

BERNSTORFF SAYS GUILT NOT FELT BY PEOPLE

BERLIN, Feb. 10. — Count von Bernstorff has given the Associated Press a statement written by him after a consultation with Foreign Minister Brockdorff-Rantzau and other high officials of the German foreign office.

In view of the fact that Count von Bernstorff is one of the men entrusted with the working out of the details for Germany's participation in the peace conference, and will, with the foreign minister, be a German delegate, the statement may be regarded as official. It was written in English as follows:

Bernstorff's Statement

"The question what would Germany consider a peace of right and justice may be chiefly answered in this way: That we would regard as such, a settlement by which the terms of peace laid down in President Wilson's address in congress, January 1918, and the principles of settlement in his subsequent addresses are carried out in true accordance with the high-minded and far-seeing spirit in which they were conceived.

"Among the fourteen points, the dominant note, in our opinion, is to be attributed to point number fourteen providing for the constitution of a league of nations which, as Mr. Wilson said on September 27, 'must be a part and in a sense the most essential part of the peace settlement itself.'

"As the great success of the recently founded German league of nations society proves German leading men clearly recognize that nothing but a league of free and equal peoples can do away with imperialism and bring forth a new world of order. The German people feel that given such a league and compulsory arbitration peace negotiations would offer no particular difficulties, while without constitution in the peace settlement a peace of right and justice will be well nigh impossible.

Reviews Points

"With regard to the first, second and third points in Mr. Wilson's program we are in perfect accord with him.

"In connection with point number four it may be mentioned that Germany is about to abolish obligatory military service which thus far has been considered the cornerstone of her exposed position in Europe.

"As for point number five, we welcome, 'free, open-minded and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims,' proposed by Mr. Wilson and accepted by the Entente governments, and we are looking forward to a discussion of those claims in the peace conference in the spirit outlined by the American president.

"Regarding point number six we are completely disinterested concerning all questions relative to Russia, except insofar as they concern our own frontier. Naturally, however, we do not desire a spread of Bolshevism over Germany and other countries.

"As for point number seven we are prepared to pay for all damage done to the Belgian civil population and their property as far as will be proven to have been perpetrated by German aggression."

"Righting a Wrong"

"The same applies to point number 8 relative to damage done civilians and their property in northern France. As for Alsace-Lorraine we would not consider it 'righting a wrong,' if through the peace settlement a new wrong should be permitted. That, however, would be the case if Germans were compelled to become French against their will.

"Likewise, it must be emphasized in connection with point number 9 that justice would forbid forcing Germans to become Italian subjects without their free consent.

"Point number 10 treating upon the question of Austria-Hungary has been subsequently enlarged by the American government in the sense that the Slav nationalities of the foreign dual monarchy must be granted not only autonomy but absolute determination. Justice will demand that the same privilege be accorded to Austrian Germans.

"In the same manner we consider points 11 and 12 merely the demand of justice that the various people of the Balkan peninsula and the Ottoman Empire should be given their rights without distinction and the freest opportunity for self-determination.

"As regards point 13 justice compels us to consent that present German territories inhabited by



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indisputably Polish populations should form a part of New Poland, but justice likewise compels us not to tolerate that territories be placed under foreign sovereignty which are inhabited by indisputably German population. Moreover we would consider it a wrong of the gravest character if to satisfy Polish ambitions, East Prussia should be cut off from the rest of the empire.

Rights of Peoples.

"Concerning all territorial changes to be considered by the peace conference, we absolutely rely on point number 2 of Mr. Wilson's address at Mount Vernon, in which he emphasized the fact that settlement of all such questions must be made 'upon a basis of free acceptance of settlement by the people immediately concerned.'

"Indeed a peace of right and justice presupposes that, under guarantee of the league of nations, the principle of national self-determination will be made superior to all territorial questions.

HEAVY FIGHTING AT BREMEN

LONDON, Feb. 6. — During the bombardment of Bremen, the old cathedral, the bourse and the city hall were damaged and many houses partly destroyed, according to an Exchange Telegraph company despatch from Copenhagen.

The government troops made their entrance after the city had been bombarded. Many persons are reported to have been killed in the bombardment. Armed Spartacists from Gotha are on their way to Bremen to the support of the Spartacists there.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 6. — German government troops entered Bremen last night after heavy fighting and occupied the town hall and the stock exchange. The Spartacists have retreated to Groepinghen.

CZECHS IN SILESIA

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 31. — Austrian east Silesia has been entirely occupied by Czechs, after heavy fighting with the Poles, according to a Vienna despatch to the Cologne Volks Zeitung.

PARIS, Jan. 31. — An official communication issued this evening says:

"The Allied ministers have decided to send to Teschen, (Austrian Silesia), Allied delegates with the purpose of assuring the peaceful exploitation of the industrial districts in agreement with the Czechs and Poles, pending territorial settlement questions by the peace conference."

REPUBLICAN ARMY AHEAD IN PORTUGAL

PARIS, Feb. 9. — Forces of the Portuguese Republican reform movement aggregating fifty thousand men, are concentrating around Oporto, the royalist stronghold, according to advices reaching here from Lisbon today. It was announced that attacks by the Royalists upon Republican troops had been overcome and that the railways are operating under normal conditions. The mobilization of youths which was recently ordered by the government, is declared to have been effected without disorder.

RESUME HEARING AGAINST CAILLAUX

PARIS.—The proceedings against Joseph Caillaux, former French premier, who has been under arrest of treasonable dealings with the enemy, will be resumed this week.

—A British torpedo boat destroyer entered the harbor of Hamburg Sunday and left later with the British steamer Cosma, which had been interned there during the war.

TWENTY-FIVE LIVES LOST ON TWO SHIPS BY FLOATING MINES

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 5. — Two ships, a Norwegian steamer and a Swedish steamer, have been sunk by mines with the loss of 25 lives, according to reports received here.

The Norwegian steamer was blown up outside the Norwegian port of Stavanger, and eight fishermen were killed. The Swedish steamer was the Sphynx, of 1,572 tons. It was on its way from England to Sweden with coal, and went down off the coast of Scotland, with the loss of 17 members of its crew.

PRESENT GERMAN ARMY SMALL

COBLENZ, Feb. 12. — According to estimates by the intelligence officers of the American third army, based upon reports from all parts of Germany, the organized German army now located in various depots numbers from 300,000 to 500,000 men. The reports indicate that these soldiers are of such morale that they hardly will be available for operations of any extent. The number of men in the army, reports reaching Coblenz suggest, is decreasing rapidly.

The new volunteer army numbers between 100,000 and 300,000 men of doubtful morale and they have not yet been organized fully or tested fairly. The volunteer army which is being organized for the purpose of stopping Polish and Bolshevik invasions of German territory, has 40,000 men in the region of Frankfurt-on-the-Oder. Many volunteer battalions also are reported moving eastward.

The organized German army consists of the classes of 1898 and 1899, less some discharged because they live in occupied territory, less large numbers of deserters and less some discharged according to demobilization plans. The officers and non-commissioned officers of this army are men who intend to remain permanently in the service.

Evidence is said to be conclusive that the troops now in the depots have assumed the attitude of drawing their pay and doing as little as possible until they are discharged.

In arriving at the number of men in the organized army, the troops which have been unable to return from the eastern front are disregarded, as they have generally come from the older classes and are being discharged as soon as they reach Germany. No account has been taken of the naval units which are demoralized and disbanding rapidly.

EBERT CABINET PLANS TO LET ASSEMBLY RULE

BERNE, Feb. 12. — The German cabinet plans to turn over the government to the national assembly at the initial meeting of that body, according to despatches received from Berlin today.

Such a move, it was, believed, would be the biggest possible step toward stabilization of German political affairs, enabling representatives directly selected by the people to determine all administrative and legislative details of the new republic.

Other despatches from Berlin reported that the ninth army corps had refused to accept the government's plans for military reorganization and that the officers' and soldiers' councils, claiming supreme authority in army matters, had sent delegates to the capital to press their claims before the government.

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—Rotterdam and Antwerp will be used as base ports for the American army of occupation. Deep draft barges, seized by the French and Belgians in the German retreat will be used on the Rhine, superseding the Bordeaux route to the front by rail.

KARL LIEBKNECHT'S CAREER

The New York Times publishes the following sketch of the career of the German Socialist leader who met his death in the Spartacan riots in Berlin a short time ago:

Although Dr. Karl Liebknecht's political career of twenty-five years had seemed at certain successive periods to reveal three distinct personalities, yet the line of evolution was always the same, and from first to last he continued to be the most consistent industrial Socialist in Germany and perhaps the most uncompromising internationalist in the world.

He was practically a man without a party for most of the time. Those in his group who have gone down in the recent Berlin fighting have been his fanatical admirers of a few weeks, rather than disciples of the man, advocates of his principles, or members of a party which he had vaguely been trying to form.

Before the war, in both the Prussian Landtag and the German Reichstag, Liebknecht was an uncompromising advocate of internationalism (the brotherhood of the hand workers of the world), whenever he got a chance, of woman-suffrage and industrial education, and on all occasions, the champion enemy of Prussianism and all that it connoted—junkerism, militarism, and Hohenzollernism.

Born at Leipzig on August 13, 1871, he entered politics as a Socialist after being graduated from the University of Leipzig. His radical opposition to the militarist policies of Germany brought about his trial on a charge of high treason in 1907, following the appearance of an anti-military pamphlet written by him. The charge of high treason was not proved, but he was convicted on a less serious count and sent to prison for eighteen months.

Dr. Liebknecht visited America in 1910 and lectured in New York.

Brought Charges Against Krupp.

In 1912 he was elected to the Reichstag and the next year caused a furor in Germany by bringing charges against the Krupps, saying that that organization was inspiring war against the French. He continued his attacks and in the course of debates mentioned Emperor William and the Crown Prince as being involved in the alleged conspiracy centering around the Krupps.

As a result of his revelations several army officers were tried for accepting bribes from the Krupps. They were convicted, but received light sentences.

When the war came on he was a member of the Reichstag for Potsdam, and there was talk that he would succeed Herr Bebel as the leader of the Social Democracy. From the 4th of August, 1914, however, when his party supported the government in its war program, he found himself alone, for he stood consistently against the war, and sent messages to Socialist leaders abroad to do likewise.

At the same time his belief in Germany's guilt as the instigator of the war caused his unsupported internationalism for the time to appear as a manifestation of a championship of the Entente. Although it was good propaganda for the Entente in Germany, far as it went, it never had the influence that the writings of Maximilian Harden had.

Expelled From His Party.

As early in the war as January, 1915, Liebknecht was expelled from his party, and later, when that party itself divided on the question of war credits and a victory by conquest, and the Minority or Independent faction was formed, even these Radicals would have none of him. He had put internationalism above patriotism.

For a year, from the seat in the Reichstag, he was a thorn in the side of the war party. Thus came the memorable May Day when he advertised by means of handbills a great demonstration against the war in Potsdam Platz, and was arrested. The Wolff Agency thus briefly dismissed the incident:

"We learn that among the nine demonstrators arrested in Potsdam Platz on May 1 was the Reichstag Deputy Karl Liebknecht. As Liebknecht, who was in mufti when arrested, is an Army Service Corps soldier, the competent military authority has ordered an investigation and issued a formal warrant for arrest on the basis of the fact already ascertained."

The handbill whose authorship Liebknecht boldly acknowledged contained this phrase:

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Table listing prize amounts: 1ST PRIZE \$1,500.00 in Victory Bonds, 2ND PRIZE 500.00, 3RD PRIZE 300.00, 4TH PRIZE 250.00, 5TH PRIZE 200.00. Total amount of interest due June 1st: \$5,137.50.

VICTORY BONDS ARE DEPOSITED IN DOMINION BANK \$5,000.00 in Victory Bonds have been deposited in the Dominion Bank, Winnipeg, and these will be distributed to the lucky winners as soon as the judges have made their awards. If you wish to cash your Bonds you can do so at any bank, or we will give you face value for them.

JUDGES OF CONTEST Editor Farmer's Advocate, Associate Editor, Grant's Weekly, Western Home Monthly, Announcing Winners. The winners of the prizes will be immediately notified by letter, and their prize of Victory Bond or Bonds forwarded. The names of all winners and amounts of prizes will be printed in the papers.

Germany, an accomplice of Czarism and hitherto a model of political reaction, has no vocation for the role of deliverer of nations.

The deliverance of the Russian, as of the German, people must be brought about by themselves. The war is not a German defensive war."

Trials and appeals succeeded each other until August, 1916, when Liebknecht was finally sentenced on several counts for "war treason" to penal servitude for four years and one month, with a forfeiture of civil rights. In prison he still found the opportunity to send messages abroad to proletarian leaders advocating a general strike against the war.

Freed From Prison Recently.

When he emerged from prison, in the first week in November, due to the amnesty sop thrown by Prince Max, then Imperial Chancellor, to political agitators, he still found himself without a party. He attempted to make common cause with the delegates of the Soldiers' and Workers' Council, who, coming from the naval ports, practically held control of Berlin for a time on Nov. 9. But they would have none of him.

Together with the anarchist, Rosa Luxemburg, he spoke in the streets, attracted crowds to listen, and then to follow him. Shut out from the deliberations of the Congress of Soldiers and Workers, he attempted to address the populace from the roof.

On one or two occasions it was believed that he had gained the upper hand, but his power was never substantial.

It was in 1904 that Liebknecht first came under the blaze of notoriety as the counsel for the defence in the famous "conspiracy" trial of German Socialists charged at Koenigsberg with assisting Russian revolutionists living abroad in transporting over the frontier seditious literature and rendering them other service. Young lawyer as he was then, Liebknecht succeeded in turning the trial into a huge political indictment of the Prusso-German regime; but this piece of political agitation was more sympathetically commented on abroad than in Germany, where it was regarded as little less than treason.

—Large stores of food, coal, munitions and other supplies have been obtained by the Bolshevik forces along the Dvina river. The despatches did not make clear whether the stores were captured by the Soviet troops or were abandoned by the Czecho-Slovaks and loyal Russian forces.

WHEAT EXPORT COMPANY TO RESUME BUYING; TO MODIFY MILLING ORDERS

OTTAWA, Feb. 15. — It was decided at a conference today between the Wheat Export company, who are buyers in Canada for the allied governments, Canadian millers and the Canada Food Board, that the regulations of the milling industry in the Dominion should be modified.

This has been done in order to ameliorate the situation and to try to get Canadian mills operating again, in view of the fact that the Wheat Export company were willing to place orders at prices on a competitive basis with other countries. There have been no purchases for export since Dec. 17, and there remains at Canadian seaboard points some 72,000 tons of flour.

Transportation difficulties are among the chief obstacles, but in view of an improvement in the shipping situation, the Wheat Export company is willing to meet conditions and to place moderate orders, for which they are endeavoring to make shipping arrangements. As the United States in December removed the price limitation for bran and shorts, it had

become necessary to do the same thing in Canada in order that Canada flour may compete with the United States products in the various markets.

As the Wheat Export company has decided, in order to meet their requirements, to purchase only a standard flour that may with safety be shipped to any part of the world by the allied governments, they will maintain the present milling standard; and in order to stabilize the industry it is not the present intention to change the milling standard for domestic flour until the end of the crop year. This arrangement should bring immediate relief in the matter of unemployment in the milling industry. There will be an immediate average reduction of 20c per barrel, owing to a drop in the price of sacks.

ITALIANS DEFEAT ATTACKING REBELS.

ROME, Feb. 15. — Rebels, aided by Turkish artillery, attacked a column of Italian troops marching in the interior of Libya (northern Africa). After a brief fight, the rebels were defeated and fled in disorder. The Italians lost a few killed and fifty wounded.

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