

GERMANY PINS FAITH TO SUBS

Order Restored in Petrograd With Surrender of Maximalist Disturbers

Majority Peace Resolution Adopted by Reichstag Yesterday by 98 Votes

Depends On U-Boat Campaign to Shorten War

REICHSTAG MAJORITY FOR PEACE

Resolution Adopted Yesterday By Vote of 214 For and 116 Against

ARE READY FOR PEACE

Resolution Declares German People Driven By No Lust of Conquest

AFTER WAR POLICY

By Courier Leased Wire. Copenhagen, July 20.—The reichstag yesterday adopted the majority peace resolution by a vote of 214 to 116 with 17 not voting.

The peace resolution of the majority bloc in the reichstag, as given in the Tageblatt of Berlin last week, is as follows: "As on August 4, 1914, so on the threshold of the fourth year of the war, the German people stands upon the assurance of the speech from the throne—'we are driven by no lust of conquest.'"

"Germany took up arms in defense of its liberty and in dependence and for the integrity of its territories. The reichstag labors for peace and a mutual understanding and lasting reconciliation among the nations. Political acquisitions of territory and political, economic and financial violations are incompatible with such a peace.

"The reichstag rejects all plans aiming at an economic blockade and the stirring up of enmity among the peoples after the war. The freedom of the seas must be assured. Only an economic peace can prepare the ground for the friendly association of the peoples.

"The reichstag will energetically promote the creation of international judicial organizations. So long, however, as the enemy governments do not accept such a peace; so long as they threaten Germany and her allies with conquest and violation, the German people will stand together as one man, hold out unshaken and fight until the rights of itself and its allies to life and development are secured. The German nation united is unconquerable.

"The reichstag knows that this announcement is at one with the men who are defending the fatherland in the heroic struggles, they are sure of the undying thanks of the whole people."

Attempt on Kaiser. Amsterdam, July 20.—An attempt on Emperor William's life by two Americans, was reported to-day by a person who states that he knows the circumstances. According to the story, two men managed to get near the emperor at great headquarters on July 3, before the emperor went to Vienna. The men were seized by detectives, the tale goes, were found to be in possession of revolvers. It is said these men, both Americans, had been promised a large reward by an American millionaire for killing the emperor, and that they were shot 24 hours after their arrest.

No names or further particulars are available, and the story has not been confirmed.

The foregoing is an elaboration of a Reuter's despatch from Amsterdam last night, which said the story must be treated with necessary reserve.

WEATHER BULLETIN

Toronto, July 20.—Warm weather has continued in the western provinces with a few scattered thunderstorms in Saskatchewan and showers have occurred in northern Ontario and Quebec.

Forecasts. Moderate south-west and south winds, fair and decidedly warm to-day and on Saturday.

"Zimmie"

Chancellor in His Address to German Reichstag Yesterday, Urged Confidence in Undersea Warfare, Accomplishing More Than Expected--America a Negligible Quantity in War

By Courier Leased Wire.

Copenhagen, July 20.—Chancellor Michaelis in his address before the Reichstag yesterday said Germany would not continue the war a day longer if it could obtain an honorable peace. The United States intervention was not regarded with serious concern. The German fleet, particularly the submarine would master the situation, he said.

Dr. Michaelis in the course of his address said:

"Bitter criticism has been directed against a highly deserving man who occupied this post before me. This criticism has been oft inspired by enmity and hate. I think it would have been better if enmity and hate paused behind closed doors. (Cheers). When the history of this war lies open before us we shall all alike completely appreciate what Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's chancellorship meant for the enemy. (cheers). Appointed chancellor by the Emperor I have the honor for the first time to communicate with your high house. A great weight has been laid on my shoulders in a most grave time. Trusting God and German might, I ventured to undertake it and shall now serve the cause to the utmost of my power. I beg from you your trusty co-operation in the spirit which has been splendidly maintained in this body during the war.

"Unless I had believed firmly in the justice of our cause I would not have accepted office. We must keep before our eyes daily the events of three years ago which are fixed in history and which show we were forced into the war by Russia's secret mobilization which was a great danger to Germany. To have participated in a conference while the mobilization proceeded would have been political suicide. (exclamations of 'quite right' from the Conservatives).

"Although," said the chancellor, "English statesmen knew, as shown by their blue book that Russian mobilization must lead to war with Germany, they addressed not a word of warning to Russia against military measures, while my predecessor in instructions July 29, 1914, to the ambassador at Vienna directed him to say that we would willingly fulfill our duty to an ally, but must refuse to permit ourselves to become involved in a world war through Austria-Hungary disregarding our counsels. The man who wishes to kindle a world war does not write like this but like a man who is laboring and has labored for peace to the utmost."

"The concentration of the Russian army compelled Germany to seize the sword. There was no choice left to us, and what is true of the war itself is true also of our weapon, particularly the submarine. We deny the accusation that the submarine is contrary to international law and violates the rights of humanity. (Applause).

"England forced this weapon in our hands through an illegal blockade. England prevented neutral trade with Germany and proclaimed a war of starvation. Our faint hope that America, as the head of the neutrals, would check English illegality, was vain, and the final attempt by an honorably intended peace offer to avoid the last extremity failed.

Campaign Successful. "Then Germany had to choose this last measure of safe defense. Now also I must carry it through for the purpose of shortening the war. The submarine is accomplishing all and more than all, it is expected to. False reports which found their way in the press as a result of the secret session of the reichstag brought about for a time a certain feeling of disappointment which ended at a particular time. I declare in fact that the submarine accomplishes in the destruction of enemy tonnage, what it should. It impairs England's economic life, and the conduct of the war month to month in a growing degree, so that it will not be possible to oppose the necessity for peace much longer. We can look forward to the further labors of the brave submarine with complete confidence. (Hearty applause). I desire to send home greetings to our troops on all fronts, land, sea, air and undersea. What our troops, under the leadership of great commanders, have accomplished in three years is unprecedented in the world's history. Our thoughts also turn to all three allies, a brotherhood in arms, which cemented and tested in heated battling, will not be dissolved. Germany will hold fast in faithful alliance to its treaties and agreements.

Military Situation. "It is reported from the supreme army command that the military situation is very good. The great Anglo-French spring offensive in the West has been shattered by our forces which show their unbroken power and superiority.

"In the east, in consequence of the confusion in Russia, the attack of the Russian millions did not materialize, and there is comparative calm.

"Only after false reports and incitement by Russia's allies had stirred the Russian soldiers, did the present offensive develop. Its goal was Lemberg and Drohobycz. General Ensaßloff, with all his enormous sacrifices, has gained only a slight advantage. A half an hour ago I received the following telegram from the field marshal:

"Provoked by the Russian offensive in Galicia, a strong attack was inaugurated there to-day under the personal leadership of Prince Leopold of Bavaria. The Germans, supported by the Austrian-Hungarian troops, broke through the Russian positions near Czestow. General Brussloff's rains, therefore, have been equalized.

"Greece was forced by violence to enter the war against us. Our common front with the brave Bulgarians stands firm.

"Italy, even though the eleventh Isonzo battle against our war tired Austro-Hungarian brothers, will not be able to attain the goal of its breath of faith—the possession of Trieste.

Disregard U. S. "We look without serious concern upon the optimistic sentiment in the Entente countries caused by America's intervention. (Applause). It is easy to reckon how much tonnage is necessary to transfer an army from America to Europe, how

much tonnage is required to feed such an army. France and England are scarcely able to feed and supply their own armies without intensifying the economic situation still further. After our previous success we shall be able to master this situation also through our fleet, particularly the submarines. That is our firm conviction and assurance. We and our allies, therefore, can look forward to any further development of military events with calm security. (Applause).

Wish for Peace. "The burning question in our hearts, however, is how much longer the war is to last. With this I come to a matter which stands in the center of all our interest and all our proceedings to-day. Germany did not desire the war in order to make violent conquests and, therefore, will continue the war a day longer merely for the sake of such conquests, if it could obtain an honorable peace."

"The Germans," he said, "wish to conclude peace as combatants who have successfully accomplished their purpose and proved themselves invincible first. A condition of peace is the inviolability of Germany's territory. No parley was possible with the enemy demanding the cessation of German soil."

"We must, by means of understanding and in a spirit of give and

take, guarantee conditions of the existence of the German empire upon the continent and overseas," continued the chancellor.

Dr. Michaelis' words on this point required a careful reading, and are capable of various interpretations other than a surface one. His German indicates a willingness to make peace only as victors, and in his use of the words "understanding" and "give and take" (the German words verstaendigung und aneglich) he revives the Bismarckian ideas of readjustment of the frontiers and colonial possessions by bargaining rather than the restoration of the status quo. Peace, he said, must offer the foundation of a lasting reconciliation of nations. (Loud cheers greeted this statement).

Peace Resolution. "It must," he continued, "as expressed in your resolution, prevent nations from being plunged into further enmity through economic blockades, and provide a safeguard that the league in the arms of our opponents does not develop into an economic offensive alliance against us.

"These aims may be attained within the limits of your resolution as I interpret it (cheers). We cannot again offer peace. We have loyally stretched out our hands once. It met no response, but with the entire nation and with Germany, the

army and its leaders in accord with this declaration, the government feels that if our enemies abandon their lust for conquest and wish to enter into negotiations we shall listen honestly and readily for peace to what they have to say to us. Until then, we must hold out calmly and patiently.

Food Conditions. "The present time is, in regard to food conditions, the most severe we have experienced and in the month of July has been the worst. Drought has delayed and want exists in many cases, but I can declare with glad confidence that relief will shortly set in and the population can then be supplied more adequately.

"Nothing can yet be said about the harvest but the fact is already established that the harvest of potatoes will be better than is believed. Straw is indeed short, but the development of the kernels is excellent and we shall as in 1916 reckon upon an average harvest in wide regions of the empire rain has fallen and everywhere in time enough to bring potatoes.

"We hope for a good potato crop and if we utilize the increase from Roumania and other occupied territories carefully the shortage of fodder with which we should otherwise be confronted will be overcome. It has been proved in these three war years even in the case of a bad harvest as in 1916, that Germany cannot be starved out at all.

"With rigid appropriation, limited rationing and an adequate supply it gives us an insuperable advantage over England. A painful experience in wide areas has shown that on account of war conditions relations between the town and country populations become a source of trouble. Enlightenment here is an absolute necessity.

Urban population must appreciate the great difficulties under which agriculture suffers through war conditions. On the other hand the country population must be made to understand thoroughly how important industry in great cities has been and is. If that is done a rapprochement will follow and each will do for others what he can and what is his duty. The successful experiment of transferring hundreds of thousands of city children to the country may perhaps build the bridge but we must take pains everywhere to see that this conflict of views is moderated, alleviated and ended."

Chancellor Michaelis declined owing to his shortness in office, to state exhaustively his position on internal questions, accepted the imperial manifesto of July 7 upon the Prussian franchise and believed in closer relations of the government with the big parties in parliament. He said he was willing to call men possessing the confidence of parliament to executive posts but not in government control, of the government.

Internal Questions. In his remarks regarding internal questions, the chancellor said: "You cannot expect me, as I have been in office only five days, to express my views to-day exhaustively and finally on the pending questions of internal policy. It goes without saying that I stand upon the ground of the imperial receipt of July 11 concerning the franchise in Prussia. I consider it advantageous and necessary (continued on page six.)"

PETROGRAD ONCE MORE IS ORDERLY

Maximalist Party Capitulates and Surrenders To Regular Troops

HEADQUARTERS FALL

Disturbing Element Forced To Evacuate Villa of Mile Kheshinska

ORDER IS RESTORED

Madame Soumerson, Agent of Enemy, Arrested In Pavlovsk

By Courier Leased Wire. Petrograd, July 20.—The villa of Mademoiselle Kheshinska, long the headquarters of the Maximalists, who defied the authorities to dislodge, capitulated after a slight brush yesterday morning. The occupants took refuge in the nearest Peter and Paul fortress. When the fortress was later surrounded by troops, the Maximalists ran up a white flag and surrendered.

The troops have received orders to clear out the Maximalists from the home of the celebrated dancer and take possession of the fortress. In the early hours of the morning a regiment of bicycle troops reached the capital and rode to the Champs de Mars field. A large body of Maximalist troops also concentrated there. Meantime other troops appeared from the rear of the fortress and dawn found the places surrounded.

The Maximalists fired a few shots from the Kheshinska house, when it was returned by the troops, after which the former began making their escape towards the fortress held by a Maxim gun regiment and Konstrad soldiers. Emmissaries from the government later entered the fortress under truce flags and began a parley which lasted throughout the morning. Ready to surrender from the first if allowed to depart with arms, the Maximalists were given until midday to quit unconditionally. Just before the expiration of the time limit the white flag was hoisted.

Women Arrested. Petrograd, July 20.—Acting on instructions from the military government of Petrograd, the military authorities of Pavlovsk have arrested Madame Soumerson, who, according to the information in the hands of the general staff, is in close relations with a Maximalist named Fuerstberg, alias Ganevski, a resident of Stockholm. The war minister has been informed that Fuerstberg through Madame Soumerson established communication between Petrograd and Germany.

A search of Madame Soumerson's house is said to have led to the discovery of voluminous commercial correspondence and accounts and check books.

Welcome To Troops. Petrograd, July 20.—Just as this despatch is being written on Thursday evening, the crowd in the Nevsky Prospect is welcoming with enthusiastic cheers detachments of the active army which have arrived at the capital to reinforce the garrison for the restoration of order. One after another the regiments which participate in the armed demonstration submitted to authority expressing their regret for what happened. They explained that they had been misled by irresponsible agitators.

The last remnant of a detachment of partisans of the radical agitator Lenin, has been forced to evacuate the modern circus, where it had taken refuge.

The troops are disarming the demonstrators and arresting their leaders.

ITALIAN MURDERED. By Courier Leased Wire. Toronto, July 20.—The body of Tony Ross, an Italian chauffeur, was found with five stab wounds, on a roadside in Mimico, a few miles west of the city. He had been dead some time. The police as yet have no clue to the mystery.

Clearing of all white canvas footwear at Coles' Shoe Co., 122 Colborne street.

GROUND STREWN WITH FOE DEAD

Terrible Losses Inflicted by French on German Attacking Parties Last Night; General Attack on Aisne Front Netted no Gains for Foe

By Courier Leased Wire. Paris, July 20.—The Germans made a general attack last night on the whole sector of the Aisne front between Groen and Vaucelles, using large bodies of troops. The War Office announces that the French withstood their furious assaults and maintained their positions everywhere. The ground before the positions was strewn with German dead.

The announcement follows: "In the region of Hurbisee and Craonne the artillery fighting continued with great violence. The Germans renewed their attacks until a late hour in the night. At about 8.30 o'clock, after a powerful bombardment with concentrated artillery, the enemy undertook a new general assault, with important forces, on the line along the plateaux before Craonne and Vaucelles.

"Hand-to-hand fighting occurred on the whole extent of this front, which our troops defended with magnificent valor. Their tenacious resistance broke

up the furious assaults of the enemy. Everywhere our positions were maintained completely. In spite of the heavy sacrifices made by the enemy, he was not able to gain a footing on the California plateau or the Cascaton plateau or the Cascaton plateau. The ground in front of our lines, covered with the dead, bears witness to the violence of the battle and the sanguinary defeat of the enemy.

Between the California plateau and the Cascaton plateau the efforts of the Germans to increase the advantage obtained yesterday were equally fruitless. An energetic counter-attack enabled us to regain a position which the enemy had penetrated. We hold the crest of the plateau entirely. The enemy still holds a position about 600 meters long, near the northern edge of the plateau, where one of our first line positions was destroyed by the bombardment. We took a score of prisoners of the guard.

"In the Champagne a surprise attack on our small posts, between Navarian Farm and the

St. Hilaire-St. Souplet road, was broken up by our fire. On the left bank of the Meuse there was heavy artillery fighting in the region of Hill 304.

BRITISH OFFICIAL. London, July 20.—"We made successful raids and captured several prisoners, opposite Gavrelle and north of Ypres," says today's official announcement. "The enemy's artillery was more active than usual, north-west of St. Quentin and south-west of Lens."

BARCELONA QUIET. By Courier Leased Wire. Barcelona, Spain, July 20.—The proposed meeting of members of parliament called by the Catalan delegates after the government recently declined to authorize a regular session of parliament, has been abandoned. The abandonment was decided on after a personal appeal by the governor. The city is completely calm.

Don't Forget, we carry a full line of sport footwear at Coles' Shoe Co., 122 Colborne street.