

himself the onus of bringing on the war, because his representations as to the peaceable disposition and amiable intentions of the British Government and British people had probably deceived the high military authorities of Germany into believing that Great Britain would not enter the war under any circumstances. His estimate of Sir Edward Grey, of whom he had the very highest opinion, as a man and as a statesman, is a splendid tribute to the great diplomat, who had steered Europe through several great crises and who would, had it been humanly possible, have averted the present war. Concluding his pen-portrait of this gentleman, diplomat and scholar, Prince Lichnowsky remarks:

"This is a true picture of the man who is described as 'Liar Grey' and instigator of the world war."

The Lichnowsky document deserves the most careful reading, not because anything is required now to convince us of German falsity, intrigue, double-facedness and rapacious ambition; but because it is so highly illustrative from the vivid contrast it affords by comparison of British methods, aims and ideals as compared with those of Germany, a point of view upon which we as Canadians have not sufficiently dwelt. It is in vain that he advised and warned the German authorities. So bent were they upon this war, they would not have listened had one risen from the dead.

Lichnowsky is careful to refrain from aspersions upon his associates in Germany, except in one or two individual instances, and he is without reflection upon the Kaiser—he is a true German at heart and throughout—but, inferentially the arraignment is severe, far more severe than any Englishman could write with all the facts laid bare before him.

Germany in contrast with Great Britain and her Allies made many pretences. As already stated, she tried to make the world believe that the war was forced upon her. Germany represented herself as menaced by Russia and France, but afterwards shifted the blame upon Britain and concentrated all her hate upon the British.

All the evidence that has been collected and could be collected—from "a cloud of witnesses"—prove that Germany willed the war and planned it almost to the clock. There had been several previous outbursts of the spirit of war in the Morocco and other incidents, but Germany forbore. Preparedness was not assured until the completion of the Kiel Canal, one month after which

war was declared. It followed upon Von Jagow's memorable declaration to Lichnowsky "We must take a risk."

#### EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN.

While Germany created excuses of war for home and foreign consumption, she had for a long time previous carried on among her people a campaign of education. Bernhardt was perhaps the most specific and frank in his teachings, but Bernhardt really was a small and unimportant factor in the work. The teachings of others were far more insidious and general, in fact, intimate and ingrained in the entire German system.

War was deified. It was preached as a "Biological necessity." It took on all the authority of Holy Writ. German Kultur was exalted as a superior brand of civilization, which for the good of all the nations should be imposed upon them, by force, if necessary. The German people were taught to regard themselves, as the Israelites of old, as a peculiar and especially favoured people, whose right it was to enter in and possess the Canaan, flowing with milk and honey, wherever they happened to lie. As a great and prosperous people they were led to believe that it was their divine right and should be their privilege to "expand" irrespective of the rights of which other nations might deem themselves possessed, or of boundary lines or spheres of influence. By degrees the theory that the limits of power were only circumscribed by the ability to take infiltrated the German mind until the pagan doctrine prevailed that "Might was Right." Germany as a nation became obsessed with the desire for more elbow room and "a place in the sun." War was the inevitable outcome of this universal creed of the Germans, and, with German thoroughness, it was entered upon when the last nail and screw were in place in the supposed invincible armament. Prince Lichnowsky's revelations prove the case against Germany with singular clearness.

It is the contrast between a nation imbued with such aims, ideals and principles as have been briefly described and those of Great Britain, as outlined by Prince Lichnowsky in his memorandum that gives to it such an interest and value at the present time.

The "revelations" of Lichnowsky, moreover do not lack confirmation from other German high sources. Herr Von Jagow who held the position of Foreign Minister in the German government of the day, attempted a defence, which was also published