

GENERAL NOTICE!

Martin Hardware Co., Ltd.

Our Business is being carried on in the Store one door west of our old stand until further notice. We have a shop both in the front and rear; the entrance to rear being through arch.

We have received a complete new stock of general hardware Tools, Guns, Cartridges, Rifles and Ammunition, etc.

The space in our present premises is very limited and will not allow us to display all our goods as previously, therefore we request that enquiry be made for any goods desired in our line.

P.S.—We have still a large stock of goods damaged by Fire which we are selling at low prices to clear.

Martin Hardware Co., Ltd.

Come Up to DEVINE'S on the Corner

BIG TEN DAYS OPENING SALE.

See the Men's Shirts at 50c.

75s. Shirt for 50c., Negligee, daintily striped—they're all talking about them.

See the Boots for Men, \$3.00 and \$3.50 regular for \$2.50. Good stuff.

See the Ladies' 4 strap Oxfords with a four dollarish look for \$2.70.

Take a glance at the beautiful Baby Beds. Regular \$20.00. Now \$16.00.

Wall Papers with Borders to match from 20c. up.

Come right along to this great event.

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THE RIGHT HOUSE
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A Between-Seasons Suggestion

We have in stock just a very few exquisite Evening Gowns, one or two actual Paris Models, others exact copies of Paris Gowns. As these are decidedly advance style they will be the correct mode for the Fall Season, and we are selling them off at greatly reduced prices to make room for our large Autumn Stock. Two particularly lovely Gowns are briefly described below.

¶ Gown of Sheer White Lace mounted on fine Brussels net lining. It has the new three tier skirt; Waist and Sleeves of Lace, in soft, graceful draping; Vest caught with tiny crystals; and wide crushed girde of Pale Blue Satin

¶ Elegant Gown of Black Chiffon over soft White Lace, lined throughout with White Silk; handsome and effective trimming of rich, Helio Velvet.

U.S. Picture & Portrait Co.

WHY GREAT BRITAIN IS NOW ENGAGED IN WAR

(Continued from page 2)
would work to keep the peace I would keep closely in touch. I repeated that after the Serbian reply it was at Vienna that some moderation must be urged."

On the following day (July 28) Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia.

Refused to Act

As the German Government was understood to have accepted "in principle" the idea of mediation by the four Powers between Austria and Russia, it was proposed, "that the German Secretary of State should suggest the lines on which this principle should be applied."

The German Government made no suggestion of the kind.

Sir Edward Grey's scheme had temporarily been in abeyance, as the Russian Government had offered to discuss matters with the Austrian Government direct.

This offer was declined by Austria (July 28).

Appealed to Germany

Sir Edward Grey next appealed to the German Chancellor. "If he can induce Austria to satisfy Russia and to abstain from going so far as to come into collision with her, we shall all join in deep gratitude to His Excellency for having saved the peace of Europe" (July 29).

The Italian Government had simultaneously appealed to Germany in a like sense.

On that same day the German Government made certain proposals to Great Britain to which we shall come presently and which the Prime Minister afterwards characterised as "infamous."

BRITAIN'S PERSISTENT ATTEMPTS

But so persistent was the British Government in pursuit of peace that Sir Edward Grey in declining the proposals used language of great restraint (July 30), and accompanied his refusal by yet another "most earnest" appeal to the German Chancellor:

"The in way in maintaining the good relations between England and Germany is that they should continue to work together to preserve the peace of Europe; if we succeed in this object, the mutual relations of Germany and England will, I believe, be ipso facto improved and strengthened. For that object His Majesty's Government will work in that way with all sincerity and goodwill."

Broad Assurances

"And I will say this: If the peace of Europe can be preserved, and the present crisis safely passed, my own endeavour will be to promote some arrangement to which Germany could be a party, by which she could be assured that no aggressive or hostile policy would be pursued against her or her allies by France, Russia and ourselves, jointly or separately."

On the following day (July 31) Sir Edward Grey gave proof of his sincerity and made a further effort for peace.

What He Offered

"I said to German Ambassador this morning that if Germany could get any reasonable proposal put forward which made it clear that Germany and Austria were striving to preserve European peace, and that Russia and France would be unreasonable if they rejected it, I would support it at St. Petersburg and Paris, and so the length of saying that if Russia and

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France would not accept it His Majesty's Government would have nothing more to do with the consequences."

In order not to leave this promise in the region of generalities, Sir Edward Grey threw out a particular suggestion.

The Stumbling-Blocks

"The stumbling-block hitherto has been Austrian mistrust of Serbian assurances, and Russian mistrust of Austrian intention with regard to the independence and integrity of Serbia."

If Germany would sound Vienna, Sir Edward would sound St. Petersburg whether it would be possible for the two disinterested Powers to offer to Austria to undertake to see that she obtained full satisfaction for her demands on Serbia provided they did not impair Serbian sovereignty and the integrity of Serbian territory.

RUSSIANS ANXIOUS FOR PEACE

That Russia was ready to accept such a solution is clear from a peace-formula which her Government had drawn up in concert with Sir Edward Grey.

Everything turned on Germany. On that day she sent an ultimatum to Russia.

In the early morning of August 1 (3.30 a.m.), the King of England and his Ministers made a last attempt to secure peace.

Personal Message

The King telegraphed a personal message to the Tsar. In this the King first set out the text of a communication from the German Government.

The Tsar had previously requested the German Emperor to mediate between Russia and Austria, and had "given most categorical assurances to the Emperor William that Russian troops would not move so long as mediation negotiations continued."

The German Government in its communication stated that the Emperor was desirous to mediate and complained that such mediation was frustrated by the Russian mobilization.

Anxious to Oblviate War

King George went on to say that he was "most anxious not to miss any possibility of avoiding the terrible calamity which threatens the whole world"; he appealed to the Tsar to remove any misapprehension which might have occurred; he proffered his good offices "to assist in re-opening the interrupted conversations between the Powers concerned."

The Tsar replied on the same day, "I would gladly have accepted your proposals had not the German Ambassador this afternoon presented a note to my Government declaring war."

Did All Possible

"In this solemn hour I wish," said the Tsar, "to assure you once more that I have done all in my power to avert war."

This assurance is borne out by the Diplomatic correspondence. It shows as the Russian Foreign Minister said, that "No suggestion held out to him had been refused. He had accepted the proposal for a Conference of Four, for mediation by Great Britain and Italy, for direct conversation between Austria and Russia; but Germany and Austria-Hungary had either rendered these attempts for peace ineffective by evasive replies or had refused them altogether."

BRITANNIA, PEACEMAKER FOR EUROPE

"If war were prevented," the Russian Foreign Secretary had said just before the German ultimatum was received, "it would be largely due to the British Government."

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The foregoing resume shows how persistently Sir Edward Grey had worked for peace. What he deliberately abstained from doing, no less than what he did, was governed by a desire for peace.

At an early stage in negotiations, the British Government was urged both by France and by Russia to make an immediate declaration of complete solidarity with them (July 24).

Acted in Interest of Peace

The President of the French Republic repeated the request very strongly on July 30. Sir Edward Grey thought that he was more likely to be useful as peace-maker if this country maintained as long as possible an attitude of detachment.

Moreover, the Government had no desire to intervene unless the honour and interests of the country made it unavoidable. At the same time intimations were given that it should not be assumed that under all conceivable circumstances England would stand aside.

The official documents thus show how unremittent were the efforts made by Sir Edward Grey to maintain the peace of Europe and by whom those efforts were frustrated.

They show also how slow the British Government was to commit Britain to any share in the war. That she ultimately became involved was due to causes which had nothing to do with the Balkans.

GERMANY'S INFAMOUS PROPOSAL

The decisive day was the 29th of July, 1914. On that day the German Chancellor, who had just returned from the Emperor at Potsdam, sent for Sir E. Goschen, the British Ambassador at Berlin, and had a conversation with him which will always be memorable in history. The Chancellor's words revealed that Germany was preparing to attack France through Belgium, and he proceeded to propose a bargain whereby Germany was to secure the neutrality of England in the impending war.

Terms Suggested

The terms of this proposed bargain were these:

(1) First, England was to stand aside while France was crushed, on the understanding that Germany "aimed at no territorial acquisitions at the expense of France."

Sir E. Goschen "questioned his Excellency about the French Colonies, and he said that he was unable to give a similar undertaking in that respect." England was, behind the back of France, to be a consenting party to Germany's acquisition of the French Colonies, should France be defeated in the war.

Suggested Dishonor

(2) Secondly, England, behind the back of Belgium, was to consent to Germany's violation of the neutrality of that country—a neutrality which both Germany and England had pledged themselves by treaty to respect. In return Germany gave a promise that "when the war was over, Belgian integrity would be respected if she had not sided against Germany."

"The promise was given, he observed—I am sorry to have to say it, but it must be placed on record—by a power which was at that very moment announcing its intention to violate its own Treaty obligations and inviting us to do the same" (Mr. Asquith).

A Poor Bond

(3) Lastly, the bargains above described were to form the basis of good relations between England and Germany.

This "infamous proposal" might, said the Prime Minister, "have been thrown aside without consideration and almost without answer"; but in the interests of peace, as already explained, the British Government answered it in language of restraint:

Refused It

"His Majesty's Government cannot for a moment entertain the Chancellor's proposal that they should bind themselves to neutrality on such terms. What he asks us is, in effect, to stand by while French Colonies are taken and France is beaten so long as Germany does not take French territory as distinct from the Colonies "From the material point of view such a proposal is unacceptable; for France, without further territory in Europe being taken from her, could be so crushed as to lose her position as a Great Power and become subordinate to German policy."

"Altogether, apart from that, it

(Continued on page 5.)

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