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## Prince Von Buelow Only Hope of Modern Germany

Ever Since the War He Has Been Residing in Switzerland.—Von Buelow Occupies a Unique Position Among German Statesmen.—Is Most Spoken of as Intermediary Between Germany and Allies When Peace Time Comes.

Von Tirpitz's retirement was generally understood to be a victory for the adherents of Prince Von Buelow among the advisers of the Emperor of Germany. It is no secret that the two men have been rivals ever since the former Chancellor's departure from office in 1909. Von Buelow is generally regarded as the most moderate of the German statesmen, and if they are not all equally committed to the policy of world-domination or downfall, von Buelow ought to be reckoned as among the good Germans. While he was Imperial Chancellor he certainly established certain checks upon the Kaiser. Indeed, after that famous telegram to Kruger it is said that von Buelow insisted that he should counteract any Imperial messages that had to do with international affairs. After the Kaiser's rash statement about the "yellow peril" von Buelow made a speech, which was, in effect, an apology to Japan for the offensive words. He also publicly referred to the notorious Camarilla, unearthed by Harden, which closely affected the Kaiser, and to the latter's letter to Lord Tweedmouth. Shortly after the famous interview granted the London Telegraph by the Emperor Buelow resigned, though there were many who thought this step merely a bit of stage play. However, it is plain to many Germans now that von Buelow occupies a unique position among German statesmen with regard to the war, and that it may lie in his power to render his country great service in acting as an intermediary between it and the allies, either now as Imperial Chancellor, or later on when the time comes to consider peace.

### Saving von Buelow.

It is now said that the return of the Prince is imminent. There are, however, reasons for supposing that he will not come back until Germany is ready to quit. The Prince is now in a position which distinguishes him from all other German statesmen. He has taken no part in the war. He was no party to the interchange of notes that formed its prelude. He did, it is true, try to keep Italy neutral, but not in the past two years, except for this one mission, has he taken any position that would anger the Allies. Even in his conversations in Switzerland, so far as they have been communicated to the public, he has retained a sort of neutral attitude. He is, therefore, the one German of standing with whom representatives of the Allies could deal on ordinary diplomatic terms after the war is over. He may be expected to fill the role of intermediary between his own country and her enemies.

### Not an Open Militant.

If he were to return to office now, and the war were to be continued for some time, it is plain that he could never assume a half impartial attitude to the Allies, and that he would have to deal with them as Bethmann von Hollweg or von Tirpitz would deal, namely, as a thorough German seeking to justify or excuse the diplomatic and military outrages committed by his country. It will be recalled, too, that during his term in office von Buelow was no fire-eater. He is said to have gone out of his way on many occasions to take Russian and French journalists and public men into his confidence and to express the hope that the relations among these three nations might continue friendly. He called the fact that under his administration the war was being continued as a "great misfortune" and he was quoted in the Paris Journal as saying: "Prince von Buelow's retirement is simply because he is reserving himself for a great task. He is the only political hope of modern Germany. It was he who started the liberal empire in spite of all opposition, and it was he who brought about a new era for the empire by starting a line of policy which would have created a greater Germany, but which the incapacity of a few violent leaders of the military party completely upset in a few weeks. The empire feels itself already so debilitated by the war that it wishes to appeal to its old physician of the days of its prosperity. And if the whole constitution should be shaken as a result of the war and those who have been the conspicuous figures at the head of the State should be liable to be cast aside, who better than the great leader of prosperous Germany could come forward to support an unpopular throne or to reconstruct the

edifice from the debris that he will find on hand?"

### A Corrector of the Kaiser.

If there are good and bad among German statesmen, and if they are not all equally committed to the policy of world-domination or downfall, von Buelow ought to be reckoned as among the good Germans. While he was Imperial Chancellor he certainly established certain checks upon the Kaiser. Indeed, after that famous telegram to Kruger it is said that von Buelow insisted that he should counteract any Imperial messages that had to do with international affairs. After the Kaiser's rash statement about the "yellow peril" von Buelow made a speech, which was, in effect, an apology to Japan for the offensive words. He also publicly referred to the notorious Camarilla, unearthed by Harden, which closely affected the Kaiser, and to the latter's letter to Lord Tweedmouth. Shortly after the famous interview granted the London Telegraph by the Emperor Buelow resigned, though there were many who thought this step merely a bit of stage play. However, it is plain to many Germans now that von Buelow occupies a unique position among German statesmen with regard to the war, and that it may lie in his power to render his country great service in acting as an intermediary between it and the allies, either now as Imperial Chancellor, or later on when the time comes to consider peace.

## Says Pensions Are Not Enough

J. W. Borden Thinks a Disabled Soldier Should Receive Active Service Pay—New Zealanders Are Treated the Best—The Duty of the State to a Soldier's Family Meets Different Opinions

OTTAWA, April 3.—J. W. Borden, paymaster general of the Canadian Militia told the Pensions Committee this morning that in his opinion the present scale for totally disabled men should be increased. He thinks that they should get the rate of pay they would have got had they continued on active service or even a little more. At present a totally disabled private gets \$384 per annum, but under Borden's idea he would get \$401.50. The Australian totally disabled private gets \$253, the New Zealander \$443, and the Britisher \$316. All the way thru the New Zealanders are treated best. A totally disabled New Zealander, who has a wife and four children gets \$854 per annum while the Canadian only gets \$636.

At present the state looks after boys who become orphans or whose fathers are totally disabled, until they are 15. The proposal is that they should be cared for after they are 15 or even 14. W. F. Nickel expressed the view that the state should not care for boys after that age "unless the state has taken the lives of their parents and so deprived them of a chance to get an education."

The question of disease was taken up, Col. Bolton giving evidence to the Committee. He said that the permanently insane were treated as "dead men" when it came to allotting pensions for their families. They had difficulties, however, regarding independent diseases which military services had aggravated. The medical board estimates the degree of aggravation. He said there was no excuse in the world for a medical board missing such a case as heart disease. Mr. Nickel pointed out the case of a soldier who had had Bright's Disease before he enlisted and did not know it. He died, leaving a widow and three children. The military pensions board refused to look after them.

Hon. J. D. Hazen, chairman of the committee, said he could not see how they could judge a case with any degree of accuracy after the man had been passed by the medical board. "If a man passes the medical board," said the Minister, "he must conclude himself that he is medically fit." Col. Bolton said lots of men were turned off as medically unfit after two or three weeks' service. "After a man passes the medical board it is up to the state," declared E. W. Nesbitt.

## NEW PARLIAMENT BUILDING IN 1918

Scheme of Structure Burned Preserved in New Plans

OTTAWA, March 30.—Draft plans of the remodelled Parliament Buildings have been completed by the architects in charge, Messrs. Pearson, of Toronto, and Marchand of Montreal. They have been at work steadily since the week following the fire and to-day the resultant plans and profiles of the exterior and interior of the remodelled building were exhibited to the members of the Minister of Public Works. The plans are, of course more or less tentative at present and have yet to receive the formal endorsement of the Cabinet and of Parliament, but it is probable that they will be carried out substantially without alteration. No definite estimate has yet been made as to cost, but it will probably be in the neighborhood of \$1,500,000 and it will probably require a year and a half to carry out the work. Parliament will meet again next session in its present quarters. The remodelled building should be ready for the opening of the new Parliament in the fall of 1917, or the beginning of 1918.

The main feature of the new plans are the preservation of the present architectural scheme of the whole front elevation as it now stands; the tearing down of the new west wing, which was undamaged by fire, but which did not preserve the original architectural harmony of the whole building; the construction of a new rear elevation following the lines of the original architectural scheme but with a three storey elevation corresponding to the front, the construction of chambers for the Commons and Senate west and east sides respectively of the building, instead of in the centre, as was the case before the fire; a re-arrangement of the office space in the interior, which will give 38 per cent increased accommodation without sacrificing light and ventilation; and a main entrance hall and Court of Fame, extending from the main entrance beneath the central tower clear through to the library in the rear.

This latter wide corridor will give a much more imposing vista on entering and will afford opportunity for a national gallery of statesmen in oils and in marble or bronze.

Externally, the new plans will provide for a harmonious architecture throughout. The front part of the building as it stands at present with the walls intact will be unchanged. The west wing, including the half-million dollar addition built in 1909-10, will be almost completely replaced with a three storey wing following the lines of the original design and eliminating the extra storey which was put on, and which was out of keeping with the rest of the building. Where the Speaker's quarters were, there will be a three storey instead of a two storey elevation on the Commons as well as on the Senate side, as in the old chamber, will be at the north end, and the gallery seating will be much better arranged both in regard to acoustics, and in regard to accommodation for a much larger number of spectators. The members' lobby and post office will be along the front of the building with a big lounging and smoking room running along the ground floor on the west side of the Commons Chamber. Committee rooms and reading rooms will be situated on either side of the main entrance hall, running from the front entrance back to the library. On the Senate side the new chamber will be at the extreme east end following the same line as the Commons chamber, but somewhat smaller. Fire-proof construction and an adequate system of ventilation are being provided for.

The plans will be gone over carefully by a committee of the House, representing both sides before they are finally approved. It is expected that the work of reconstruction will be begun this spring.

### Sexuality.

Wife—I don't know what makes Miss Crankleigh so positive about everything.  
Hub.—Probably her sex my dear.

Hon. Frank Oliver took the same view. He said that surely during the period of preliminary training there was an opportunity of discovering whether or not a man had a disease, representing both sides before they are finally approved. It is expected that the work of reconstruction will be begun this spring.

The matter of "war babies" received a passing reference. Mr. Nesbitt said he had heard that there were war babies by the thousand, but Mr. Hazen thought there had been a great deal of exaggerated talk about that matter.

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Hon. R. A. Squires, K.C., LL.B. Mr. J. A. Winter

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ANNOUNCES the removal of his LAW OFFICES to the New BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA Building at the corner of Beck's Cove and Water Street, and the formation of a PARTNERSHIP for general practice as Barristers, Solicitors and Notaries, with MR. J. A. WINTER, eldest son of the late Sir James S. Winter, K.C., under the firm name of Squires & Winter.

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