

# SEES HUN PLOT IN THIS OFFER

Prince Von Buelow as "The Hidden Hand"

Aimed at Russia—United Action of Allies With Germans Would End Forever Their Influence With Russian Peasants

Prince Von Buelow is generally recognized to be one of the shrewdest German statesmen since Bismarck, and Frederick Cunliffe-Owen believes that he is now the "Hidden Hand" that is manipulating German policy. Mr. Cunliffe-Owen has often been quoted as a contributor to American newspapers and magazines who has a first-hand acquaintance with many European public men, and his comments upon affairs are conservative and well-informed. His article in the Sunday New York Herald is worth careful scrutiny, for it is a warning that we should be on our guard against the present German government—whatever it is—lest the fruits our soldiers have won in the war should be twitted from our hands in the course of the Peace Conference, nobody knowing exactly how the fruits vanished, the only certainty being that we have not got them. This is the Machiavellian plot he attributes to Prince von Buelow, and if any German is capable of "putting it over," Buelow is the man.

## A Suspicious Offer.

Evidence of the plot the writer finds in the announcement that in order to establish Poland as an independent nation, and prevent the complete ruin by the Bolsheviks, who are ravaging the country, Germany will heartily co-operate with the Allies. It is plain that if Poland is to be quickly supplied with arms which will enable the Poles to drive out the Bolsheviks they will have to be sent through Germany, and if there is to be an Allied base against the Bolsheviks in Poland it must be in Germany; but Mr. Owen says that for the Allies to become even temporarily the partners of Germany would once and for all end their influence with the Russian peasant, and the Russian peasant constitutes 36 per cent of the Russian population. The Russian moujik, we are told, has for long feared and hated the German. Before serfdom was abolished the Germans were usually the estate owners and slave-drivers of the country. For the past half century they have been the bailiffs, tax collectors and usurers. They have come to stand for tyranny in the moujik mind, and the power of Lenin and Trotsky would be greatly strengthened if they were present to the moujiks that the Allies were really the partners of the hated Germans in a vast conspiracy to crush Russia.

## What Does Germany Gain?

If Germany by associating herself with the Allies in behalf of Poland permanently discredit the Allies in the eyes of the great majority of the Russian population, she would have achieved no mean triumph and would have made it easier for her to carry out her own plans at Russia's expense in the future. That the German offer in behalf of Poland is insincere is proved by Mr. Owen by another fact. Independent Poland will comprise Russian Poland, Austrian Poland and Prussian Poland, with the important Prussian port of Danzig on the Baltic. Would Germany fight in order that an extremely important part of her own land and a great port, to say nothing of some millions of people now German subjects, should be erected into a wall between Germany and Russia? To ask the question is almost to answer it. True, a thoroughly republican and reformed Germany, a thoroughly democratized Germany might be willing to make the sacrifice in the interest of humanity, especially if she had no other choice, but where is the evidence that Germany has reformed?

## Germany Unreformed.

Mr. Owen calls attention to the fact that the returning German soldiers are being welcomed as victors. The German army is still commanded by Hindenburg, and the fact that the Spartacists have been quelled is an indication that however defective the morale of the German may have been toward the latter days of the war when the Germans were facing the allies, it is quite equal to the task of dragging German civilians. Otherwise there could have been no orderly election a week or so ago. Still more significant as to the situation in Germany is the result of the election. It was a victory for the conservatives or moderates, and according to the platform that was sustained at the polls, a sinister something called "Imperial authority" was given great powers. For instance, "foreign relations, the defence of the empire, the administration of the banks and exchanges, currency, weights and measures, control of the railroads, freedom of domicile in a state, emigration and immigration, labor legislation, maritime legislation bearing on landed property, on the press, on public meetings, churches and schools," are all held to be "Imperial matter."

## Imperial Authority Sustained.

This Imperial matter is to be in the control of the Imperial authority, but what this Imperial authority is or is to be remains vague. The general idea is that Frederick Neumann is to be the first president of the German Republic. But Mr. Owen says that all his life Neumann has been an Imperialist of the Imperialists; a warm friend and great admirer of the Kaiser's, despite his claim to Liberalism. Neumann, he believes, is merely planning to warm the Imperial chair until some of the reigning noise returns, and his guess is that the next Kaiser or hereditary president will be Prince William, eldest son of the ex-Crown Prince, with Prince von Buelow as regent. This would be a return of the old gang with a vengeance, and then, instead of world conquest or downfall, the slogan will be the overlordship of Mitteleuropa. It is not to be believed that Germany is now ready to fight for any of these plans. Germany is sick of fighting, but if she can carry through her programme by hoodwinking the Entente Allies, it will be a small price to pay.

## F. R. Parnell Elected

St. Catharines, Ont., Feb. 16.—F. R. Parnell, government candidate, was elected in the provincial by-election here yesterday by a majority of 101 over W. E. Longden, Independent Labor candidate. The Conservative majority in the last general election, when the late Dr. Jesson was returned, was over 1,500.

# SOLDIERS DID NOT PALTER, DIPLOMATS "MUST FOLLOW EXAMPLE," SAYS BORDEN

Paris, Feb. 15.—Sir Robert Borden, premier of Canada, speaking to Canadian soldiers on leave at the Canadian Y. M. C. A. here this evening, demanded that the soldiers be told immediately whether there was to be any more fighting. He severely criticized the methods by which time had been wasted since the signing of the armistice. Sir Robert said:

"More than three months have elapsed since the armistice was declared and let us not flatter ourselves that our soldiers believe no time has been wasted. They are amazed at the extremely deliberate methods employed and at some of the subjects upon which time has been spent. They know, and before God they have a right to know, and know without one moment's unnecessary delay, whether there is to be further fighting, and if so, for what cause and for what purpose.

"This is the urgent, stern, imperative demand of those to whose unsparing sacrifices and enduring valor the peace conference owes its authority and must consecrate its labors. The soldiers did not palter with the purpose for which they went forth. They expect the diplomats to follow their example."

# JACK CAFFERY WAS A NOTED ATHLETE

Held the Boston Marathon Mark Until Longboat Reduced It

Passed Away at Age of 39, Failing to Recover From Attack of Spanish Influenza—A Natural Runner

At the age of thirty-nine years, Jack Caffery, famous long distance runner, passed away at his home in Hamilton, Ont., on last evening. He had not been in good health for some time, and a recent attack of influenza terminated his career. He was without doubt one of the greatest long distance runners ever developed. Being a natural runner, he was taken in hand by Tommy Power and Lawrence Robertson, in 1897, and they trained him for the Herald race of the year following. He won the bay event in 1898, establishing a new record by covering the course in 1:54.03. His feat was considered phenomenal, but that was at the time when Billy Sherring was also springing into the limelight, and the result was that next year he was forced to follow Sherring down York street, but the year following he turned the tables on Sherring, and made a new mark of 1:41.22, which stood until Sammy Mellor established a new record three years later, only to have Jimmy Duffy make it still lower in 1912.

Twice Won Boston Marathon. In 1900 both Sherring and Caffery went to Boston to compete in the famous Marathon there, and some of the older spillovers of the sport will remember the great race between the pair. For nineteen miles Sherring was well out in front, leading Caffery at one stage by nearly a mile, but Jack did not allow that fact to excite him in any way, and he kept to his steady pace, which he figured would win in the end. And he guessed right. Sherring was overcome with the heat and had to stop for treatment for so long that many runners managed to pass them all but Caffery, who won and set a mark that Bostonians could not credit, clipping nearly twenty minutes off the record. He covered the course that day in 2:39.44, and the Yankees thought that it would stand for ever, but Jack went back the next year, and although he did not have the benefit of Sherring's fast pace, he covered the distance in 2:29.25, a record that stood until Tom Longboat went to Boston in 1907. Caffery was the only man to win the Boston event twice.

He went back to Boston twice afterwards, but could never manage to finish in the first three, the opposition being keener and his condition not what it was in the years previous. He also competed in the Herald race twice after that, but never managed to win again. For a time it was feared he was going into decline, and he spent the biggest part of a year in the North Country, where he regained his health and when the trial races were being held to select the team to represent Canada at the Olympic games in England in 1906, he staged a great come back and made a showing that entitled him to a place on the team. In the big race he was jogging along in sixth place, with seven miles to go when he was taken ill as a result of drinking some wine which had been given him, and he had to drop back, but he showed his gameness by sticking to his guns, and he finished eleventh in a field that comprised the best distance men of the entire world. That was Jack's last great race, although he loved running and many a Sunday morning he could be found in the top.

# NOSE CLOGGED FROM A COLD OR CATARRH

Apply Cream in Nostrils To Open Up Air Passages.

Ah! What relief! Your clogged nostrils open right up, the air passages freely. No more hawking, snuffling, mucous discharge, headache, dryness, no struggling for breath at night, your cold or catarrh is gone. Don't stay stuffed up! Get a small bottle of Ely's Cream Balm from your druggist now. Apply a little of this fragrant, antiseptic cream in your nostrils, let it penetrate through every air passage of the head; soothe and heal the swollen, inflamed mucous membrane, giving you instant relief. Ely's Cream Balm is just what every cold and clogged sufferer has been seeking. It's just splendid.

# ST. DAVID'S BOYS WIN

The inter-church athletic meet, which was held in the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium Saturday afternoon, resulted in a victory for St. David's church boys, who won 1,278 points out of a possible 1,300. The events and their results are as follows:

Standing broad jump—Andrew Malcolm, St. David's, 9 feet, 2½ inches; 2nd, D. McKean, Stone church, 8 feet, 10½ inches; 3rd, Leslie Kerr, St. David's, 8 feet, 5½ inches. Running 100 yds.—Selwyn Coster, St. Jude's, 25 seconds; 2nd, Andrew Malcolm, St. David's, 24 seconds; 3rd, D. McKean, Stone church, 24½ seconds. High jump—1st, Selwyn Coster, St. Jude's, 5 feet, 1 inch; 2nd, Andrew Malcolm, St. David's, 4 feet, 9 inches; 3rd, K. Nelson, St. David's, 4 feet, 8 inches. Sixty yard potato race—1st, R. Denning, St. Jude's, time 17-3-5 seconds; 2nd, C. Millidge, Stone church, time 17-4-5 seconds; 3rd, D. Wetmore, Stone church, time 18 seconds.

Running relay race, each of the teams composed of five men, each having to run two laps—1st, Stone church, time 70-4-5 seconds. Team, D. McKean, C. Millidge, R. Secord and H. Wetmore; 2nd, St. David's, time 72-5 seconds. Team, R. Shaw, A. Malcolm, L. Kerr, R. Sommerville and K. Nelson; 3rd, St. Andrew's, time 72-1-5 seconds. Team, H. Todd, R. Bowdell, K. Hawker, J. Wilson and H. Hollies.

Swimming relay race, each team composed of five men, each man having to swim two lengths of the pool, possible score, including all events, 1,800 points: First—St. David's church got 1,278½ points. Second—Stone Church got 1,104 points. Third—St. Andrew's church got 1,018½ points. Fourth—St. Jude's church got 902½ points. Fifth—Exmouth Methodist church got 843½ points.

# SUPPER AND LECTURES AT GONDOLA POINT

The ladies of the Gondola Point Episcopal church gave a supper in the school room of the church on last Saturday evening and a very large number attended. The proceeds were for the benefit of the mission work in China and in the far north of our own country among the Eskimos. After the supper a large number assembled in the church, where they enjoyed two lectures, one given by Miss Jean Morrison, a medical missionary to the centre of China, and one by Eldon Merritt, a missionary to the "blonde Eskimos" in the far north of Canada. Both Miss Morrison and Mr. Merritt are well known in this county, their homes being in Gondola Point, Kings county. They are both also well known throughout the province. Rev. Canon Daniel, who was chairman, opened the meeting by the singing of "From Greenland's Icy Mountains" after which a prayer was offered.

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# PLACES GERMANY FIRST ON THE LIST

Erzberger's Book on Proposed League of Nations—Excludes Italy and Japan

London, Feb. 17.—An English translation of Matthias Erzberger's book on a League of Nations is published. Erzberger is a well known deputy of the Centre party in the Reichstag, who has played many parts in German political life in the last decade and who was a member of the armistice commission that negotiated with Marshal Foch and Sir Rosslyn Wemyss last November. The book was published in Germany in September, 1918, a couple of months before the German military collapse. Erzberger lays it down that a League of Nations is to come into existence when Germany, Great Britain, France, America and Russia give their adhesion to it. "Very characteristic of the man," said the Daily News, "is the exclusion of Italy and Japan and placing Germany first on the list."

Another naive proposition is one prescribing that the first-class powers shall each preside over the league's plenary sessions for one year, in their alphabetical order in the French language. One's natural impulse to congratulate Erzberger on his magnanimity in thus recognizing the supremacy of the French language is checked by the reflection that, under his proviso, "alliance" would provide the first president of the league. He urges obligatory arbitration for international disputes without any reservation as to the points of honor, steady diminution of armaments on land and sea and in the air, equality of economic rights, the open door in all overseas possessions, freedom of the seas, including abolition of the right of capture of private property, the right of blockade to be reserved for the league's use against recalcitrant states and, if necessary, the use of armed force against such states. Erzberger cannot forget British naval supremacy. He writes: "Germany must sacrifice her submarines for the sake of lasting peace. England must sacrifice her navy. When not a singled armed vessel is left sailing the high seas under a national flag, then, and not until then, will the seas be free."

## PRESIDENT RETURNING

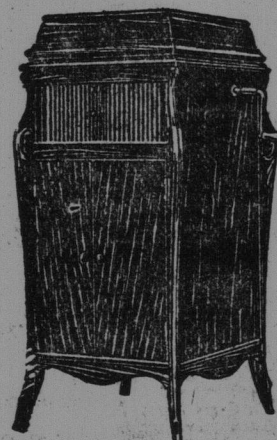
On board the U. S. S. George Washington, Feb. 15.—(By Wireless to the Associated Press)—President Wilson, homebound bound, has nominated Hugh C. Wallace, of Seattle, ambassador to France, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of William Graves in connection with the speech which he expects to make at Boston on Feb. 24. It is expected that he will select a successor to Thomas W. Gregory in the attorney-generalship in the United States before the ship reaches home waters.

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Model G Mahogany veneered case. Plays all records. Height 2 ft. 9 ins., width 23 ins., depth 21 ins.

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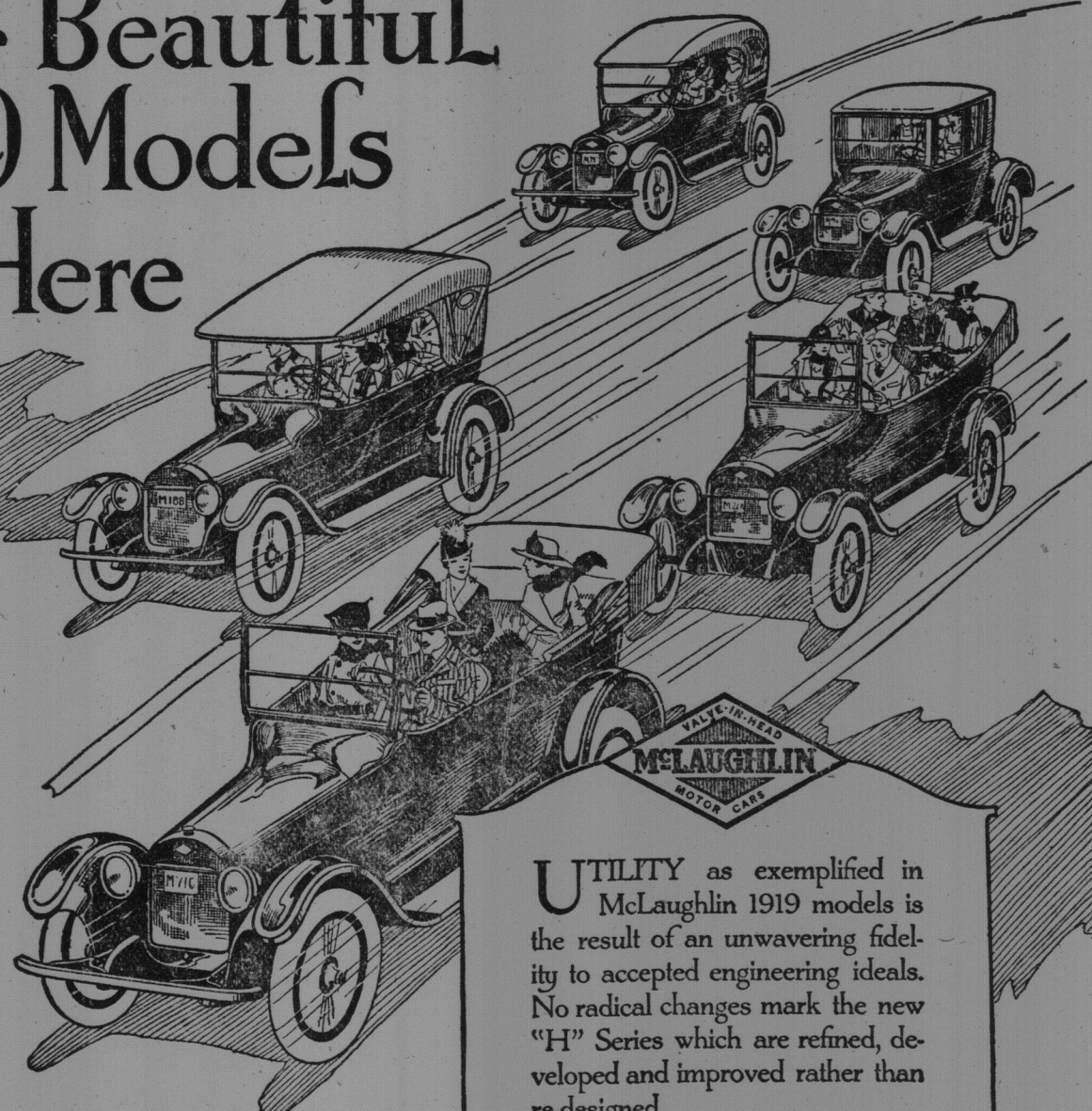
Like every other invention, of course, the talking machine has been improved and developed, and today the Cremonaphone Talking Machine represents the highest development yet made. It plays all makes of records with one universal tone arm, but greatest feature of all is its extraordinary tone. It actually creates living sound in all its perfect naturalness, the genuine melodious tones of musical instruments and the voices of human beings with a life-likeness that is remarkable. The reason of this

is to be found in the unique construction of the sound-chamber in the Cremonaphone, which reproduces the actual quality or timbre of different tones without any of that stridency or added noises so common in many machines. If you are thinking of buying a talking machine, on no account fail to see and hear a Cremonaphone before making a decision. The Cremonaphone is made in a variety of models at prices to suit all pockets.

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