The Courier

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Official Allied Peace Terms

(Continued from page 1.)

under the league, and various commissions for plebiscites in Malmedy, Schleswig and East Prussia. Among those to carry out the peace treaty are the reparations, military, naval, air, financial and economic commissions, the international high court and military tribunals to fix responsibilities, and a series of bodies for the control of international rivers.

Certain problems are left for solution between the allied and associated powers, notably details of the disposition of the German fleet and cables, the former German colonies and the values paid in reparation. Certain other problems such as the laws of the air and the opium, arms and liquor traffic are either agreed to in detail or set for early international action.

Preamble.—The preamble names as parties of the one part the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy, and Japan described as the five allied and associated powers; and Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, The Hedjaz, Honduras, Liberta, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Rumania, Serbia, Siam, Czecho-Slovakia and Uruguay, who with the five above are described as the allied and associated powers, and of the other part Germany.

It states that: Bearing in mind on the request of the imperial German government an armistice was granted on Nov. 11, 1918, by the five allied and associated powers in order that a treaty of peace might be concluded with her, and whereas the allied and associated powers being equally desirous that the war in which they were sucessively involved directly or indirectly and which originated in the declaration of war by Austria-Hungary on July 28, 1914, against Serbia, the declaration of war by Germany against Russia on Aug. 1, 1914, and against France on August 3, 1914, and in the invasion of Belgium, should be replaced by a firm, just and durable peace, the plenipotentiaries (having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form have agreed as follows):

(To be continued.)

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

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The Dr. Lorenz Electric Body Battery is the greatest invention for debility the world has ever known. No drugs, no medicine no dieting, no unusual demands of any sort, just casual dissipation and this invention will do the work. It sends a stream of vital life into your nerves, organs and blood during the time you are asleep. For the treatment of rheumatism, weak lungs, nervousness, stomach, liver and kidney disorders, it is incomparable. Dr. Lorenz Dr. Cell Storage Battery is a high-grade battery requires no charging with vinegar or acids is 300 per cent. easier applied, gives 400 per cent. greater service, and is sold at a low price without added cost for fancy books.

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To Our Readers

For the last two weeks we have mailed a supplement to our English weekly paper "The Courier", called "Der Plauderer" and printed in the German language, together with "The Courier" to all our subscribers. The Chief Press Censor for Canada has now called our attention to the fact that in his opinion we were publishing a newspaper partly in English and partly in the German language, which would be contrary to the provisions of the new amending Order-in-Council, dated April 2nd, 1919, and dealing with publications in enemy languages. The Chief Press Censor informed us at the same time that we can continue to give our readers some reading matter in the German language, but only if we publish such matter in a separate periodical, which has to be mailed independently of the "Courier". Our company has therefore decided to publish each Tuesday under date of following Wednesday the most important news from all over the world, and especially Canadian and Western Canada news, also editorials and political news in our old established weekly newspaper "The Courier", which will continue to appear in the English language.

Absolutely unobjectionable matter of a purely legal, literary religious, scientific or artistic character will be published in acordance with the provisions of the new Order-in-Counell, and under the Supervision of the Chief Press Censor for Canada, in a separate periodical, called "Der Plauderer, Hausfreund der eingewanderten Buerger des Westens". This periodical will appear every Wednesday, under date of the following Thursday.

Land Settlement for Soldiers Or War Gratuities?

One of the most important questions before the people of Canada is the question of re-establishing our returned soldiers in civil life. For more than four years it has been said time and again and in all parts of our Dominion that nothing would be too good for the men who went forward to fight, and that we, the people who stayed at home, could never repay our soldiers for the sacrifices which they so willingly assumed. We want to know now whether the Governments and the people of this country just made empty phrases or whether they meant what they said?

The Government has created a system of soldier settlement boards with a view to assist the returned men to settle on the land. But not every returned man is a farmer or has the intention to become one. Why should all the others get no assistance at all? During the more than four years of war wages have increased very considerably. A good many people have been able to make good money and to achieve progress. Our soldiers willingly sacrificed their chances for material progress in order to fight for king and country. It is only just that compensation of some kind should be given to the returned men.

It appears that unfortunately the returned soldiers themselves are not a unit on this question. Some favor the soldier settlement boards and others are for war gratuities. We think that a solution can be easily found by accepting the principle of the war gratuity, and leaving it to every returned man who desires to go on the farm to accept what the land settlement scheme has to offer, instead of taking his war gratuity.

But the one thing we desire to emphasize is this: The people of Canada should not leave it to the returned soldiers to ask for a war gratuity. If the Government cannot see that the providing of such a gratuity is a matter of fairness and justice, the people through their organisations, newspapers, etc. should make it quite plain that Canada is in earnest in her desire to do justice to the returned men.

In our next issue we shall deal with the financial side of the gratuity question.

OUR ORGANISED GRAIN GROWERS

JUSTICE TO THE ALIENS

While some Canadians in a short-sighted attempt to evade responsibility in the matter of Canadianizing their neighbours of alien origin, by making them a people without a country, others are engaged in the more laudable task of finding a better way.

Association's Opportunity

It is no presumption to suggest that no organization in Canada enjoys the same great opportunity of dealing with this vexed problem as effectually and humanly as the Grain Growers' Association. Its aims and objects are making a greater appeal to Western Canadians than any other propaganda before them at the present. Amongst those who are of the opinion that the Grain Growers' movement has the great opportunity of solving this problem its Sub-organizer, Mike McLachlan of Swift Current. "Mike" has previously been referred to in these columns as "A good scout"; and in a letter recently to the Central Office he again justifies this opinion.

The Better Way

The opinion is by no means universal, that in order to maintain the long-looked for peace a war of persecution should be waged against Canada's law-abiding alien population. They are here to be assimilated, and according to the opinion of many others besides sub-organizer Mike McLachlan this can be accomplished by the Grain Growers' Association.

In his letter of May 5th, the writer, referring to a communication received from J. E. English, Secretary of Burnham Local says: "I presume he has reference to the Mennonites South of Swift Current. With the exception of a few progressives around Wymark these people do not vote, not even in Municipal Elections. Councillors in their Division are appointed by Regina on recommendation of the Municipal Council. Literature in the German language would help considerably to educate them as to what is being aimed at for the benefit of all concerned.

Benefits of Co-Operation

"These poor souls attribute to the Government anything and everything in the way of better prices and conditions, and give credit accordingly. They have not the least conception that every step of progress attained has been pushed and fought for continually by determined men in an organized fashion. If ever the assistance of these people is obtained, who are reaping the value of our fight for a square deal, it will come through their Co-operative Trading. They work in company and buy co-operatively amongst themselves.

"I would gladly distribute literature of this kind amongst them, as I believe it would help considerably. I have already pointed out to them at a meeting in their School House last January, what the Association had accomplished, and the benefits accruing; in which they were participating without them contributing anything financially or otherwise. Also that such indifference had a tendency to make our people sore at them. However, the literature in their own language to read at home, I believe, would be well invested money.

Progressive Mennonites

"What about the progressive Mennonites, south of Rush Lake and Herbert? Who is Sub-Organizer down there? During the Non-Partizan days these people took an active part and only through some blunder was the bad feeling caused. Could you get the Sub-Organizer down there wakened up? If he needs any assistance, I would be glad to render same."

LARGE MEMBERSHIP INCREASE

Movements may come and movements may go, but the Grain Growers' movement is like the snowball, the more it is rolled, the larger it becomes.

Since the beginning of the present year nine new Locals have organized in District No. 1, with an aggregate membership of 197. District No. 2 shows an increase of ten new Locals, with an increased membership of 157., District No. 3, has an increase of five new Locals, with a total membership increase of 130. District No. 4 has an addition of four new Locals with an increased membership of 105. District No. 5 shows nine new Locals and 195 new members. District No. 6 has four new Locals, with 56 additional members. District No. 7 has five new Locals with 140 new members. District No. 8 with four new Locals and 64 new members. District No. 9 has also four new Locals with 97 new members. Four new Locals are reported from District No. 10, with 66 new members; while District No. 11 reports six new Locals with 165 new members. District No. 12 has seven new Locals with 216 new members, while District No. 14 breaks the record with thirteen new Locals and an increased membership of 312. District No. 15, reports six new Locals, with 99 increase of membership and District No. 16 shows a total increase of 95 new members; with five new Locals.

The above represents an increase of 103 new Locals and an approximate increase of membership of 2,600 members. This increase of membership does not include the increase of membership in the older Locals, which has also been considerable.

POLITICAL CAMPAIGN NOTES

Donnellyville with a contribution of $100; Tugaske with a definite promise of $60; and Stewart local, a close runner with $58, are examples of the spirit which prevails in the Swift Current constituency.

"We have had no crops for two years, and consequently are rather low in funds. However, in sending $20 we believe if every other local in the constituency does the same there will be twice the required deposit." But here is the spirit of the people: "If this is not sufficient we will get $20 more."

Opinion of the locals as to the wisdom of holding a rally in connection with the conventions seems pretty evenly divided. Out of about fifty papers taken at random a few are indifferent or undecided; while the rest, approximately forty, are practically equal for and against.

HAIL INSURANCE AGENTS WANTED

The LONDON GUARANTEE AND ACCIDENT Co., LTD., of London, England, are desirous of placing agencies for hail insurance for season 1919. Please communicate with BELL & MITCHELL, Ltd., Western Trust Bldg., or the Company's Office, 208 Darke Block, Regina, Sask.

WOMAN'S NERVES MADE STRONG

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Winona, Minn. — "I suffered for more than a year from nervousness, and was so bad I could not rest at night — would lie awake and get so nervous that I would have to get up and walk around and in the morning would be all tired out. I read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and thought I would try it. My nervousness soon left me. I sleep well and feel fine in the morning and am able to do my work. I glady recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to make weak nerves strong." — Mrs. ALBERT SULTZE, 603 Olmstead St., Winona, Minn.

How often do we hear the expression among women, "I am so nervous, I cannot sleep," or "it seems as though I should fly." Such women should profit by Mrs. Sultze's experience and give this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a trial.

For forty years it has been overcoming such serious conditions as displacements, inflammation, ulceration, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, dizziness, and nervous prostration of women, and is now considered the standard remedy for such ailments.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Quit Laxatives, Purges; Try NR

NR Tonight — Tomorrow Feel Right

It is a mistake to continually dose yourself with so-called laxative pills, calomel, oil, purges and cathartics and force bowel action. It weakens the bowels and liver and makes constant dosing necessary.

Why don't you begin right today to overcome your constipation and get your system in such shape that daily purging will be unnecessary? You can do so if you get a 25c box of Nature's Remedy (NR Tablets) and take one each night for a week or so.

NR Tablets do much more than merely cause pleasant easy bowel action. This medicine acts upon the digestive as well as eliminative organs —promotes good digestion, causes the body to get the nourishment from all the food you eat, gives you a good, hearty appetite, strengthens the liver, overcomes biliousness, regulates kidney and bowel action and gives the whole body a thorough cleaning out. This accomplished you will not have to take medicine every day. An occasional NR tablet will keep your body in condition and you can always feel your best.

Try Nature's Remedy (NR Tablets) and prove this. It is the best bowel medicine that you can use and costs only 25c per box, containing enough to last twenty-five days. Nature's Remedy (NR Tablets) is sold, guaranteed and recommended by your druggist.

Nature's Remedy
NR-TABLETS-NR
Better than Pills For Liver Ills. GET A 25c Box

Peace Treaty Criticized

(Continued from Page 1.)

PARIS, May 9. — The German delegates to the peace conference are considerably divided among themselves in their views on the peace terms submitted by the allied and associated powers, it was intimated today by a high British authority, a Reuter statement says.

Other of the German delegates are quoted by the newspapers. Versailles despatches quote Herr Landsberg as stating: "The cruel announcements of the press have been exceeded. No Verbal objections can be handed over. We can do nothing but say yes or no. That is the quintessence of a peace of force."

Prof. Schuecking: "The document is simply awful."

PARIS, May 8. — The Belgian delegation has issued a note relative to Great Britain being appointed mandatory for German East Africa, saying that it is unable to believe that this action should be taken by the council of four.

"In view of Belgium's important military operations in Africa, her sacrifices to insure the conquest of German East Africa, and the fact that her situation has given her rights on that continent," the note says, "Belgium is unable to admit that German East Africa could be disposed of by agreements in which she has not participated."

LONDON, May 9.—Herr Schuecking, a member of the German peace delegation, in addressing his colleagues on Tuesday, expressed the opinion that the League of Nations ought to include all the powers signatory to The Hague convention and the Pope, according to a despatch from Paris. He favored The Hague as the seat of the league instead of Geneva, and regarded the system of mandates for German colonies as little else than "disguised annexation."

The despatch states that Herr Schuecking expressed a disappointment that nothing would be said in the treaty of peace about the freedom of the seas and said that he would much prefer a system of maritime police.

BERLIN, May 8. — Condemnation of the peace terms is expressed by all the newspapers, those of extreme though opposing the conditions as unjustifiable and the treaty as "an instrument of robbery."

The Tageszeitung says: "One thing is certain: there can be no question if this being a peace of justice. What a peace of justice after the entente pattern and in accordance with French desires looks like is shown by the conditions, which leave nothing of Germany but a torn and tattered territory."

The Freiheit says that compared with the policy Germany pursued at Brest-Litovsk the entente peace must be termed quite moderate, but it argues that the terms are in sharp contradiction with President Wilson's fourteen points and that if peace is to be built on this compromise it assuredly can have no lasting and firm foundation.

"A peace of annihilation," is the caption used by Vorwaerts, which says there is a ruthless desire to lay Germany permanently low by force. "If we sign this peace it is because we are bound by force, but in our hearts we resolutely reject it. Such a peace is an attempt to exterminate a nation, not by force of arms, but by means more brutal, economic slavery."

The Frankfurt Gazette says: "We are at the graveside of right. The only doubt is whether it also means graveside of the German nation. Never has murder been committed in more courteous form or with more cynical equanimity."

PARIS, May 9. — Interviews with representatives of countries whose territories are affected by the peace treaty are published in the Temps. Paul Hymans, of Belgium declares he is generally satisfied and the Polish delegates also express satisfaction, although the solution of the Danzig problem does not give them all they expected and they are uncertain whether they will be allowed to fortify the coast of internationalised territory.

Danish representatives express deep satisfaction with the disposition of Schleswig-Holstein, but express surprise that the boundaries of territories which will be called upon to decide their own destiny were fixed, according to a summary of the treaty, considerably further south than either of the Danish government's parliamentary delegates of the Schleswig-Holstein Danes had proposed at the peace conference. Dr. Benes, the Czecho-Slovak foreign minister also voices his satisfaction with the arrangements which have been made with some minor reservations.

LONDON, May 9. — After meeting to consider the terms of peace imposed upon Germany by the allied and associated nations, the national executive committee of the British Labor party last night issued a manifesto declaring the treaty in some essential particulars "opposed to the declarations of President Wilson of the allied labor conference and the Berne conference and very defective from a standpoint of world peace."

"It bars evidence of a compromise by capitalism and imperialism which still dominate European states," the manifesto declares. "Any permanent denial of Germany of an opportunity to become a mandatory under the League of Nations must cause jealousy and unrest leading to further international disputes."

Other points criticised were the failure to give Germany representation on the reparations commission and the omission of provisions for a progressive limitation of armaments by the other signatories to the treaty. The manifesto protested against the permanent separation of the Saar basin from Germany and advocated a plebiscite in Malmedy and other contested territories between Belgium and Germany.

BERLIN, May 9. — "There is only one immediate solution—peace with Russia and the use of Bolshevik troops for Germany," Herr Giesberts, one of the German delegates at Versailles, is quoted by the Neue Zeitung as declaring with reference to the peace terms submitted.

PARIS, May 8. — The Socialist press criticises the peace conditions severely. One newspaper for example, under the caption of "A peace of oppression and injustice," says:

The capitalist and imperialist world as it exists could only produce a capital and imperialist peace which prepares the way for another war. Between President Wilson's fourteen points and certain stipulations communicated to Count Brockdorff-Rantzau there are contrasts which are too striking."

NEW YORK, May 12. — The Associated Press issued the following: Unofficial advices from Paris declare that the controversy over Italy's claims to Fiume and the Dalmatian coast is far from being settled. President Wilson, according to these advices, is not in agreement with the compromise plan, by which Italy would be given a mandate to administer until 1923, and then take possession of the city.

PARIS, May 9. — The Italian difficulty is as far from settlement as ever, according to the French press, which asserts that President Wilson maintains his position and it is not believed he will depart from it in the slightest. He has not adhered to the proposed compromise, by which Italy would administer Fiume as mandatory of the League of Nations, until 1923, after which Fiume would revert to Italian sovereignty, the Jugo-Slavs being given a port a few miles lower down the Adriatic coast, it is said.

The impression in French conference circles is that Italy is temporarily abandoning her claim to Fiume and will exact full execution of the pact of London, which, as it involves not only Dalmatia, but Dodecanez Islands will raise the whole Greek problem and singularly complicate the situation.

NEW BOUNDARIES OF GERMANY BY TREATY OF PEACE

(Continued from Page 1.)

Marienwerder; thence generally east to the former boundary; thence southeast to the former boundary south of Neidenburg; thence from the former boundary to the River Niemen; thence from the River Niemen to a point near Nidden, and thence west by north to the Baltic.

Boundaries areas for plebiscites: Between the boundary of East Prussia defined above and the Marienwerder area. A line running from a point on the Nogat southwest of Elbing eastward to the old western boundary of East Prussia and thence to the latter boundary southward; the Allenstein area; the old western boundary of East Prussia on the west and then a line running generally east-northeast to include Regierunsbezirk Allenstein and Kreis Gletzkov; Saar basin; northern boundary, from the French frontier, west of Merzig, a line east by north to a point five miles north of St. Wendel. The eastern boundary runs thence southeast to pass east of Homburg, and then south to the French frontier south of Zweibrucken, so as to pass east of that place.

Areas for plebiscite in Schleswig: Between the present Danish frontier and a line running through Flemsburg Fjord south of Tondern and north of the Island of Sylt; from a point on the Baltic coast about eight miles east by north from Flemsburg, southwest to a point about fifteen miles southwest of Flemsburg, then northwest to Scholmerau, just east of Sohlm; thence from Scholmerau to the coast; thence south of the Islands of Foehr and Amrum in the North Sea; along the course of the Schleis, thence south of Schleswig to Reideran and then down the stream but passing east and south of Friedrichstadt before meeting the Eider, which it follows to the sea.

Boundaries of the free city of Danzig: On the east from the Baltic to the junction of the Nogat and the Vistula, the boundary of East Prussia as previously described; on the south and west the River Vistula northward to about fifteen miles southeast of Danzig; thence west by south for about sixteen miles, thence west-northwest for about eight miles to Lonkenerze, thence to Poillenzenier, thence northeast for about twelve miles to about seven miles southwest of Danzig; thense north passing east of Olivia, thence northeast passing between Kolieben and Zoppot to the Baltic about nine miles northwest of Danzig.

One Way to Make Use of odd black stockings is to cut them into strips and make them into borders for braided rag rugs.

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