost unexampled in human history. **The terrible responsibility which lies at her door can be seen in the fact that not less than seven million dead lie buried in Europe, while more than twenty million others carry upon them the evidence of wounds and sufferings, because Germany saw fit to gratify her lust for tyranny by resort to war.**

"The Allied and associated powers believe that they will be false to those who have given their all to save the freedom of the world if they consent to treat war on any other basis than as a crime against humanity and right.

"This attitude if the Allied and associated powers was made perfectly clear to Germany during the war by their principal statesmen. It was defined by President Wilson in his speech of April 6, 1918, and explicitly and categorically accepted by the German people as a principle governing the peace: 'Let everything that we say, my fellow countrymen, everything that we henceforth plan and accomplish, ring true to this response, until the majesty and might of our concerted power shall fill the thought and utterly defeat the force of those who flout and misprize what we honor and hold dear. Germany has once more said that force, and force alone, shall decide whether justice and peace shall reign in the affairs of men, whether right as America conceives it, or dominion as she conceives it, shall determine the destinies of mankind. There is, therefore, but one response possible from us: force, force to the utmost, that without stint or limit, the righteous and triumphant force which shall make right the law of the world, and cast every selfish dominion down in the dust.'"

**Must Punish Criminal.**

"It was set forth clearly in a speech by the prime minister of Great Britain, '"There is no security in any land without certainty of punishment. There is no protection for life, property or money in a state where the criminal is more powerful than the law. The law of nations is no exception. Until it has been vindicated, the peace of the world will always be at the mercy of any nation whose professors have assiduously taught it to believe that no crime is wrong so long as it leads to aggrandizement and enrichment of the country to which they owe allegiance. There have been many times in the history of the world criminal states. We are dealing with one of them now. There will always be criminal states until the reward of international crime becomes too precarious to make it profitable, and the punishment of international crimes becomes too sure to make it attractive.'

"It was made clear also in an address of M. Clemenceau of September, 1918:

"'What do they (the French soldiers) want? What do we ourselves want? To fight victoriously and unceasingly until the hour when the enemy shall understand that no compromise is possible between such crime and justice.'

**Solution of Justice.**

"Similarly, Signor Orando, speaking on the 3rd of October, 1919, declared:

"'We shall obtain peace when our enemies recognize that humanity has the right and duty to safeguard itself against a continuance of such causes as has brought about this terrible slaughter; and that the blood of millions of men calls for vengeance, but for the realization of those high ideals for which it has been so generously shed. Nobody thinks of employing—even by way of legitimate retaliation—methods of brutal violence, or of overbearing domination, or of suffocation of the freedom of any people—methods and politics which made the whole world rise against the central powers. But nobody will contend that the moral order can be restored, simply because he who waits in his iniquitous endeavor declares that he has renounced his aim. Questions intimated affecting the peaceful life of nations, once raised, must obtain the solution which justice requires.'

**Shall Have Justice.**

"Justice, therefore, is the only possible basis for the settlement of the accounts of this terrible war. Justice is what the German delegation asks for, and says that Germany has been promised. But it must be justice for all. There must be justice for the dead and wounded and for those who have been orphaned and bereaved that Europe might be freed from Prussian despotism. There must be justice for the peoples who now stagger under war debts which exceed thirty billion that liberty might be saved. There must be justice for those millions whose homes and lands, ships and property, German savagery has spoliated and destroyed.

"This is why the Allied and associated powers have insisted as a cardinal feature of the treaty that Germany must undertake to make reparation to the very uttermost of her power, for reparation for wrongs inflicted is of the essence of justice. That is why they insist that those individuals who are most clearly responsible for German aggression and for those acts of barbarism and inhumanity which have disgraced the German conduct of the war, must be handed over to justice which has not been meted out to them at home.

**And There Is Justice.**

"That, too, is why Germany should submit for a year or years to certain special disabilities and arrangements. Germany has ruined the industries, the mines and the machinery of neighboring countries, not during battle, but with the deliberate and calculated purpose of enabling her own industries to seize their markets before the industries could recover from the devastation thus wantonly inflicted upon them. Germany has despoiled her neighbors of everything she could make use of, or carry away. Germany has destroyed the shipping of all nations on the high seas, where there was no chance of rescue for their passengers and crews. It is only justice that restitution should be made and that these wronged peoples should be safeguarded for a time from the competition of a nation whose industries are intact and have been fortified by machinery stolen from occupied territories. If these changes are hardships for Germany, they are hardships which Germany has brought upon herself. Somebody must suffer for the consequences of the war period. Is it to be Germany or the peoples she has wronged?

**Would Be Calamity.**

"Not to do justice to all concerned would only leave the world open to fresh calamities. If the German peoples themselves, or another nation, are to be deterred from following the footsteps of Prussia; if mankind is to be lifted out of the belief that war for selfish ends is legitimate to any state; if the old era is to be left behind and nations as well as individuals are to be brought beneath the reign of law, we believe that there is to be early restoration and appeasement, it will be because those responsible for concluding the war have had the courage to see that justice is not defeated for the sake of a convenient peace.

"It is said that the German revolution ought to make a difference and that the German people are not responsible for the policy of the rulers whom they have thrown from power. The Allied and associated powers recognize and welcome the change. It represents a great hope for peace and a new European order in the future period, but it cannot affect the settlement of the war itself. The German revolution was stayed until the German armies had been defeated in the field and all hope of gaining by a war of conquest vanished. Throughout the war, as before the war, the German people and their representatives supported the war, voted the credits, subscribed to the war loans, obeyed every order, however severe, of their government.

**They Share Responsibility.**

"They shared the responsibility for could have reversed it. Had that policy succeeded, they would have acclaimed it with the same enthusiasm with which they welcomed the outbreak of the war. They cannot now pretend, having changed their rulers after the war was lost, that it is justice that they should escape the consequences of their deeds.

"The Allied and associated powers therefore believe that the peace they the policy of their Government, for at any moment, had they willed it, they have proposed is fundamentally a peace of justice. They are no less certain that it is a peace of right on the terms agreed. There can be no doubt as to the intentions of the Allied and associated powers to have the settlement of Europe on the basis of freeing oppressed peoples and redrawing national boundaries as far as possible in accordance with the will of the peoples concerned, while giving to each facilities for living an independent national and economic life. These intentions were made clear not only in President Wilson's address to the Congress of January, 1918, but in the principle of settlement enunciated in his subsequent addresses which was the agreed basis of the peace. A memorandum on this point is attached to this letter.

**Not Yet Fit for League.**

Having set forth the conditions in regard to Poland, the letter states that the Allies are unable to accede to Germany's request for immediate membership in the league of nations. The German revolution was postponed till the last minute and there was no guarantee that it represented a permanent change.

"In the present temper of international feeling, it is impossible to expect the free nations of the world to sit down immediately in equal association with those by whom they have been so grievously wronged. To attempt this too soon would delay and not hasten that process of appeasement which all desire. But the Allied and associated powers believe that if the German people prove by their acts that they intend to fulfill the conditions of the peace, and that they have abandoned forever those aggressive and estranging policies which caused the war and have now become a people with whom it is possible to live in neighborly good fellowship, the memories of these past years will speedily fade, and it will be possible at an early date to complete the league of nations by the admission of Germany thereto.

"It is their earnest hope that this may be the case. They believe that the prospects of the world depend upon the close and friendly co-operation of all nations in adjusting international questions, and promoting the welfare and progress of mankind, but the early entry of Germany into the league must depend principally upon the action of the German people themselves."

The letter then replies to the German criticism of the blockade that it "is and always has been a legal and recognized method of war."

**This is the Last Word.**

"In conclusion, the Allied and associated powers must make it clear that this letter and the memorandum attached constitute their last word. They have examined the German observations and counter-proposals with earnest attention and care. They have, in consequence, made important modifications in the draft treaty. But in its principles they stand by it. They believe that it is not only a just settlement of the great war, but that it provides a basis upon which the peoples of Europe can live together in friendship and equity. At the same time, it creates the machinery for the peaceful adjustment of all international problems by discussion and consent, and whereby the settlement of 1919 itself can be modified from time to time to suit new facts and new conditions as they arise. It is frankly not based on a general condensation of the events of 1914-1918. It would not be a peace of justice if it were.

**"A Reign of Law."**

It represents a sincere and deliberate attempt to establish a reign of law, based upon the consent of the governed and sustained by the organized opinion of mankind, which was the agreed basis of the peace.

"As such the treaty in its present form must be accepted or rejected. The Allied and associated powers, therefore, require a declaration from the German delegation within five days that they are prepared to sign the treaty as now amended. If they decide within the period that they are prepared to sign the treaty as it stands, arrangements will be made for the immediate signature of the peace at Versailles. In default of such declaration this communication constitutes the notification provided for in article eleven of the convention of February 16, 1919, prolonging the armistice signed on November 11, 1918, and again prolonged by the agreement of December 13, 1918, and January 16, 1919, the said armistice will then terminate and the Allied and associated powers will take such steps as they think needful to force their terms."


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There is wonderful power in this new blood-food, and every weak, pallid person can be quickly nourished back to health that uses it as directed.

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The effect is noticeable at once. You feel happier, brighter, more contented. That old-time feeling of weariness departs—you forget your "nerves" and no longer get irritable or cross over trifling annoyances.

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No wonder the eyes brighten and the cheeks radiate color and happiness. With abundance of strength, a keen appetite, good digestion and plenty of sound sleep—all the result of Ferrozone—you quickly feel as if life held new charms and pleasures.

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—London Passing Show.

## ELECTRIC WORKERS' STRIKE CALLED OFF; DEMANDS CONCEDED

### Both Sides in Telegraphers' Strike Anticipating a Conference.

CHICAGO, June 16.—Both sides in the strike of telegraphers today awaited amplification of the statement made at Atlantic City last night by Frank Morrison, secretary to the American Federation of Labor, that Postmaster Burleson had promised to issue orders which would result in conferences between officials of the telegraph companies and the union.

"I am very glad to hear that," said S. J. Konenkamp, president of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, when told of the proposed conference.

The proposed strike of electrical workers, set for today, in which some 130,000 persons were said to be involved, did not take place, having been called off after Postmaster Burleson granted their demands for collective bargaining and adjustment of wage scales.

Electrical workers on the Pacific coast, however, walked out today, despite the order calling off the strike.

## BIG FOUR WILL COMPLETE AUSTRIAN TREATY TODAY

PARIS, June 16 (by the Associated Press).—The Council of Four will complete the missing clauses of the Austrian treaty tomorrow. These relate to military and naval conditions and finance. They will be handed to Dr. Karl Renner Wednesday.


## IF BREATH COMES HARD, IF NOSE IS PLUGGED, YOU HAVE CATARRH

Perhaps you haven't heard of the new remedy—it's so pleasant to use—fills the nose, throat and lungs with a healing balsamic vapor like the air of the pine woods. It's really a wonderful remedy—utilizes that marvelous antiseptic only found in the Blue Gum tree of Australia.

The name of this grand specific is Catarrhozone and you can't find its equal on earth for coughs, colds, catarrh or throat trouble. You see it's no longer necessary to drug the stomach—that spoils digestion—just simply inhale the balsamic essences of Catarrhozone, which are so rich in healing that they drive out every trace of Catarrh in no time.

For speakers and singers and persons troubled with an irritable throat, bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, or la grippe, Catarrhozone is of inestimable value.

The inhaler can be carried in your pocket and may be used at any time or in any place.

Large size, guaranteed, and sufficient for two months' use, costs $1; smaller size, 50c; sample size, 25c. Sold by all storekeepers and druggists.


## NEWSPRINT TRIBUNAL MAY HAVE LABORED TO NO END WHATEVER

### Proclamation of Peace May Put It Out of "Helpless Position."

MONTREAL, June 16.—The newsprint inquiry is over, unless the paper control tribunal later wants more light on disputed points. But it is possible a judgment may never be given. The tribunal today declared itself in an absolutely helpless position, because it has not obtained a number of exhibits filed when the case was before Paper Commissioner Pringle. An effort will be made to get those at once, but in the meantime the proclamation of peace may intervene, and some authorities contend that the tribunal ceases to exist when that happens.

The only point of interest elicited at today's brief hearing was that the Fort Frances paper mills do not intend to obey literally the direction of Commissioner Pringle that they disclose $3.10 per ton to western publishers on account of having received a rebate of duty on sulphite which those mills import from the States. Their counsel today hinted that Mr. Pringle had since given some sort of supplementary instructions. The mills are going into an elaborate accounting as between slush and lapped sulphite used, the result of which will presumably be to reduce the amount of rebate which western publishers will get.

## *Lincoln County Council Wants Hanging Ended*

### Recommends Electrocution—Wants Sheriff Freed of Responsibility.

ST. CATHARINES, June 16. — Lincoln county council this afternoon went on record against hanging as a penalty for murder, and passed a memorial to the minister of justice asking that an amendment to the act be introduced, naming electrocution as a substitute, and providing that the sheriff be relieved of all responsibility in the execution of criminals.

## ST. THOMAS POLICE ARREST LONDON BOY ON THEFT CHARGE

### Accused Man Held, as Wheel Is Alleged To Have Been Stolen From Forest City.

ST. THOMAS, June 16.—Roy Ridler, a London youth, was arrested tonight on a charge of stealing a bicycle valued at about $35. Ridler came to this city tonight, and attempted to sell the bicycle alleged to have ben stolen in London. Samuel Shepperd, local second-hand dealer, refused to buy the machine without a note of identification from the police. Ridler was apparently well fortified with nerve, for he went to police headquarters and asked the night sergeant to give him a note. London was connected, with the result that the police were order to hold the accused man on a charge of theft. He will be taken to the Forest City tomorrow.

## German-Made Statue Rouses Passions of Brig.-Gen. Williams

### Seizes Rake and Shatters Atlas and the World at Fort Henry.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

KINGSTON, June 16.—A day or so ago Brig.-Gen. Victor S. Williams, G. O. C., while making an inspection of No. 3 Detachment, C. G. R. at Fort Henry, spied a life-size statue of Atlas which had been made by one of the Germans interned in the fort during the early part of the war. It was made into a figure in a kneeling posture on a stone pedestal, and the left hand supported the sphere representing the world. It represented a German holding the world in his hands.

The statue at once got the anger of Gen. Williams, who spent two years as a prisoner of war in Germany, and, grabbing a rake which happened to be close by, the general struck the statue a blow and knocked it to pieces, saying: "I will have nothing German around here."


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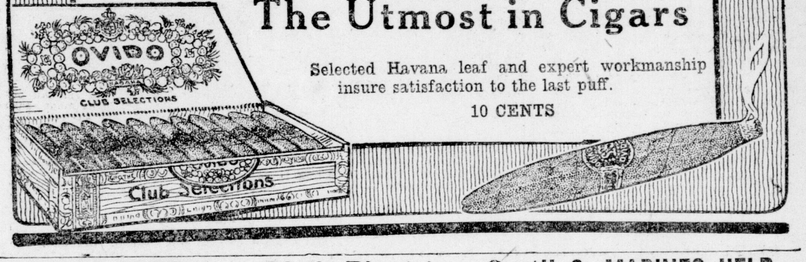


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## STRIKERS RAPIDLY BEING REPLACED IN WINNIPEG YARDS

### Striking Policemen Will Not Be Taken Back Unless They Sign Agreement.

WINNIPEG, June 16.—Railway officials stated this afternoon that an additional number of firemen and switchmen struck this morning, and considerable difficulty was created in railway freight yards. In Fort Rouge yards of the Canadian National Railways, virtually all firemen and switchmen are out. It was declared that the strikers are rapidly being replaced.

It has recently been reported in strike committee circles that the police force, recently discharged by the police commission, would be taken back into the service without the necessity of signing the agreement not to participate in sympathetic strikes. The following statement was issued by the police commission:

"The police commission wishes it to be clearly understood that no members of the old police force will be taken back until they have signed the agreement as required, and all men so signing will be protected in their positions."

Mayor Gray said today the end of the strike was near.

## U. S. Physicians Say Wine and Beer Are Sometimes Essential

### Medical Association Declares Certain Cases Require Them in Treatment.

New York, June 16.—The Allied Medical Association of America, comprising all the various schools of medicine in the country, today adopted a resolution at its convention here declaring that properly brewed lager beer was absolutely essential in the treatment of certain cases and favoring the manufacture of beer containing not to exceed 2¾ per cent of alcohol. Light wine, if pure, was indorsed as beneficial in certain medical cases.

## CYCLONE DAMAGE IN WINNIPEG MAY REACH HALF MILLION DOLLARS

WINNIPEG, June 16. — It was estimated this afternoon that the loss resulting from the traffic wind and electric storm which swept the Winnipeg district Saturday, at times reaching a velocity of 84 miles an hour, will total more than half a million dollars.

No person was killed, but several were injured, none, it is believed, seriously.

## U. S. MARINES HELD READY TO LAND AT COSTA RICAN PORT

### Revolution Against Tinoco Government Enters a New Phase.

WASHINGTON, June 16. — The revolution against the Tinoco Government in Costa Rica has entered a new phase, according to dispatches today to the state department. Outbreaks have occurred in San Jose, the capital, and the general situation was described as serious.

American forces on the gunboat Castine, now at Port Limon, are held in readiness, and can be landed at a moment's notice, it was said. The commander of the ship, however, has been instructed not to act without specific instructions from Washington.

**HURT AT BLENHEIM.**

BLENHEIM, June 16.—Archibald McDougall fell this morning with a scaffold which gave way from a new residence being built for Fred Clements, and sustained a fractured rib, a scalp wound, beside internal injuries which the physicians are at present unable to ascertain. He was picked up unconscious and carried to his home. Drs. Hanks and Kendrick attended the injured man.


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