

PEACE TALK NOT POPULAR IN BR. COMMONS

Premier Asquith Meets New Demands for Governments View on Question with Prompt Renewal of Pledge Made in November, 1914 and Declares Gov't Has Not Abated a Jot its Determination to Fight Until Germany is Crushed.

London, Feb. 23.—Premier Asquith found himself unexpectedly face to face in the House of Commons today with a new demand for the government's views on peace. He took up the gauntlet almost eagerly, and in a brilliant fifteen minute speech made it clear that the British government's determination to carry the war to the end, without compromise, had not abated a jot or tittle since the early days of the struggle.

The only terms of peace Premier Asquith offered to the enemy countries were contained in the historic announcement which was the outstanding feature of his speech at the London Guildhall in November, 1914, which he repeated.

"We shall never sheathe the sword, which we have not lightly drawn, until Belgium—and I will add, Serbia—recover in full measure all and more than they have sacrificed; until France is adequately secured against aggression; until the rights of the small nations of Europe are based upon an unassailable foundation; and until the military domination of Prussia is wholly and finally destroyed."

None in sympathy with Peace Idea.

The Prime Minister's stern declaration created a deep impression on all parts of the House, and this found reflection subsequently in the lobby.

The occasion for the premier's pronouncement was a speech which Philip Snowden, of the Independent Labor party, injected into the debate on the Consolidated Fund Bill, a routine measure providing appropriations mainly for interest on the national debt.

Mr. Snowden urged that the time was ripe for peace negotiations, maintaining that there was little or no hope of a crushing victory on either side, and that if the war went on all the participants would be bankrupt in men and money.

Mr. Asquith's speech in reply was followed by a score of speeches, for the most part applauding the premier's position. Two or three so-called peace advocates supported Mr. Snowden, but found themselves scarcely tolerated by their audience. The only applause during any of the pro-peace speeches came from a spectator in the strange gallery, who was promptly ejected.

Stephen Walsh, for the Labor party, denied that Mr. Snowden expressed the opinion of organized labor.

"The Allies cannot make peace overtures," he said, "while the tiger has its fangs in the vitals of Belgium, Serbia and Poland."

The House of Lords continued today the debate on the blockade. Baron Sydenham finally withdrew his motion for a stricter blockade after the Earl of Crewe, Lord President of the Council, had further clarified the government's position.

Philip Snowden, Socialist member for Blackburn, took advantage of the discussion of the government's Consolidated Fund Bill in the House of Commons today to raise the question of conditions under which it would be possible to bring the war to an end, with the object for which the Allies were fighting realized.

He contended that prolongation of the war could be justified only by the reasonable expectation that through its continuance the Allies should be in a position to dictate such terms as to secure future European peace. He agreed that the present military situation was not necessarily evidence that a decisive military victory might not yet come to the Allies, though few men who took an intelligent and dispassionate view of the situation, and the lessons it had taught, would say that there was any reasonable ground for hope of a decisive and crushing military victory for either contending party.

Says Time Ripe for Peace Movement.

If Great Britain was determined to

continue in the expectation of crushing Germany, he declared, her people ought to be convinced that it was the best method for establishing the international relations of the European powers. He, however, believed that a continued attempt to crush Germany would be the worst basis for the establishment of a just and lasting settlement.

The speaker declared that all the nations, and especially Germany, were being driven to accept the evidence in this war of the futility of militarism and the time was therefore ripe for making a movement in the direction of peace. In particular Mr. Snowden maintained that the German Socialists were solidly in favor of peace, now that it had been proved that Germany was invulnerable from external attack.

Both Mr. Snowden and Charles F. Trevelyan, Liberal for Yorks, who followed along similar lines, were listened to in silence, but when Premier Asquith replied, his speech was punctuated with loud outbursts of cheers.

This was especially the case when the premier said he would not like to go forth to the world that Messrs. Snowden and Trevelyan were spokesmen for any substantial body of public opinion.

He even doubted whether they spoke for their own constituencies and, certainly, he declared, they did not speak for democratic opinion.

The premier welcomed Mr. Snowden's admission that the country was at one, and would remain of one mind, in demanding that the conditions of peace should be such as to secure the permanent attainment of the national aim.

"There is absolute unity in the country," he continued.

Premier Asquith Replies.

The premier declared that Mr. Snowden's statement on the military situation was a matter of opinion. The real gist of Mr. Snowden's speech, added the premier, was the contention that a genuine desire for peace existed in Germany. As evidence, there was the report of the debate in the Reichstag and the Chancellor's speech, in which he said he would welcome approaches from any quarter, but did not say he would make approaches himself.

The premier referred, in biting terms, to the Chancellor's statement that Germany was not the enemy of small nations, and characterized the statement as "colossal and shameless audacity," after her treatment of Belgium and Serbia.

Pledge of Nov. 9, 1914 Still Unchanged.

Mr. Asquith concluded as follows: "I have stated in clear, direct, explicit and emphatic language what are the terms upon which we in this country are prepared to make peace. I will repeat them. They are familiar to our Allies and well known to the German Chancellor.

"What I said November 9, 1914, I repeat now: 'We shall never sheathe the sword, which we have not lightly drawn, until Belgium—and I will add, Serbia—recover in full measure all and more than they have sacrificed; until France is adequately secured against aggression; until the rights of the small nations of Europe are based upon an unassailable foundation; and until the military domination of Prussia is wholly and finally destroyed.'

"What is there wanting in clearness and directness in that? I ask Mr. Trevelyan and the German Chancellor how I can make it fuller and more intelligible? How can I do more to convince him and all our enemies that not until a peace based upon these foundations is within sight of attainment, and not until then, shall we, or any of our Allies, abate by one

HOW ROUMANIA IS THREATENING BULGARS AND TEUTONS



ACCORDING TO REPORT ROUMANIA IS TRANSFERRING TROOPS TO THE BULGARIAN FRONTIER, THUS THREATENING THE TEUTONS AND BULGARS ON THE WEST AND SOUTH.

lot our prosecution of the war." "Won't Affect Fruit from Canada." London, Feb. 23.—Walter Runciman, president of the Board of Trade, was asked in the House of Commons today what restrictions he proposed to place upon the importation of fruit, and when they would take effect.

Mr. Runciman said that he could not make a definite statement, except that any restriction imposed would not apply to fruit from British dominions, colonies or dependencies.

26TH MAN SUFFERING FROM SHOCK, ST. GEORGE MAN ILL

Ottawa, Feb. 23.—The wounds received by Brig-Generals MacDunnell and Leckie of the Canadian forces, are slight, state advices received by the Minister of Militia. Gen. MacDunnell was wounded in the left arm and shoulder blade, and Gen. Leckie in the thigh.

Ottawa, Feb. 23.—The following is the midnight list of casualties: Third Canadian Infantry, Brigade Headquarters.

Wounded—Brig-General Robert G. Edwards, Vancouver.

Tenth Battalion.

Previously reported missing, now killed in action—Frederick L. Wonnacott, Hunter River, P. E. I.; Alexander F. Kennedy, Scotland.

Seriously wounded—Arthur Stewart, Scotland.

Fourteenth Battalion.

Accidentally wounded—Lieut. Francis B. Houston, Ireland.

Fifteenth Battalion.

Previously reported missing, now killed in action—Arthur W. Holtby, England; Lance Corporal Charles Kerrigan, Toronto; J. Leckie, Montreal.

Eighth Battalion.

Wounded, again on duty—Wm. J. Dally, Preston, Ont.

Dangerously wounded—George A. Main, Montreal.

Twenty-fourth Battalion.

Killed in action—Archibald McLeod, Montreal.

Previously reported killed in action.

member, commenting after the session of the Duma on St. Sturmer's speech, in which the premier referred to the work of re-organization, and declared that a better future was coming for Russia, said: "Words are one thing, but we are convinced that within two weeks we will be dissolved."

M. Bukildeof, an Octobrist member, called the government declaration "darker than night," and M. Shingaref, Constitutional Democrat, said: "Let the government by deeds show that it wishes to work together with the Duma."

One of the most emphatic expressions of opinion was made in the Duma meeting by M. Schildovsky, in the name of the Progressive section. "The majority in the Duma," said M. Schildovsky, "once more persistently points out that the danger threaten-

ROYAL COMMISSION TO PROBE CHARGES AGAINST SASKATCHEWAN BRITS

Regina, Sask., Feb. 23.—At the opening of the legislature this afternoon Premier Scott informed the House that he had sent the following telegram to Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Ottawa:

"Hon. J. A. Calder in Provincial House, last night, charged that Hon. Robert Rogers had, on two occasions, recently, approached him to use his influence with the present Manitoba government to stop further investigations into Manitoba political scandals, and to have stifled proceedings against guilty parties already discovered. Calder further charged that Rogers threatened, if these things were not done, the Scott government would be constitutionally embarrassed, and strongly hinted that he had, or would have, means at his disposal for this purpose. These matters should be brought to the attention of parliament immediately, and if necessary an investigation demanded."

The premier stated to the House that the matter was so grave that in his opinion opposition leader Wiloughby should join him in the request for an investigation. He described it as the most serious charge in a constitutional sense ever made in Canada.

J. E. Bradshaw, who made the recent charges against the government, expressed the opinion that Mr. Calder's charges were not true, and that an alleged interview between the Federal Minister and Mr. Calder was only a "supposed one."

Before the House rose the premier stated that the personnel of the Royal Commission to look into charges of graft in connection with roads was almost complete.

E. L. Wetmore, ex-chief justice of the province, will be chairman, and will be assisted by W. E. Mason, Saskatchewan, general manager of the Canada Permanent Loan Association. The third member still to be appointed will probably be a judge. The opposition leader expressed satisfaction at the appointments.

WANTS RUSSIAN GOVT TO PROVE SINCERITY BY DEEDS NOT WORDS

Petrograd, Feb. 23.—The optimistic sentiments awakened by yesterday's historic opening of the Duma are not entirely shared by various Liberal and Progressive members, who have publicly expressed skepticism regarding the government's announced intention to work in closer concert with the people.

The Emperor's visit to the chamber is universally applauded by all factions "for its moral effect upon the army, the people, Russia's allies and the enemy," but the Liberal faction in the Duma is inclined to wait "for the government by deed to show its wish to work together with the representatives of the people."

M. Voronkoff, a prominent Liberal

DIED.

FOSTER—At his residence, 51 Stanley street, on Feb. 21st inst., William H. Foster, aged 71 years, leaving two sons and one daughter. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CONFER WITH IMPERIAL GOVT ON WAR MATTERS

Ottawa, Feb. 21.—Premier Hughes of Australia will be in New York tomorrow on his way to England to confer with the imperial authorities regarding matters arising out of the war. The question of inter-imperial trade after the war is of extreme importance and arrangements are being made by the United Kingdom and the dominions beyond the seas for a scheme of preference, within the empire and also amongst the allied powers.

When Premier Hughes has concluded his conference in London, at which the premier of New Zealand is also expected to be present, his intentions are to return to Ottawa and a conference will be held here at which the trade situation will be discussed further.

Sir Robert Borden will not go to England at present, and probably not this year. He was in Europe a few months ago, and had conferences with the British government on all matters of importance, affecting Canadian and imperial interests.

SHE DARKENED HER GRAY HAIR

A Kansas City Lady Darkened Her Gray Hair and Stimulated Its Growth by a Simple Home Process.

She Tells How She Did It.

A well-known resident of Kansas City, Mo., who darkened her gray hair by a simple home process, made the following statement: "Any lady or gentleman can darken their gray or faded hair, stimulate its growth and make it soft and glossy with this simple recipe, which they can mix at home. To half pint of water add 1 oz. of bay rum, 1 small box of Orinax Compound and 14 oz. of glycerine. These ingredients can be purchased at any drug store at very little cost. Apply to the hair every other day until the gray hair is darkened sufficiently, then every two weeks. This mixture relieves scalp troubles and is excellent for dandruff and falling hair. It does not stain the scalp, is not sticky or greasy and does not rub off. It will make a gray haired person look 10 to 20 years younger."

SAYS SWEDEN SA AGAINST G BECAUSE

Huns Storing Up Supplies Eight Reports of Leaks by Which Into Germany Through Sweden Resented.

Stockholm, Sweden, Feb. 2.—(Correspondence) The claims made by the British government of Germany have failed because it came too Swedish press and Swedish business men.

As far as Sweden and the other Scandinavia concerned, the blockade only became really effective months prior to that time, or since the very attempts, anticipating England's tactics, were purchases of military supplies, especially copper, through Sweden, Denmark and Norway. Important by the time the blockade was perfected, such quantities of these and other war materials needs for possibly two years.

The claims made by the British government of war material have been smuggled into Germany by Swedish merchants. These have been given as a reason for placing all sorts of mercantile trade, as based on statistics showing Sweden's importations from England and America, which point out, however, that prior to the purchase of German goods, the war has proceeded, and the country has had to turn to other sources.

An opinion frequently expressed here is that the avian countries are concerned, England has lost all feeling among the neutrals by her blockade of Germany.

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P. E. I. MAN IN KAMERUNS CAMPAIGN

Hugh Warburton in Engagement Against Germans in West Africa—Dr. Jardine Elected Mayor of Charlottetown.

Charlottetown, Feb. 23.—Dr. Jardine has been elected mayor of Summerside by acclamation.

At the annual meeting of the Provincial Dairyman's Association held here today reports showed gross value of cheese \$328,000, an increase of \$15,000 over last year, butter \$151,000 a decrease of \$13,000. The total yield of milk for butter and cheese was nearly thirty-eight million pounds, an increase of thirty-seven thousand.

There were 2,500 patrons to factories an increase of seventy.

Among speakers at meeting was W. A. McKay, superintendent of dairying for Nova Scotia.

Hugh Warburton, one of the Island's Rhodes scholars, who has been at his home here for the last six weeks, left today on return to Nigeria, West Africa, to resume his work in the civil service there. As assistant commissioner while in Africa he took part in the campaign against the Germans on the Bann river between Nigeria and Kamerun.

YESTERDAY AFTERNOON IN THE POLICE COURT

In the police court yesterday afternoon the case of a disorderly house kept by a Mrs. Mason on Waterloo street was heard. After some witnesses were examined, the prisoners were remanded. It is expected judgment will be given tomorrow.

At the morning session of the court preliminary hearing was commenced against Patrick Kane, proprietor of a West End restaurant, who was charged with interfering with C. P. R. constables in the legal discharge of their duty in execution of a search warrant, on the 21st inst. The constables gave evidence that they had been delayed by Kane when they wished to search a room occupied by two men, Young and Moran, who were suspected of having stolen goods. Moran is now facing a charge of stealing goods from boxes in the West Side sheds which were being forwarded to men at the front. An old French briar pipe was found in Young's trunk. Pipes have also been among the missing articles from these boxes. Young was not arrested.

Fred H. Taylor appeared in the interests of the C. P. R., and Dr. W. B. Wallace appeared for Kane.

The case stands until tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock, and Kane preferred to have it tried in a higher court.