

CONCLUSIONS OF REPLY SENT BY RUSSIA TO ALLIED POWERS

Document is Couched Generally in Conciliatory Language—Soviets Take Objection on Certain Points.

Genoa, May 15.—The following is the text of the Soviet reply to the memorandum of the Allied Powers:

The Russian Government sent its representatives to the Conference at Genoa in the hope of achieving an agreement with the other states which without affecting the social and political regime established in consequence of the revolution and intervention victoriously deposed, would bring about not aggravation but amelioration of the economic and financial situation in Russia and, at the same time, open the way to amelioration of the economic situation of Europe.

But this plan presupposed that the foreign powers who organized armed intervention in Russia would cease using toward Russia the language of the victor and the vanquished, Russia not having been vanquished. The only language which could have led to a common agreement was that which states about toward each other when contracting upon a basis of equality.

Equivalent Concessions Asked

Russia remains disposed, in order to assure the success of the agreement, to consent to serious concessions toward the foreign powers, but on this absolute condition, that to those concessions shall correspond equivalent concessions in favor of the Russian people by the other contracting parties. The popular masses in Russia could not accept an agreement in which the concessions granted should not have their counterpart in real advantages.

A different outcome, and one suggested by the difficulties of the situation, would be reciprocal annulment of the claims and counterclaims arising out of the past between Russia and the other powers. But even in this case the Russian Government has decided to respect the interests of the small bondholders.

If the powers desire to occupy themselves with the solution of the financial issues between themselves and Russia, inasmuch as this question demands deeper study of the nature and extent of the claims presented to Russia and a more exact appreciation of the credits that could be placed at her disposal, this task might be confined to a mixed commission of experts appointed by the Conference, whose work should begin at a date and place to be determined by common consent.

Rapprochement Made Possible

The Russian delegation observes that the great obstacle which hitherto has impeded the work of the Conference is the fact that the ideas of reciprocity expressed above are not yet sufficiently shared by all the powers; but the Russian delegation must not fail also to emphasize the fact that the pourparlers which have taken place opened the way to a rapprochement between Soviet Russia and the foreign powers.

The Russian delegation expresses the opinion that the differences arising in the solution of the financial issues between Russia and the foreign powers ought not to constitute an obstacle to the solution of other problems which can and ought to be solved here—problems interesting all countries, especially problems involved in the economic reconstruction of Europe and Russia and the consolidation of peace.

Russia came to the Conference with a conciliatory purpose, and hopes still that her efforts in this direction will be crowned with success.

One passage of the preamble says: Instead of credit being accorded to the Russian Government, the Allies enumerate credits which the various governments are ready to grant to those of their citizens who may wish to trade with Russia.

Utilization of Credits

But this question, interesting as it may be for the individual merchant of other countries, is to be solved with the question raised by the Russian delegation. These very merchants and industrialists will not be able to utilize credits to the extent desired unless the Russian Government is assured of the financial means necessary to revise the productive forces of the country—a condition indispensable to the existence of commercial relations of any magnitude between Russia and other states.

WAS TROUBLED WITH HER STOMACH FOR FIVE YEARS

Mrs. Samuel Ward, Millersdale, Sask. writes:—"I feel that I must write to you before another day passes I am so happy and so grateful to your splendid medicine, Burdock Blood Bitters, for after an illness of five years I am better."

I had stomach trouble so bad, I could not bear the smell or taste of food of any kind, and got so thin and weak I could not work. I had four doctors attend me, but they did me no good. I was in no pain, but felt so ill, at times, I thought I would die, in fact, all my friends were sure I could not live many weeks.

This time last year I saw where a man was relieved of stomach trouble by Burdock Blood Bitters, so my husband got me two bottles, but I had no faith in it after all the different medicines I had taken, however he insisted, and after the first two days I must say I began to feel better, and after the first bottle I felt so much better I went out a little every day, but could not go alone I was so weak, but I soon got so I could walk and eat, and have got quite stout.

I am nearly seventy years of age and I feel better than I have for years, and can now do all my housework.

You may make use of this letter if you wish, as it may be the means of making others as well and as happy as I am.

B. T. D. is manufactured only by The T. Millers Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Discussing whether Russia is responsible for the damage to property in Russia of foreigners, the reply says: Revolution, being assimilated like great popular movements to the category of force majeure, does not confer title to indemnity upon the sufferers therefrom. When foreign citizens, supported by their governments, demanded the Tsar's Government to reimburse losses to them by the revolutionary events of 1905 and 1906, the Russian Government, rejected the demands, basing its refusal on the fact that, not having accorded damages to its own subjects for similar losses, it could not place foreigners in a privileged position.

Aiding Revolutionary Governments

With reference to clause 1 of the memorandum, the reply says: The memorandum of the Allies demands that Russia "suppress upon her territory all attempts to aid revolutionary movements in other countries." It is by this formula the memorandum means to prohibit the activities of political parties or organizations of workers the Russian delegation cannot accept the prohibition, at least so far as the activities in question do not transgress the laws of the country.

In the same clause the memorandum demands that Russia "abstain from all action tending to disturb the political and territorial status quo in other states." The Russian Delegation considers this demand a veiled attempt to make Russia recognize treaties concluded by other states. But this is a political question which Russia is ready to discuss at the proper moment with the powers involved.

Another political question introduced in the memorandum is that of the relations between Rumania and Russia, indicated in clause 13. As this question is part of the totality of questions, political territorial and others, at issue between Russia and Rumania, it cannot be examined separately.

Property of Vanquished States

Discussing the financial clause, the reply, after remarking that the United States repudiated treaties of its predecessors, England and Spain, says: "The governments of victorious states did not hesitate during the war and especially at the conclusion of the war, to seize the property of the subjects of the vanquished states situated in their territory, even in foreign territory. Conformably with these precedents, Russia cannot be obliged to assume any responsibility whatever toward foreign powers and their citizens for annulment of public debts and the nationalization of private property."

Replying to clause 7 of the memorandum, the Russians say: The pourparlers have been rendered more difficult still by the obstinacy of certain states in imposing upon Russia, through Article VII, obligations conflicting with her social system and with Article A of the Cannes resolutions.

Clause 7 begins with a beautiful preamble, recognizing the sovereign right of Russia to organize within her own territory her regime of property, her economic system and her government, but the text of the clause itself is in flagrant contradiction with the preamble.

No Impartial Superarbitrator

On this subject the Russian delegation must call attention to the fact that in trial cases of this kind specific disagreement will inevitably end in bringing into opposition the two forms of property whose antagonism is taking today for the first time in history a real and practical character. In such circumstances there can be no question of impartial superarbitrator, as according to the sense of clause 7 the role of superarbitrator would inevitably be filled by the other interested party, which would lead inevitably to the intervention of the intervention of foreigners in the internal affairs of Russia and would be tantamount to the abolition in practice of the inviolability recognized at the beginning of clause 7 of the regime of property existing in Russia. Furthermore, the Russian delegation denies that clause 7 has any practical character, its presence in the memorandum can be explained only as the result of a desire to satisfy a certain resentment of class or party, and not by any means as a result of an adequate knowledge of the state of things in Russia, to say nothing of the perpetual conflicts to which it would give rise between the claimants and the Russian Government and the foreign powers.

Would Not Tend to Tolerance

Clause 7, far from creating between the Soviet regime and the capitalist regime that mutual tolerance which is the condition of fruitful collaboration, would only tend to poison their relations. The foreigners who would be in Russia, in consequence of a friendly agreement with the Russian Government in order to work under the protection of Russian laws, but in virtue of the decisions of a mixed court of arbitration, would not feel a general hostility toward them.

The Russian Government on its part, in order to enable the former owners of nationalized property to apply their technical knowledge and capital to the economic revival of Russia for their own advantage, has recognized in them a preferential right in every case where their former property is to be sold as a concession, whether under the form of a lease, a mixed company formed by the state and the foreign capital, or under any other form providing for the participation of foreigners.

Holders of Russian Bonds

The Russian delegation further observed that interested states, in re-serving all their solicitude for a restricted group of foreign capitalists and in manifesting an inexplicable in-

EUROPE WARNED BY LORD BALFOUR TO HELP ITSELF

Failure Means Loss of Its Prestige in America, He Tells Geneva Council.

Geneva, May 15.—(By the Associated Press.)—The Earl of Balfour warned the nations of Europe today that they would lose what prestige they have in America unless in making appeals for aid they show some indications of trying to help themselves.

Lord Balfour's warning was voiced in connection with discussion by the Council of the League of Nations this morning of the American relief administration's offer to feed Russian refugees in Constantinople.

The offer on which Lord Balfour based his remarks, employing words which plainly startled the Council, was presented by Arthur C. Ringland, American Relief Administration representative at Warsaw. It proposed that the relief administration should be feeding a maintenance of 27,000 Russian refugees in Constantinople for four months, upon the condition that the members of the League raise \$20,000 to finance the evacuation of the refugees into Europe at the end of that time. The offer entails an expense of \$125,000 and is subject to acceptance by June 1.

Mr. Ringland at the same time announced that the Y. M. C. A. had cabled an offer of \$50,000 for the vocational training of these refugees after their removal to various European centers. He explained that the relief administration had determined it was of no use to continue the feeding unless definite provisions were made for the future of the refugees.

Lord Balfour immediately pledged Great Britain to give £10,000, one third of the amount needed to meet the American offer.

America Ready To Assist

"The United States unfortunately is not a member of the League," said Lord Balfour in addressing the conference, "but to the American people is deeply concerned with the state of affairs in Europe."

"America has shown itself ready and willing to assist in restoring the world, but what option can they form of the Europe they are asked to assist if it turns out that Europe does not find the narrow margin of \$20,000 sufficient to meet this generous American offer. The League would not only lose caste among its members, but would lose what prestige it has in the United States and it would be one of the darkest blot on the present state of affairs in Europe."

Mr. Ringland was the first American to appear before the council in such an official capacity and his appearance there was the subject of much comment in league quarters. He was accompanied by C. Clavin Davis of Constantinople, who said that his appearance there was the subject of much comment in league quarters. He was accompanied by C. Clavin Davis of Constantinople, who said that his appearance there was the subject of much comment in league quarters.

Council to Render Aid

The Council officially thanked the Americans for their offer and promised to make every effort to raise the funds required. Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the League's High Commissioner for Refugees, said that his American colleagues would be depended upon to do its part in such work.

A proposal for the appointment of a commission to investigate the famine of the Russian famine on Western Europe was considered by the council. Formation of such a commission has been recommended by Dr. Nansen, who declared Western Europe will have a famine the first year there is a failure of the American and Canadian crops, unless drastic steps are taken to halt the era of non-production in Russia.

Sulphur Is Best To Clear Up Ugly Skin

Irritation and Breaking Out Often Healed Over Night, Says Skin Specialist

Any breaking out or skin irritation on face, neck or body is overcome quickest by applying Mentho-Sulphur, says a noted skin specialist. Because of its germ destroying properties, nothing has ever been found to take the place of this sulphur preparation that instantly brings ease from the itching, burning and irritation.

Mentho-Sulphur heals eczema right up, leaving the skin clear and smooth. It seldom fails to relieve the torment or discomfort. A little jar of Mentho-Sulphur may be obtained at any drug store. It is used like cold cream.

transigent doctrine, have sacrificed a great number of foreign capitalists desiring to profit by the facilities and guarantees offered to them by the Russian Government in order to return and work in Russia, and they have sacrificed, as well, the interests of a multitude of small holders of Russian bonds and small foreign proprietors whose property has been nationalized or sequestered and whom the Russian Government had intended to include among those the justice and merit of whose claims she recognized.

The Russian delegation cannot refrain from expressing surprise that powers like France, which includes the majority of the small holders of Russian bonds, has insisted most upon the restitution of property, then subordinating the interests of the small holders of Russian bonds to those of certain groups who demand this restitution of property.

The sovereignty of the Russian state becomes the plaything of chance; it can be defeated by the decisions of a mixed court of arbitration composed of four foreigners and one Russian which will decide in the last instance whether the interests of foreigners are to be subject to restoration, restitution, or indemnification.

HEALTH MESSAGE TO THE WORLD

Take "Fruit-a-tives" And Make Yourself Well

"Fruit-a-tives," the marvellous medicine made from fruit juices and tonics is the most beneficial medicinal agent that has ever been given to mankind. Just as oranges, apples, figs and prunes are nature's own medicine, so "Fruit-a-tives" made from these fruit juices—but concentrated and intensified—is the greatest Stomach and Liver Medicine—the greatest Kidney and Bladder Medicine—the greatest Blood Purifier—the greatest remedy for Headaches, Constipation, Indigestion, Nervousness and Bad Complexion—in the world.

To be well, take "Fruit-a-tives." 50c a box, 4 for \$2.50, trial size 50c. At dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

PARTICULARS OF ATTEMPTS TO KILL LENINE

Details of Attempt Recently Brought to Light in Pamphlet Issued Social Revolutionary Party.

Moscow, May 14.—Particulars of the attempts to assassinate Premier Lenin and Leon Trotsky in 1918 have just been revealed in a pamphlet which has been published here by the Social Revolutionary Party, formerly the fighting detachment of the Social Revolutionary Party, organizer of the attempted assassination and now an agent of the Cheka, or secret police.

It was owing to Semenoff's revelations and charges that a number of members of the Social Revolutionary Party and other suspects were arrested and imprisoned by the State Political Department and also that members of the Central Executive Committee of the Social Revolutionary Party were about to be tried before a Bolshevik tribunal.

The pamphlet states that these trials were about to be held had evoked numerous protests from the Socialist Party of Sweden, of which Premier Branting is the head, and also from the Commons, the Chamber of the Estates and Arthur Henderson, head of the British Labor Party. The attempts to assassinate Lenin and Trotsky were the signals for the so-called Bolshevik revolution, which cost Russia thousands of lives.

Lenine and Trotsky escaped but two other Bolshevik officials, M. Volodarsky, Commissioner of the Press Affairs, and M. Ostrovsky, Commissioner of Elections, were murdered.

Semenoff, who is now supposed to be in the service of the Cheka, tells in his pamphlet of the military and fighting activities of the Social Revolutionary Party in Russia in 1917 and 1918, and denounces well-known persons of the opposition parties, many of whom have been in the Cheka prisons for nearly two or three years.

Semenoff says that in the beginning of 1918 it was decided to "remove" Lenin and Trotsky in Moscow and G. E. Zinovieff, president of the Third International, Volodarsky and Ostrovsky in Petrograd. It was first decided to kill Lenin and Trotsky by administering poison in their food or by sending up a physician who should inoculate them with an infectious disease.

This plan, however, was abandoned owing to some difficulties of a technical character.

A new plan to kill them by shooting was then adopted. The plan was made. Both Lenin and Trotsky were watched for a long time as to their movements and habits. Lenin was overheard to say he left a workmen's meeting at a factory outside the town and shot at with poisoned bullets by a revolutionary Fanny Kaplan.

The attempts upon Trotsky failed. He was several times ambushed at the Moscow railway terminus at the time of the departure of his train but at the very last minute he always changed his mind and went from a different station than the one first beforehand.

One attempt on his life ended by derailing one of his trains to Kazan in which he, however, was not present.

Expropriations of money from private persons, as well as Soviet institutions, were organized by the fighting detachments as means to carry on their work.

Their chief aim, however, is to prepare Germans to carry off the gold paid to them by the Bolsheviks under the Brest-Litovsk treaty, has not been carried through. The plan was to derail the train which carried the gold to the border. The plotters, thanks to the assistance of one railwayman, made all necessary arrangements. For the purpose of derailing they selected a hilly spot several miles from Moscow. But the engine driver failed to slow down the train to allow the attempt to take place as it was prearranged.

In the summer of 1920, at the time of the war with Poland, Semenoff, the informer, who at that time was a member of the minority section of the Social Revolutionary party, offered the services of his little group for disorganization work at the rear of the Polish army. The Cheka helped him to get through the front but he was soon arrested and under the threat of capital punishment was sent to the Warsaw fortress.

Semenoff then wrote to General Boris Savinkoff, formerly Russian Minister of War and a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Social Revolutionary party, and thanks to Savinkoff's influence Semenoff was set free, this time for disorganization work in Soviet Russia. In December of 1920, Semenoff left Poland for Russia charged with the task of killing Lenin. But Semenoff betrayed Savinkoff and instead of carrying out his mission, he went with a report to the Cheka.

BRITISH PLAN TRADE MORE IN HER DOMINIONS

Will Hold Aloof From Europe If Restoration Plans Fail at Genoa.

London, May 15.—If the restoration of European trade becomes impracticable, owing to tangles in the Genoa conference, Great Britain will meet the situation by adopting an aloofness toward Europe and turning her attention to the Dominions. Such was the interpretation heard in the lobbies of the House of Commons today following a speech by the Right Hon. Stanley Baldwin, president of the Board of Trade. Many Government officials believe that if Mr. Lloyd George fails to line up Europe, the country's only course will be somewhat along the lines of the American policy—to keep free as much as possible.

Mr. Baldwin said: "The restoration of Europe is vital if there is to be a rapid resumption of trade, but if the process is delayed, Britain must make up for it by intensified development of her own empire."

It is believed Mr. Baldwin was hitting at America when he said: "One curious result of the war is the increased desire of countries to be self-contained industrially. This has led to an increase in tariffs in many parts of the world—a fact to be viewed with apprehension. There has also been an attempted discrimination by certain maritime countries against our shipping. I hope the dominions will take counsel together before it is too late, so Britain can present a united front against any attempt to damage her shipping."

Mr. Baldwin said one should avoid optimism on the one hand and pessimism on the other. He said an examination of trade conditions led one to believe that the human race failed to profit by the accumulated experience of many crises through which the world had passed.

Every generation had to buy its own experience, he declared, adding that the people of the world were now learning elementary economics at an awful cost and he could only hope that the experience through which Great Britain was now going might burn into the minds of the generations and so survive for the benefit of others, should the country ever have them to go through again.

He said there was no reason why Great Britain should not resume trade with the United States, South America, Spain and Scandinavia, and there were some signs of improvement.

Sir Robert S. Horne's declaration in the Commons, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the Government was not prepared to make a loan to the Soviet Government was greeted with loud cheers.

Breaking It Gently

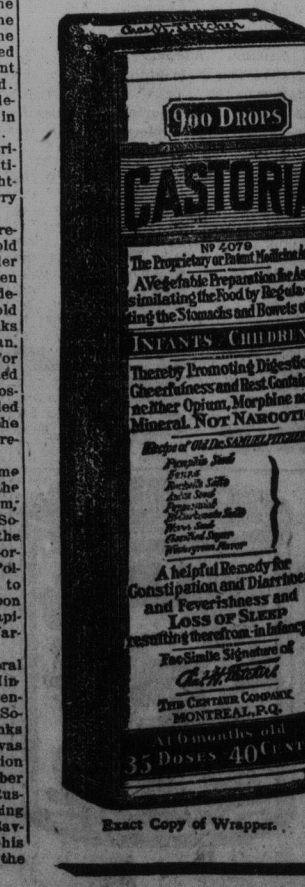
"Maud's pet dog has been run over; she'll be home in a few days," said "Don't tell her abruptly." "No, I'll begin by saying it's her husband."

Honest Advertising.

THIS is a topic we all hear now-a-days because so many people are inclined to exaggerate. Yet has any physician told you that we claimed unreasonable remedial properties for Fletcher's Castoria? Just ask them. We won't answer it ourselves, we know what the answer will be.

That it has all the virtues to-day that was claimed for it in its early days is to be found in its increased use, the recommendation by prominent physicians, and our assurance that its standard will be maintained.

Fletcher's Castoria is strictly a remedy for Infants and Children. Honestly advertised as such, without a claim for more than its over 30 years of use have amply proven. A Baby's remedy for Babies. And not an adult's remedy for all the family and all the ails that human flesh is heir to.



Eye Strain

NOTHING so certainly breaks down the nervous system as constant straining of the eyes.

You may think that sewing is light work, and wonder why it tires you.

It is the strain on the eyes.

The controlling of the sight is the most delicate work of the nervous system, and when there is strain on the eyes there is an enormous waste of nervous energy.

There are times when it seems necessary to stick at this work for long hours and to sew by artificial light, but you may have to pay for it by a nervous breakdown.

It is then well to know about Dr. Chase's Nerve Food as a means of restoring a run-down nervous system.

Whatever may be the cause of your nervous breakdown, it has been demonstrated in many thousands of cases that there is nothing like Dr. Chase's Nerve Food to restore the depleted nerve cells.

Headaches, tired feelings, sleeplessness, indigestion, lack of energy and appetite are some of the indications of an exhausted condition of the nerves.

Your digestive system is failing to supply the necessary nutrition to the blood and nerves, so it becomes necessary to employ such restorative treatment as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

50 cents a box, all dealers, or Edman, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

McADAM

McAdams, N. B., May 11.—Last Thursday night was the annual Ladies' Night at the Masonic Temple when the members of Ashlar Lodge entertained their lady friends.

Miss Beatrice Cleland is visiting friends in St. Stephen.

Mrs. Lance, Mrs. Wise and Mrs. Morecroft have returned from St. John where they were attending the annual W. N. T. convention.

Dr. Currie, of Woodstock, spent several days in town this week.

The several cases of scarlet fever are all recovering and no new cases have been reported during the last three weeks.

Mrs. G. J. Green who has been spending the winter with her daughter, Ruth, in Toronto, returned home Wednesday morning.

Mr. Lorne Mersereau spent Tuesday in St. Stephen.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Estabrooks and Mr. and Mrs. Chester Nason, are rejoicing over the arrival of baby boys at their homes.

Mrs. James Green and her daughter, Mrs. Hatt, have returned to McAdams and are taking over their home to remain here.

Children Cry For Fletcher's CASTORIA

Special Care of Baby.

That Baby should have a bed of its own all are agreed. Yet it is more reasonable for an infant to sleep with grown-ups than to use a man's medicine in an attempt to regulate the delicate organism of that same infant. Either practice is to be shunned. Neither would be tolerated by specialists in children's diseases.

Your Physician will tell you that Baby's medicine must be prepared with even greater care than Baby's food.

A Baby's stomach when in good health is too often disarranged by improper food. Could you for a moment, then, think of giving to your ailing child anything but a medicine especially prepared for Infants and Children? Don't be deceived.

Make a mental note of this:—It is important, Mothers, that you should remember that to function well, the digestive organs of your Baby must receive special care. No Baby is so abnormal that the desired results may be had from the use of medicines primarily prepared for grown-ups.

MOTHERS SHOULD READ THE BOOKLET THAT IS AROUND EVERY BOTTLE OF FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.