HUNS TIRE OF HORRIFYING CATASTROPHE OF WAR

GERMANY IN FAVOR OF A SURE AND LASTING PEACE

Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg Advocates International Peace League After Present War Ends—Sheds Crocodile Tears Over "Monstrous Catastrophe" and "Horrifying Destruction of Life and Property."

Berlin, Nov. 9, by wireless to Sayville—Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg announced today that after the ending of the war Germany would cooperate 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 reerred 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 newspapermen, 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 the war 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 chancellor, 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.

"Russia never 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."

CALIFORNIA GIVES PRESIDENT ELECTION

(Continued from page 1)

committeeman from Minnesota, telegraphed President Wilson this afternoon that Minnesota would give him a plurality of 1,000.

Accompanied by a staff of special agents, Hinton G. Clabaugh, of Chicago, chief of the bureau of investigation of the department of justice, arrived in St. Paul today. District Attorney Jacques said he "understood the men would be distributed throughout Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth to keep tab on the election situation."

Close in California.

Sacramento, Calif., Nov. 9.—Because of the closeness of the contest between President Wilson and Charles E. Hughes in California it was predicted this afternoon by Secretary of State Jordan that there is likely to be a split in the electoral vote of the two parties.

Jordan said he was so sure that some of both the Republican and Democratic electors will be chosen that he has already decided to ask both parties to delegate representatives to be present when the official count is made. The count will probably start about next Thursday, after the semi-official count of votes has been made by the county boards of supervisors.

Jordan said there is no provision of law providing for a recount where the election for presidential electors is close, congress relying upon the certification of the state's chief executive as the count has been made by the secretary of state.

In 1912 two Democratic electors were chosen in California, along with Republicans.

If Mr. Jordan's hypothesis is correct, it seems that the final result of the election may not be known before next Thursday, inasmuch as tonight California was generally regarded as the pivotal state. Unexpected happenings in several other states, the votes of which have not all been counted, and the soldier vote may, of course, neutralize this.

Charges of Fraud.

San Francisco, Nov. 9.—Allegations of election frauds in the wet and dry fight in San Francisco were made today by Franklin Hichborn, publicity manager for the anti-saloon league. If the charges are substantiated, Hichborn declares, not only will the entire "wet" and "dry" vote of the state be jeopardized, but the national election also will be affected.

"Our returns show almost an exact tie in California," said Chester H. Rowell, chairman of the Republican state central committee, tonight. "It will take the official count to determine."

"The indications are most favorable to Wilson," said O. X. Cushing, chairman of the Democratic state committee. "We figure California safe by 3,100 or more."

Congress.

New York, Nov. 9.—Congressional election returns, which were nearly completed tonight, assure President Wilson, in the forthcoming administration, a Democratic senate, but with five districts still undecided, the best that the Democrats could claim at midnight was a plurality of four votes in the house.

Upon the basis of revised returns the Democrats have elected 215 members of the house and the Republicans 211.

The senate according to the latest figures will consist of 54 Democrats and 42 Republicans.

OBITUARY.

D. H. McBrien.

Early yesterday morning David Hoyt McBrien passed away at his home, 24 Thorne Avenue. Deceased, who was seventeen years of age, was the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. McBrien, and besides his parents, is survived by two brothers, Robert and Earle; also two sisters, Georgia and Flossie. The arrangements for the funeral will be announced later.

BRITISH ARMY A WONDERFUL ORGANIZATION

Alexander Watson, Elocutionist, Just Returned from France Tells of what He Observed.

New York, Nov. 9—Few civilians have had a more vivid glimpse of the fighting front of the British army than Mr. Alexander Watson, an elocutionist, who has just returned from a three months visit to France, spent among the men.

Describing what he had seen and heard, Mr. Watson had an interesting story to tell. "I've been along the front from Ypres to the Somme lines," he said, "and the strength and magnitude of the British army appeared to me overwhelming, its organization colossal. Everything is wonderful, down to the food, and I may say that often I had army rations which were far better than civilian food obtainable in many places.

"My visit was made under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, which has about two hundred huts and stations at and behind the front, some of them only a few hundred yards from the trenches. It was to meet these most advanced stations I went, and I gave recitals to men literally coming out of the trenches.

"I was sent directly from the base to the front, and, arriving first at a small town in Flanders, had my first taste of shell fire. The Prussians suddenly started shelling the place, and for three days I was there, creeping out to give my recitals along a road which was directly under fire. Shells came unpleasantly near our car sometimes, but the sergeant who had charge of me was kind enough to report me as 'cool under fire.' The day after I left I heard that two shells had hit the very room in which I had spent most of my time."

Of the unique conditions under which his recitals were often given Mr. Watson quoted two striking instances.

"At one place I had an audience in a marquee erected on ground occupied by Prussians only a few weeks previous; in fact, I nearly fell into an old trench as I came out. From the door I could see a battery of guns at work, and further off a monster. The 'Tommies' were watching me to see how I took the firing, but I managed to keep composed and going. Only once, when the 'grandmother' first went off, did I momentarily stop; but I said to the men, 'That wasn't a full stop boys; only a comma.'

"Then there was another occasion when I had an audience, in complete darkness, in the courtyard of an old mansion, and I gave them Tennyson's 'Defense of Lucknow,' to the sound of our own guns—and the enemy's."

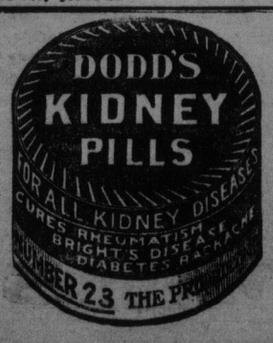
The appreciation by the men of the best literature quite surprised Mr. Watson. Shakespeare, Tennyson, Dickens, Longfellow, Mark Twain, Kipling and other masters delighted them, and they invariably asked for more. At one place Masefield's "The Everlasting Mercy" was specially requested, and while this was being recited there was a fight on overhead between a Taube and an English plane.

"But the men were more interested in Masefield," said Mr. Watson, "for not one of them went out to see the fight. I myself, by the way, witnessed a very thrilling aeroplane duel later on, and I also saw Prussian observation balloons destroyed by our airmen."

Two modern poems, Noyes' "Highwayman" and Kipling's "Gunga Din," were often asked for by the men, and Mr. Watson was surprised to find that poems on battles and fighting were more popular than, as he had imagined, those which were far from the subject of war. "At one little gathering of Colonials in a hut, the heat was so intense, there being no ventilation, that after an hour I tried to finish. They wanted more, and I said it was too hot. 'Then take your coat off, laddie, and go at it,' was the answer.

"One last thing I should like to say," concluded Mr. Watson, "and that is to bear testimony to the serious spirit of our men and also to their amazing cheeriness under every trial. I heard of a sergeant addressing as follows some men who had come out of a mine explosion more dead than alive for the moment:—"Now, then, you ——, pull yourselves together; many a time you've paid a bob to see a worse show than that.'

"The courage and cheerfulness of our wounded, too, are something to be very proud of."



GERMANS AT HOME NOT HARMONIOUS

Teuton Press Throws Interesting Light on Domestic Wranglings in Hun Empire

With a precocity which, in its way, is quite juvenile, the German spirit of disruption seems always to be breaking out in a new place, says The London Daily Express.

All the newspapers in the Fatherland are perpetually "up against" somebody or something. While one guerilla band is debouncing Germany's unhappy Chancellor, another falls on von Tirpitz hip and thigh, and a third strafes Dr. Helfferich because he appears to threaten Prince Bulow's chances of superseding Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg.

There is another little section which sprays poison gas on the Social Democrats, and there is the Social Democrat section which bombs all the other sections indiscriminately; and now it is the turn of the masses to be bombarded.

Those Besotted Masses.

It is the "Ostpreussische Zeitung" which is engaged at the moment in this pleasing occupation, and it does it with true East Prussian zest:—

Down with the glorification of the masses at the expense of the select few, without whom they would be as silly sheep without a leader!

There is far too much talk in the newspapers about the wishes of the masses, the dignity of the masses, the opinion of the masses, the needs of the masses. Let us not forget that the masses are but so much poisonous weed in the fair garden of the German nation.

It is according to the ordering of nature herself that human society should be represented by a pyramid—few at the top, many below. The glorification of the masses is based on a lie by comparison with which all the lies of the English are but as child's play.

What is the value of the opinion of the masses? Who cares whether they shout from the housetops that we have lost a hundred, a thousand, a hundred thousand, or a million men? What does it matter? The smart party leaders who are continually pointing to the millions of combatants forget that the masses are always with us, the leaders are not. The masses are able to furnish soldiers in numbers illimitable, but they cannot furnish one leader, one sole Prussian lieutenant.

The poisonous weeds grow everywhere, all around, and do not wither. The precious bloom of Kultured Prussianism, on the other hand, speedily vanishes.

Would to heaven that this war last long enough to allow of the utter destruction of this disease, the glorification of the besotted masses, and of the miserable petti-fogging envy of those in high places!

It would, indeed, be a terrible thing for Germany if such noxious weeds as the Common People (who are fighting her battles) were allowed to stifle so precious a plant as Prussian Kultur, with its blooms of lies, lust and loot, madness, murder, and massacre.

Blighted Brotherhoods.

Another outburst comes from a high functionary known as "General-Protestant-Synod-Superintendent Blau," who writes as follows in the "Tagliche Rundschau":—

The whole of this rubbish about the advent of universal peace and brotherhood should be delegated to the realm of Utopia. These brotherhoods, not excluding the German idealistic philosophers, fail to reckon with the spirit of evil that prevails in the world, and can never be overthrown by the immanent development of man.

The words of Jesus also take cognizance of the fact that the Kingdom of God on earth, which numbers peace among its actual possessions, must always remain in conflict with an essentially sinful majority.

In the meantime the community of Christendom which finds its one true representative in the German nation, must use the sword as the means to decimate the ranks of the evil-minded enemy, so that the remnant that is spared when the strife is over will be spiritually prepared in holiness and calm to await the coming of the rosy dawn of human fraternity.

Hindenburg on Our Track.

The "Cologne Gazette" warns the wicked English that "though, like a cat, they always fall on their four feet," they will have to pay dearly for all their brutalities, and Hindenburg himself will present the bill:—

Towards Greece the English method consists in the absolute destruction of her independence; towards the United States it takes the dual form of hampering its trade and fooling its population with official falsehoods; towards the smaller nationalities it consists in the most bestial crushing of their liberties.

Thus England proves herself more clearly every day to be the foe of all nations which refuse to be used by her to her own vile ends. The great aims, however, to which her procedure is intended to lead, she has not reached, nor will Germany bravery, German science, allow her to reach it.

On the other hand, the reckoning will be presented her for the tortures she has inflicted on other nations, and that bill will have to be met to its fullest value, to its last penny, or Hindenburg will know the reason why.

The Bold, Bad Babe.

The Hamburg "Nachrichten" is good enough to explain much that has hitherto been mysterious in regard to the "completeness" of German criminality. It appears that they "begin young":—

Incidents such as the following are not at all rare; they occur all over the empire almost daily, and it is that circumstance that fills us with alarm.

A little girl had for some time past been calling on numerous housewives in Berlin, Schoneberg, Pankow, Neukolin, and Treptow offering to supply them at comparatively low prices with Tilsit and other cheese.

Her demeanor was so frank and ingenuous that she readily gained confidence wherever she went, and the money was at once paid her in advance, with the orders. The cash secured, however, the child never appeared again.

Finally the Neukolln police came on her track and arrested the infant. Her name is Frieda Kruger, and for many weeks it appears she has been living entirely on the proceeds of her cheese swindle, and spending her spare cash in treating boys to cinema and music-hall performances.

No fewer than thirty-six women were victimized by this child criminal.

The Only Egg.

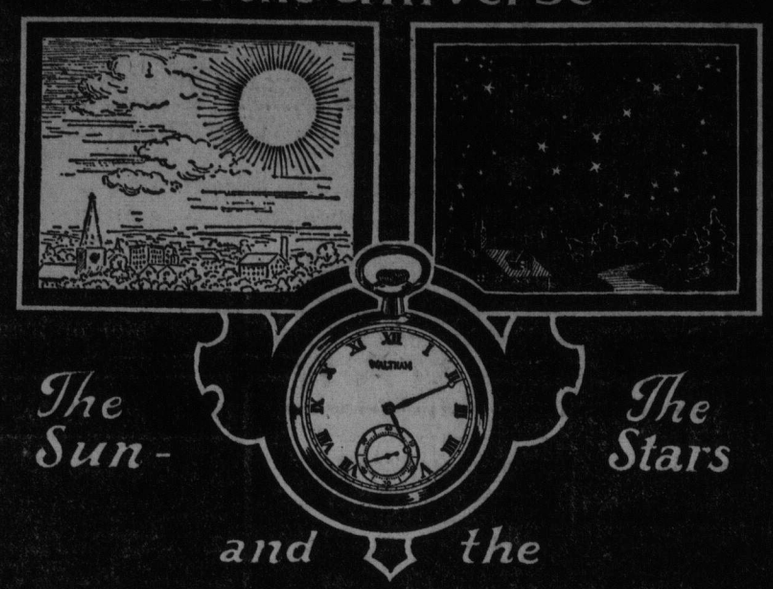
The Berlin "Lokalanzeiger" satirizes in a "street tragedy" the new order limiting the egg supply to one per person in every three weeks:—

Knots of agitated women loudly bewailed a mysterious disaster. Some said a meat ticket had been lost, others that the butter store in the Treptower strasse had put up its shutters, but none seemed to have any absolute certainty as to the nature of the catastrophe. Finally, after the hubbub had drawn the attention of two policemen to the spot, the cause of the excitement was ascertained from a woman who was the central figure in a sympathetic circle of others of her sex.

Amid heartbreaking sobs and loud complaint, she described the disaster that had befallen her. She had dropped from her housekeeping basket the one solitary egg that her ticket entitled her to for the next fortnight, and, truly, around the corner there it lay on the pavement, crushed to atoms, a catastrophe in yellow and white.

What happened afterwards we know not; the aspect of so much misery became intolerable, and we hurried away from the scene of mourning.

The Great Time-Keepers of the Universe



The Sun - The Stars and the

WALTHAM WATCH

Write for the Booklet "Concerning A Timepiece"

Waltham Watch Company, Montreal.

PERSONAL.

J. J. McCaffrey of Fredericton was at the Royal yesterday.

T. F. Sprague of Woodstock was at the Royal yesterday.

St. John 'Phone Girl Weds.

Miss Daisy Patterson, formerly employed by the New Brunswick Telephone Company here, and Thomas Dixon, of Taunton, Mass., formerly of Sackville, were united in marriage at Bellows Falls, Vt., recently. The bride is a daughter of E. B. Patterson of Amherst, formerly of Sackville.

"WHY are your cookies creations of charm?"
Said the young lover to Mary;
(Dimples were seen on her plump little arm,
Pretty and sweet as a fairy!)
This she responded, her utterance clear,
"Purity Flour is the cause of it, dear."

PURITY FLOUR

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