

### SOVIETS IN GERMANY ARE GETTING BUSY

Call for Workmen's Councils as Only Safeguard Against Threatened Coup of Nationalists.

### BLAME WOMEN FOR DEFEAT IN ELECTIONS

Berliner Tageblatt Reads Riot Act to Women Voters — Compares Them to Irish Who Are "Agin the Government."

By VIGGO TOEPFER. Copyright, 1920, by Cross-Atlantic News Service.

Berlin, July 21.—A military coup d'etat is being prepared by the German National Party and the leaders of this party believe they will endeavor to bring about a military dictatorship, the Communists maintain. The chief mouthpiece of the Communists, the "Rote Fahne" writes: "There is only one salvation and that is the immediate establishing of political workmen's councils. The more evident it becomes that parliamentarism is hopelessly powerless to solve the revolutionary problems the more pressing becomes the necessity of such councils. The Soviet state is the only form of government that safeguards the interests of the masses of the people."

The "Offiziersvereinigung der Deutschen Republik" (Association of German Republican Officers) has issued the following proclamation to all loyal German officers: "The air is full of rumors which indicate that preparations are being made to bring about a new violent revolutionary coup. While we are not in a position to ascertain whether these rumors are true we consider it our duty to admonish all German officers not to permit themselves to be carried off their feet by political criminals or madcaps. We are strongly convinced that a dictatorship of the Right is just as undesirable as dictatorship of the Left. An attempt at a new revolution, no matter from which side it comes, can only mean the beginning of a new and even more dreadful misery for our people and country. It is the sacred duty of every one of us to do everything within our power to prevent such a catastrophe and to assist our national life to progress along the path of law and order."

### Would Like Interview.

Reports from Doorn in Holland where the Kaiser has taken up his residence, say that Wilhelm would gladly consent to be interviewed by an English or American newspaper man of good standing, especially since the German reactions, but his surroundings will not permit this.

A German officer who recently was received at Doorn has, however, apparently been talking rather freely for in military circles here the story goes that the success of the German National Party at the elections has been of great encouragement to the exiled monarch, who once more hopes that his return to Germany may be wanted by the German people and that the former enemies of Germany may consent if it becomes clear that the re-establishment of the monarchy is the only way to put an end to the present political chaos.

No longer haunted by the fear of a trial before a court of international judges, the Kaiser is now said to be in much better health and the fit of despondency which was exceedingly trying to his surroundings have nearly disappeared. He has become an enthusiastic gardener, and spends many hours daily working in the gardens at Doorn. He has given up the felling of timber as too strenuous, as also is the sawing of wood, but part of his time is devoted to the writing of his memoirs, through which he hopes in time to prove that personally he did everything within his power to prevent the war, but his efforts in this direction were frustrated by the Crown Prince and his followers.

### Blame the Women.

That it was the women of Germany who brought about the political defeat of the coalition government at the recent German elections is the firm opinion of the Berliner Tageblatt.

Women, the paper says, are impulsive, irrational creatures who, like the Irish, are always "agin the government," and at the elections the high price of butter, the increased tram fares or one of the many other unpleasant consequences of the war caused them to cast their votes for either of the opposition parties out of sheer contrariness without asking for the real cause. This time it was principally the reactionary parties who benefited by the female vote, but should they ever succeed in getting back into power, the Tageblatt warns them that it would be well to remember that in subsequent election the women would surely go against them.

Until they have been trained and educated politically, the paper concludes, the women will keep the country continually swinging from one extreme to the other and it is a lamentable fact that there are a great many male voters who are as impulsive and unreliable as the women.

In the meantime, the parties victorious at the elections are apparently no better off than the defeated majority Socialists Allies during the election campaign, when the main object was to drive the coalition government out of power, the German National Party and the German People's Party are already bitter enemies, and some of them controls a sufficient number of votes in the Reichstag to dare undertake the risk of forming a government.

One of the chief organs of the reactionary German National Party, Der Tag, writes in this connection: "Our party has not the slightest desire to take upon itself the fetters of

### POLITICAL PARTIES DUE TO DISAPPEAR

Rykov Says Soviet Government Will Give Way to Economic Council in Russia.

### PRODUCTIVE UNIONS WILL CONTROL AFFAIRS

This Will Mean Gradual Elimination of All Political Parties Now Existing.

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Reval, Russia, July 20.—Rykov, the president of the Supreme Council of Public Economy, believes that the Soviet government will gradually disappear and the Economic Council will become the centre of the whole state organism, "it and the trade unions, which will then be the purely productive unions, organizing the actual producers in each branch."

"Then you think that as your further plans develop, with the creation of more and more industrial centres, with special productive populations concentrated round them, the councils of the trade unions will tend to become identical with the Soviets elected in the same districts by the same industrial units?"

"Precisely," said Rykov, "and in that way the Soviets, useful during the period of transition as an instrument of struggle and dictatorship, will be merged with the unions. This is an important factor, as Lenin pointed out when considering the same question, is here left out of count, namely, the political development of the enormous agricultural as opposed to industrial population."

"But if this merging of political Soviets with productive unions occurs, the questions that concern people will not be political questions, but cease to be purely questions of economics?"

"Certainly. And we shall see the disappearance of political parties. The process is already apparent. In the present huge trade union conference there are only sixty Mensheviks. The Communists are swallowing one party after another. Those who were not drawn over to us during the period of struggle are now joining us during the process of building and not political at all, but concerned only with the practical details of construction." He illustrated this by pointing out the present constitution of the Supreme Council of Public Economy. There are under it 32 departments of centres (textile, wool, timber, flax, etc.), each controlled by colleges or boards in all, and of them 28 are workmen, 29 are engineers, one is an ex-director, 50 are from the clerical staff, and 19 unclassified. Politically 115 are Communists, 105 are of no party at all, and 12 are non-Communist parties.

He continued: "Further, in following the other parties, the Communists themselves will cease to exist as a political party. Think only that youth coming to their manhood during this year in Russia and in the future will not be able to confirm from their own experience the reasoning of Karl Marx, because they will have had no experience of a capitalist country. What can they make of the class struggle here, is already over, and the distinctions of class have already gone altogether. In the old days, members of our party were men who had read, or tried to read, Marx's 'Capital,' who knew the 'Communist manifesto' by heart, and were occupied in continual criticism of the basis of capitalist society. Look at the new members of our party. Marx is quite unnecessary to them. They join us, not for struggle in the interest of an oppressed class, but simply because they understand our aims in constructive work. And as this process continues we old Social Democrats shall disappear, and our places will be filled by people of entirely different character grown up under entirely new conditions."

What at least part of the German National Party cannot forgive their former allies, the People's Party, is that the latter refuse to drive the Jews out of Germany and in this connection the Deutsche Zeitung writes: "It has been made sufficiently clear that under the leadership of Stresemann the People's Party is tied to the Jews and for this reason it is useless as an ally in the fight for the rights of the German people."

The German National Party on the other side, has publicly stated that in this struggle it considers it its duty to point out the Jews as the bitterest and most dangerous enemies of Germany. "There is for us no higher duty than anti-Semitism. The Jews must be driven from German soil."

The scheme of a syndicate of German-Americans to start a floating gambling resort on a large steamer to be anchored outside the three-mile limit at Stettin has been frustrated by the Prussian authorities, although the ship had already been chartered for the season by the syndicate. The authorities maintain that during the present shortage of tonnage Germany has no ships to spare for enterprises of this kind.

### VIENNA IS ON VERGE OF BANKRUPTCY

Financial Debauch of State Socialism Has Brought Austrian City to Ruin.

### HAS DAILY DEFICIT OF 3,500,000 CROWNS

Unless Some Remedy Found This World Famous Capital Will Become Extinct.

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Geneva, July 20.—Ruined by the vast bureaucratic apparatus and financial debauch inseparable from the practice of state socialism, Vienna is on the verge of final bankruptcy and economic collapse, according to statements made by the city treasurer—himself a socialist—to the Austrian press. There are in Vienna today fifty-four thousand municipal officers who cost the city 1,000,759,000 crowns a year in salaries. The city's daily deficit amounts at present to 3,500,000 crowns although municipal taxes are six times higher than they were before the war.

The city treasury is empty and unless the socialist municipality succeeds in raising a loan within the next few weeks, it will be unable to pay salaries due its employees August 1. To cap the tragic climax these same officials are threatening to strike unless their salaries are doubled. They are discontented because the average annual salary of a city employee is only 23,000 crowns (normally \$4000) while a Viennese workman's average income is 41,000 crowns (normally \$8100) a year.

Compliance with the employees' demands would involve a further expenditure of 750,000,000 crowns yearly by the bankrupt city and would increase its annual deficit to 2,000,000,000. Meanwhile the workmen with the yearly wage of 40,000 crowns are preparing to strike for a 150 per cent rise.

All industrial activity is paralyzed by the fantastic wages. Factories that had barely started working after at last receiving raw materials are closing down again. Street cars have stopped running because the companies

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One cannot meet the exorbitant wage demands of their employes without establishing such prohibitive fares as nobody would be willing to pay. Houses can neither be built nor even repaired, and many famous edifices of this once beautiful and prosperous city are crumbling and soon will be but historic ruins.

Unless a miracle happens, Vienna seems literally doomed to extinction. Its fate is a terrible example of the destructive and suicidal nature of Teutonic socialism.

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MARRIED.

MORON-CHAMBERS—In this city, on July 19th, 1920, at the home of Mrs. T. C. Nickson, 93 Britain street, by the Rev. S. S. Poole, William Eades Moran, of Boston, Mass., to Agnes Grace Chambers, of Meacham, Kings County, N. B.

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### PEACE TREATY WAS SIGNED TO SAVE LIFE

Letters of Col. House and Dr. Mantoux Tell Inside Story of Armistice.

### MARSHAL FOCH WAS SATISFIED TO STOP

Felt That Objects Aimed at Would be Obtained if Germans Signed Treaty.

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London, July 20.—Ever since the signing of the armistice criticism has been universal that the "war ended too soon," and today President Wilson is unjustly criticized throughout Europe for making a premature peace. Today for the first time the people of the world have an opportunity of learning why the war against Germany was not prolonged after November 11, 1918, through letters, which have come into the possession of the Public Ledger foreign service, written by Colonel Edward M. House, American armistice commissioner, and by Dr. Paul Mantoux, official interpreter of the Peace Conference, a man of whom it is said that he "knows all the secrets of the conference."

It is made clear that the war ended when it did because the chief military advisers of the allied governments, notably Marshal Foch, were of opinion that the allied objects had been attained and that further fighting would have been a needless sacrifice of human life. Despite the general opinion in Europe that America stopped the war, it is now evident that it ended as the result of a unanimous vote of the allied armistice commission which followed the lead of the generals. The war ended, therefore, for the same reason that it was fought, in the interests of humanity.

The first letter from Colonel House to M. Mantoux reads: "Dear Mr. Mantoux: 'It is frequently said that peace came too soon and that the great war should have lasted for sixty days longer until Germany had been completely crushed. It is easy to criticize when one has the benefit of past events to guide, but when we sat at Versailles during those fateful days in the autumn of 1918, trying to obtain the full fruits of victory without sacrificing further lives, it was difficult to determine where the cause ended and where our duty to our brave soldiers began. While it was necessary to measurably safeguard the political situation, yet Marshal Foch and other military and naval advisers were heavily leaned upon in determining the result."

"No one, my dear Mr. Mantoux, had a more intimate knowledge of all the facts than you, and I would appreciate your re-enforcing my own understanding of the causes which influenced the making and signing of the armistice which ended the world war. Sincerely yours, E. M. House."

The second letter reads: "The League of Nations, Piccadilly, W. 1, July 6, 1920."

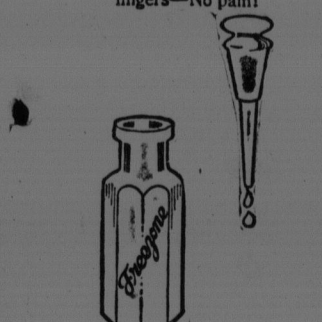
"Dear Colonel House—My personal opinion of the causes which influenced the making and signing of the armistice would be of little interest, but I remember, I hope accurately, for these are things one could not easily forget, what was said at those momentous meetings in which you took part with the heads of the Allied governments and the commander-in-chief."

"When the armistice convention was drafted, I have no doubt that my remembrance will coincide with yours. I have a particularly vivid recollection of a meeting at a house you then occupied in Rue de L'Universite, Paris, when the main lines of the armistice convention had been agreed upon. Marshal Foch was present, and what was said by him on that occasion left me under the strongest impression of his moral greatness. You asked him this question, 'Will you tell us, Marshal, solely from a military point of view and apart from any other consideration, whether you would prefer the Germans to reject or sign the armistice as outlined here?' 'Marshal,' his answer was, 'Fighting means struggling for certain results (on ne fait la guerre que pour des résultats); if the Germans now sign an armistice under the general conditions we have just determined, those results are in our possession. This being achieved, no man has the right to cause another drop of blood to be shed.'"

"Another day when details of the

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draft were being discussed by d'Orsay, Marshal Foch, and other strongly supported advisers of the Allied by which the German been compelled to safety and unconditioned battleships which were turned at Scapa Flow were these: "What if the German not accept this treaty? For the mere pleasure of a few more days which during the year ever ventured out of you risk the renewal and the useless thousands of lives?" "One of the principles of the armistice was that what would happen refused to sign and take to drive them Rhine. He answered

If it is luscious it isn't LANT BROW