

HOW QUESTION OF PEACE WAS REGARDED MONTH AGO BY THE THEN PREMIER MR. ASQUITH AND GERMAN CHANCELLOR

On Nov. 9, (the anniversary of King Edward's birth), two notable addresses were made—one by the then premier of Great Britain, at the banquet of the new Lord Mayor of London, and the other by Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg, before the main committee of the Reichstag. The thought uppermost in the minds of both was the war and its conclusion.

At this time it may be interesting to know what each said. In his address Premier Asquith spoke in part as follows:

Premier Asquith.

Mr. Asquith began his speech with a reference to Turkey, which country he described as subservient agent of German interests and ambition, as was indicated, he said, by the fact that by lifting a finger Germany might have arrested the Armenian horrors, but instead looked on unmoved, acquiescent and possibly even complacent.

"That," said the premier, "is a significant sample of what a continuance of the rule of German Turkey in Europe will mean."

The Entente Success.

Mr. Asquith said he would refrain from any detailed review of the naval and military situation. He dwelt, however, on the continued Entente Allied success, and said the British navy was ready, and more than ready, whenever opportunity was offered to it.

With regard to the Greek situation, Mr. Asquith said he wished he could speak with as much confidence as hope. The Entente Allies want to Salomiki as friends of both Greece and Serbia, he said. Their sole desire was to prevent Greece from becoming enmeshed in the Germanic net, and to save her from internal strife. Whatever apparently drastic measures had been taken were directed solely by the necessity of preventing Athens from becoming the centre of German propaganda and intrigue.

Position of Greece.

Declaring that the Entente Allies were in hearty sympathy with Eleutherios Venizelos, former premier, Mr. Asquith asked how Greece could possibly stand aloof from a war for the emancipation of smaller states.

"Greece," Mr. Asquith continued, "first lit the torch of liberty in Europe, and withstood the rush of eastern barbarism and tyranny. May Greece rekindle her lamp and show herself worthy of her immortal past."

Dealing with the general situation Mr. Asquith said:

"Let there be no illusion about our enemies. They are great organizers and fine fighters in the field. They are also, if not skilful, yet indefatigable workers in the sphere of propaganda, where they have a double motive—to divide the allies and capture neutral opinion."

Relations with Neutrals.

In this connection Mr. Asquith characterized the German suggestion of a sinister design on the part of the Entente Allies to combine against neutral countries and build up an impenetrable stone wall against their trade as childish fiction, which could only mean that the allies were bent upon economic suicide. He said it ought to be unnecessary to affirm that when the time comes for peace that nothing will be more essential for the Entente Allies, from the standpoint of simple self-interest, than to establish and maintain the best industrial and financial relations with neutrals.

Alluding to the different methods of propaganda which he said were employed at different places with a view to dividing the allies and influencing opinion in favor of a separate peace, Mr. Asquith said:

"I desire to declare, without hesitation or reserve, that the allies are fighting in a common cause, that for the purposes of war their interests are identical, and that a victory securing those interests is, in our judgment, the only condition of a lasting peace."

As to Serbia.

Continuing, Mr. Asquith said he desired to mention that hitherto no German propagandist had ever suggested that Germany was prepared to concede anything to the demand of the Allies for the reconstitution and independence of Serbia.

Alluding to what he termed the propaganda conducted in Russia, to the effect that Great Britain's only desire to prolong the war and prevent any sort of peace was because she is making huge profits by exploiting her Allies unscrupulously, the premier said: "For us, who know what terrible sacrifices we are paying in precious lives, in the unceasing, pitiless drain upon our reservoir of potential promise and vitality—who have greater reason than we to long and pray for peace? Peace, yes, but on one condition only—that the war, with its vast waste, its sacrifices, its untold sufferings, its glorious and undying example of courage and unselfishness, shall not have been in vain."

No Separate Peace.

"There can be no question of a separate peace. And peace, when it comes, be it soon or late—and I will not disguise from you, for a moment, my conviction that the struggle will tax all our resources and our whole stock of patience and resolve—the peace must be such as will build up on sure and stable foundations the security of the weak, the liberties of Europe and a free future for the world."

What the Chancellor Said.

Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg announced today that after the ending of the war Germany would co-operate in an endeavor to find a practical

means for procuring a lasting peace by means of an international league.

Referring to the question of an international league for the preservation of peace the chancellor said: "We never concealed our doubts whether peace should be guaranteed permanently by international organizations, such as arbitration courts."

"If at and after the end of the war the world will only become fully conscious of the horrifying destruction of life and property, then through the whole of humanity there will ring out a cry for peaceful arrangements and understandings which, as far as within human power, will avoid the return of such a monstrous catastrophe. This cry will be so powerful and so justified that it must lead to some result."

Address Awaited Eagerly.

Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg's address to the main committee of the Reichstag had been awaited eagerly on account of the semi-official announcement that he would make an important statement. The chancellor presented a new version of events in the last days before the outbreak of war, particularly in connection with Russia's mobilization and efforts to avert hostilities.

The chancellor referred to the situation on July 30, 1914, two days before Germany declared war on Russia. The German ambassador at Vienna had been instructed to request Austria-Hungary, most urgently, to reach an understanding with Russia, making it clear that Germany did not desire to be drawn into a world war in consequence of disregard of her advice.

Austria-Hungary agreed to Germany's suggestion, he said.

"With this," the chancellor continued, "compare the following steps taken by Lord Grey (British foreign secretary). On July 2, 1914, the Russian ambassador at London said that German and Austro-Hungarian circles were under the impression that England would remain quiet."

"This impression is removed by the orders which he gave to the main fleet. On July 29 he informed the French ambassador of a confidential

warning which had been given to our ambassador in London that Germany ought to be prepared for quick decisions of England, which meant England's participation in the war.

British Backed Russia.

"Could Lord Grey suppose that such a disclosure made to the French ambassador, would be of service to the cause of peace?"

Replies to Lord Grey.

The chancellor replied to the speech made by Lord Grey to foreign newspapers, in which he said that the origin of the present war must influence peace conditions and that Germany would be entitled to ask for guarantees against future attacks if the present war really were forced upon Germany. Of course, Lord Grey at once added that Germany's interpretation of the origin of the war was incorrect, and that she was not forced upon Germany, but was forced by Germany upon Europe.

The chancellor stated that Lord Grey, by giving these explanations now holds the same opinion as Germany always has done in regard to the importance of the origin of the war.

Discussion Necessary.

For both these reasons the chancellor declared it was necessary once more to discuss the question of the origin of the war.

"The action which made the war unavoidable," he said, "was the Russian mobilization, ordered on the night of July 30-31, 1914."

"Russia, England, France, the whole world knew that this step made it impossible for us to wait any longer, and that this step was synonymous with a declaration of war. The whole world—even England, now begins to comprehend the fateful importance of the Russian mobilization."

The chancellor then took up the question of Viscount Grey's statement that Germany had asked England to condone violation of Belgian neutrality.

"I challenge Lord Grey," said the chancellor, "to examine the fact in his own blue book and in his records."

Chancellor's Promise.

At the last moment the chancellor gave his promise that so long as England remained neutral the German navy would not attack the French nor their coast, and mutual treatment presupposed would do no hostile act against French merchantmen.

To all this, according to the chan-

cellor, Lord Grey answered that he must decline definitely to give any promise of neutrality, and could only say that England wanted to keep her hands free.

"If England had given this declaration of neutrality," said the chancellor, "then she would not have been the object of the whole world's criticism, as Lord Grey thinks, but would have prevented the outbreak of war."

"Those who would have decided upon this fateful step if it had not been encouraged to do so from the Thames by actions and by failures, to take action."

What German Papers Said.

The *Freisinnige Zeitung* says that the chancellor in all seriousness declares his readiness to collaborate in efforts to obtain international guarantees for lasting peace, adding: "Now is the time for the Entente Powers, especially Great Britain, to come forward with a programme."

The *Vorwarts*, the Socialist organ, says that what the German government now desires is tolerably clear, that the chancellor expressed it in different words than Philip Scheidemann, a Socialist leader in the Reichstag, who in a speech last month asserted the belligerent nations desired peace, but that the views of Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg are no less clear than are those of Herr Scheidemann.

"In the chancellor's speech," the *Vorwarts* continues, "one hears the first sound of the future rustling which will signalize the end of war's horrors."

Press Express Regret.

Berlin, Nov. 10, via London.—The morning newspapers treat the speech of Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg in the Reichstag yesterday, as a document of the utmost importance in throwing light upon the responsibility for the war, the character of peace and the subsequent political status of the world, and of Belgium in particular. What the imperial chancellor said concerning the Russian imperial order announcing mobilization as equivalent to war against Germany, and the chancellor's own communications to Austria-Hungary, are considered convincing proofs of the justice of Germany's course in the critical week preceding the breach, but the newspapers generally express regret that the matters were not published earlier.

Endorse World Peace.

What Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg has said about Germany's willingness to enter a world union for compelling peace is endorsed generally, except by some conservative newspapers. The *Krus Zeitung*, however, endorses it. The *Vorwarts* (Socialist) points out that in favoring the settlement of difficulties by arbitration, the chancellor takes up an old Socialist plank, and hopes also that the chancellor's speech will tend to disperse the clouds of distrust in enemy countries. The *Vorwarts* adds:

"In the chancellor's speech we hear the rustle of the wings of the future which will bring these horrors to an end."

May Give Up Belgium.

The imperial chancellor's remark that he never demanded the annex-

tion of Belgium is generally treated as equivalent to a definite denunciation of annexation.

The *Krus Zeitung* says it understands his words in this sense and regrets them along with the other conservative organs like the *Die Post*, *Tages Zeitung* and the *Tagliche Rundschau*. These papers also regret that the chancellor did not define more clearly his position regarding Belgium.

The *Lokal Anzeiger* says: "Splendidly refuted." The speech is regarded by the papers as the fullest and most convincing statement of the German case yet given.

EXCHEQUER COURT

Claim by Moncton Man for \$12,000 in Respect of Alleged Damages to Property

The Exchequer Court, with His Honor Judge Audette, of Ottawa, presiding, opened here yesterday morning in the court house. The case of James D. LeBlanc, suppliant, and His Majesty the King, respondent, was taken up. This is a Moncton case, and arose out of the construction of a new subway in the railway city, by which suppliant claims he has lost \$12,000 through damage to his property. The crown denies that any damage whatever has accrued.

James H. Dunlop, C. E., gave testi-

An Oxo Cube to a Cup

With OXO CUBES a delicious cupful of hot OXO can be ready in a few minutes. Just stir a cube in a cupful of hot water.

Tins 10c. & 25c.

MARITIME DENTAL PARLORS

ONE PRICE DENTISTS. NO RAISING OF PRICES.

DR. A. J. MCKNIGHT - Proprietor

Live and Let Live—I want every wage earner in St. John and surrounding country to come to me for treatment. I want them to understand that by coming to me they will get more for their money than they can get elsewhere; that their work will be the best. You will be surprised to find that one dollar with me will go as far as two dollars you will have to give to the other fellow.

Full Set Teeth, \$5.00
Best Set Teeth, Red Rubber, \$8.00

No better made elsewhere, no matter what you pay.

NO FIT—NO PAY.

Wear one of my sets of teeth for 10 days and if at the end of that time you are not satisfied with them, return them to me and I will refund your money in full.

22K Gold Crowns and Bridge Work, \$4.00 and \$5.00
Porcelain Crowns, \$1
Porcelain Fillings, \$1 to \$2
Gold Fillings, \$1 up
Silver and Cement Fillings, 50 cts.
Broken plates repaired in three hours. Free examination.
Painless Extraction of Teeth 25cts.
Graduate Nurse in Attendance.
Special attention given to out-of-town patients.

Office 38 Charlotte St., Saint John, N. B.
HOURS—9 a. m. to 9 p. m.
Telephone Main 2789-21.

Too Much Indolence Causes HEADACHE

THAT miserable feeling is due to impure blood resulting from winter's indoor living. Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Jaundice and Constipation come from impurities in the blood. There's one remedy—tried, tested, and found efficacious for the last fifty years—and that is

DR. WILSON'S HERBINE BITTERS

a preparation made from Dandelion, Mandrake, Burdock and other purifying herbs.

At the first approach of "spring fever" commence taking this "true Blood Purifier" don't wait for something worse to develop.

Sold at most stores. Family size, five times as large, \$1.00.

Brewer Drug Co. Limited, St. John, N. B.

Dr. Wilson's Bitters is a reliable, healthy food.

Whyte & Mackay's

the best whisky for those in robust health, also make it best for medicinal purposes, for any spirit made as WHYTE & MACKAY'S is made can never be anything but pure, wholesome and invigorating.

Keep it in the home.

mony in the morning and afternoon. Other witnesses in the afternoon included J. D. McDuff, C. E., J. D. LeBlanc and W. H. Price. Hearing will be continued this morning. E. A. Reilly, K. C., with M. G. Teed, K. C., as counsel, appear for the suppliant, and R. W. Hewson, K. C., with H. A. Powell, K. C., appear for the crown.

Premier Clarke Here.

Hon. George J. Clarke, Premier of New Brunswick, reached the city yesterday and is a guest at the Royal Hotel. The Premier was unable, owing to illness, to attend the session of the Provincial Government in this city last week. Although he is somewhat improved his health is not of the best.

Inquest on Friday Night.

The inquest on the death of A. B. Richardson, who was accidentally killed Monday afternoon on the C.N.R., will be held Friday night in the Court House. Coroner Roberts viewed the scene of the accident yesterday morning and also empaneled a jury for the inquest.

It costs more to put the "pick of the wheat" into

PURITY FLOUR

But it makes "MORE BREAD AND BETTER BREAD"

Men Wanted for the Navy

The Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve, wants men for immediate service Overseas, in the Imperial Royal Navy

Candidates must be sons of natural born British subjects and be from 18 to 38 years of age.

PAY \$1.10 per day and upwards. Free Kit.
Separation allowance, \$20.00 monthly.

Apply to the nearest Naval Recruiting Station or to the Department of the Naval Service, OTTAWA.

Your Christmas Gift to SERBIA?

SERBIA to-day is in the position neighbors of yours might be, who in the middle of a winter's night, are burnt out of house and home—nothing left but the clothing they wear. Could you refuse assistance to this neighbor that knocks at your door?

Serbian Relief Fund

The Serbian refugees, are home-loving women and children, proud and sensitive, driven out of their homes and forced to flee for safety across the frozen mountains. With the fathers dying in the trenches, and the mothers the victims of typhus, a vast number of the children who have survived the ordeals, are orphans. They were found clinging to one another for mutual protection. Will you give of your comparative plenty to help them? John Bull is doing the actual work. He asks Canada for funds. Remembering the season, will you make a contribution now to the Canadian fund?

Serbian Relief Fund

LONDON
Patroness: Her Majesty the Queen
President: The Lord Bishop of London
The Canadian Serbian Relief Committee
Honorary President: President R. A. Falconer, C.M.G., LL.D., University of Toronto.
President: Dr. W. D. Sharpe, Late Commandant, British Naval Mission Hospital, Belgrade, Serbia.
Mrs. L. A. Hamilton, 1st Vice-President.
Hon. Treasurer: A. H. CAMPBELL, Esq.
Please send your contribution to-day. The Canadian Serbian Relief Committee transmits funds to the British Serbian Relief Committee, through which they are distributed to the sufferers. Contributions may be sent to Mrs. A. H. CAMPBELL, Hon. Treasurer, 4 Wellington St. E., Toronto, Ont. or to Any Branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia.

In Sickness or in Health

the qualities that make

Whyte & Mackay's

the best whisky for those in robust health, also make it best for medicinal purposes, for any spirit made as WHYTE & MACKAY'S is made can never be anything but pure, wholesome and invigorating.

Keep it in the home.

Getting Rid of the Ashes

The fire in the human body is not unlike that in the furnace.

You cannot get a bright, hot fire until the ashes are removed. Neither can the vital organs of the body perform their functions while poisonous waste matter remains in the system.

It is said that the human body generates each day within itself enough poisonous matter to kill the individual ten times over: had Nature not provided means for its prompt removal.

But the blood gathers up the waste matter—the ashes—and it is the special work of the kidneys to cleanse the blood of this poisonous material.

Since the liver, kidneys and bowels are intimately connected in this filtering and cleansing process, no one of these organs can fail without impairing the action of the others. For this reason the most satisfactory corrective treatment obtainable is Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

By their combined action on the liver, kidneys and bowels these pills relieve and cure liver complaint, biliousness, kidney derangements, backache and constipation. By awakening the activity of these organs you remove the cause of headaches and indigestion, the blood is purified and you feel fine.

One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co. Limited Toronto.

Do not be talked into accepting a substitute. Imitations disappoint.

Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

THE H THE W

Here are 100 Active Homes

ROYAL STANDARD CHAPTER I. O. E. PATRONS

Rules in these days are broken and the rule of "admitted" was certainly times yesterday when the entrance of first, the me Royal Standard Chapter with their energetic agent, Mrs. E. Atherton St. the host of patrons who patriotic fair held with of the Union Club. It is to ery to venture out yesterday there were streets when either swim or fly to get side. No one would allow or snow to keep them fair whose object was and the days of preparation chapter had spent very ed by the very substantial yesterday.

On entering the large stairs you were instantly met by a group of Christmas boughs in tinsel trimm stockings which contained ornamental articles. There, as in a first time. An orchestra hall from the 165th many fine selections. The small tables in had in the centre of the room, and the maled with a polonaise Christmas color scheme. Peters and Mrs. Haro sided at the tea table.

Ascending the stairs was taken for the sale of ing. Apples and oranges for decoration. Many offered to purchasers cake, in the form of a looked much too pret weight of this, and gueses were sold.

One could hardly itical things, like so could have been art an artistic effect as showed. Here could sorts of useful gifts. This table was a case of Gordon Johnston of souvenirs from the end of the room w articles made at the cent Home, in charge bourne. This is an of carving.

It was hard to s candy table with a purse for the wac ing. A striking col was chosen for this boxes called for ad.

Every kind of dalt ent was purchased work room, some of Liberty's "art.

The wheel of anames of chance for Under the direct Travers, assisted derson, Mrs. Jarley arranged for and o'clock performance parts were clever characters well ch costume, and esp might have come Dickens and her of Mrs. Malaprop, tered into the sp rolled up in the ner. Mr. Clary of a recitation about it in a fine Irish was heard for th.

In the evening ed, many officers in the city atten Mrs. George O who is an honor chapter came up be present.

Assisting with Mr. Fred. Peter ley.

Those in chari mittes were: Mrs. E. Atherton Tea room—Mr.

BURTON'S

A Few F Burnt Almonds Creams, Fruit

EMERY