

FACING DEFEAT, GERMANY WOULD PLOT FOR PEACE

U. S. President Warns of Foe's Plot to Hold What He Now Has.

HUN ALONE TO BLAME

Socialists Mere Tools of Kaiser, to be Discarded When Work is Done.

Washington Report.—President Wilson warned the American people in a Flag Day address on the Washington Monument grounds to-day that Germany has carried into effect the greater part of her immediate plan of conquest, and now is negotiating a new "intrigue of peace," designed to end the war while her aggressions are secure. The President recited again the German aggressions which drove the United States to war. He declared the purpose for which American soldiers now carry the Stars and Stripes to Europe for the first time in history are not new to American traditions, because realization of Germany's war aims must eventually mean the undoing of the whole world. He spoke in part as follows:

"We know now, as clearly as we knew before we were ourselves engaged, that we are not the enemies of the German people, and that they are not our enemies. They did not originate or desire this hideous war, or wish that we should be drawn into it; and we are vaguely conscious that we are fighting their cause, as they will some day see it, as well as our own. They are themselves in the grip of the same sinister power that has now at last stretched its ugly talons out and drawn blood from us. The whole world is at war because the whole world is in the grip of that power, and is trying out the great battle, which shall determine whether it is to be brought under its mastery or fling itself free.

WAR OF MILITARISTS.

The war was begun by the military masters of Germany, who proved to be also the masters of Austria-Hungary. These men have never regarded nations as peoples, men, women and children of like blood and frame as themselves, for whom governments existed and in whom governments had their life. They have regarded them merely as servicable organizations which they could by force or intrigue bend or corrupt to their own purpose. They have regarded the smaller states in particular, and the people who could be overwhelmed by force, as their natural tools and instruments of domination. Their purpose has long been avowed. The statesmen of other nations, to whom that purpose was incredible, paid little attention; regarded what German professors expounded in their class rooms and German writers set forth to the world as the goal of German policy, as rather the dream of minds detached from practical affairs, as preposterous private conceptions of German destiny, than as the actual plans of responsible rulers; but the rulers of Germany themselves knew well advanced intrigues, lay back of what the professors and the writers were saying, and were glad to go forward un molested, filling the thrones of Balkan States with German Princes, putting German officers at the service of Turkey in Persia, the demands made by Austria upon Serbia were a mere single step in a plan which compassed Europe and Asia from Berlin to Bagdad. They hoped those plans might not arouse Europe, but they meant to press them, whether they did or not, for they thought themselves ready for the final issue of arms.

CONCEIVED IN BERLIN.

Their plan was to throw a broad belt of German military power and political control across the very center of Europe and beyond the Mediterranean into the heart of Asia; and Austria-Hungary was to be as much their tool and pawn as Serbia or Bulgaria or Turkey or the ponderous states of the east. Austria-Hungary, indeed, was to become part of the central German Empire, absorbed and dominated by the same forces and influences that the originally cemented the German states themselves. The dream had its heart at Berlin. It could have made a heart nowhere else! It rejected the idea of solidarity of race entirely. The choice of peoples played no part in it at all. It contemplated binding together racial and political units which could be kept together only by force, Czechs, Magyars, Croats, Serbs, Rumanians, Turks, Armenians—the proud states of Rumania and Hungary, the stout little commonwealths of the Balkans, the indomitable Turks, the subtle peoples of the east. These people did not wish to be united. They ardently desired to direct their own affairs, and would be satisfied only by undisturbed independence. They could be kept quiet only by the presence or the constant threat of armed men. They would live under a common power only by sheer compulsion and in the face of the bayonet. But the German military statesmen had reckoned with all that and were ready to deal with it in their own way.

And they have actually carried the greater part of that amazing plan into execution. Look how things stand. Austria is at their mercy. It has acted, not upon its own initiative or upon the choice of its own people, but at Berlin's dictation ever

since the war began. Its people now desire peace, but cannot have it until leave is granted from Berlin. The so-called central powers are in fact but a single power. Serbia is at its mercy should its hands be but for a moment freed. Bulgaria has consented to its will and Roumania is over-run. The Turkish armies, which German traitors are serving, Germany certainly not themselves, and the guns of German warships lying in the harbor at Constantinople remind Turkish statesmen every day that they have no choice but to take their orders from Berlin. From Hamburg to the Persian Gulf the net is spread.

HUN "PEACE" TALK.

"It is not easy to understand the eagerness for peace that has been manifested from Berlin ever since the snare was set and sprung? Peace, peace, peace has been the talk of her Foreign Office for now a year or more; not peace upon her own initiative, but upon the initiative of the nations over which she now deems herself to hold the advantage. A little of the talk has been public, but most of it has been private. Through all sorts of channels it has come to me, and in all sorts of guises, but never with the terms disclosed which the German Government would be willing to accept. That Government has other valuable pawns in its hands besides those I have mentioned. It still holds a valuable part of France, though with slowly relaxing grasp, and practically the whole of Belgium. Its armies press close upon Russia and overrun Poland at their will. It cannot go further; it dare not go back. It wishes to close its bargain before it is too late, and it has little left to offer for the pound of flesh it will demand.

FOES SEE FATE COMING.

The military masters under whom Germany is bleeding see very clearly to what point fate has brought them. If they fall back or are forced back an inch, their power, both abroad and at home, will fall to pieces like a house of cards. It is their power at home that they are thinking about now, more than their power abroad, at that power which is trembling under their very feet; and deep hatred has entered their hearts. They have but one chance to perpetuate their military power or even their controlling political influence. If they can secure peace now, with the immense advantages still in their hands which they have up to this point apparently gained, they will have justified themselves before the German people; they will have gained by force what they promised to gain by it: an immense expansion of German power, an immense enlargement of German industrial and commercial opportunities. Their prestige will be secure and with their prestige their political power. If they fall, their people will turn their backs on a Government accountable to the people themselves will be set up in Germany as it has been in England, in the United States, in France, and in all the great countries of the modern time, except Germany. If they succeed they are safe, and Germany and the world are undone; if they fail Germany is saved, and the world will be at peace. If they succeed, America will all within the menace. We and the rest of the world must remain armed, as they will remain, and must make ready for the next step in their aggression; if they fail, the world may unite for peace and Germany may be of the nation.

SOCIALISTS KAISER'S TOOLS.

Do you not now understand the new intrigue, the intrigue for peace, and why the masters of Germany do not hesitate to use any agency that promises to effect their purpose, the deceit of the nations? Their present particular aim is to deceive all those who throughout the world stand for the rights of peoples, and the self-government of nations; for they see what immense strength the forces of justice and of liberalism are gathering out of this war. They are employing Liberals in Germany and without, as their speakers, whom they have hitherto despised and oppressed, using them for their own destruction. Socialists, the leaders of labor, thinkers they have hitherto sought to silence. Let them once succeed, and these men, now their tools, will be found to powder beneath the weight of the great military empire they will have set up; the revolutionists in Russia will be cut off from all succor or co-operation in western Europe, and a counter-revolution fastened and supported; Germany herself will lose her chance of freedom; and all Europe will arm for the great, final struggle.

The sinister intrigue is being no less actively conducted in this country than in Russia, and in every country in Europe to which the agents and dupes of the Imperial German Government can get access. That government has many spokesmen here, in places high and low. They have heard the word of "isolation" in the law. It is opinion they utter, not sedition. They proclaim the liberal purposes of their masters; declare that a foreign war which can touch America with no danger to either her lands or her institutions; set England at the center of the stage and talk of her throughout the world; appeal to our ancient traditions of isolation in the politics of the nations; and seek to undermine the government with false professions of loyalty to its principles.

A WAR FOR FREEDOM.

"But they will make no headway. The false betray themselves always in every accent. It is only friends and partisans of the German Government whom we have already identified who utter these thinly disguised disloyalties. The facts are patent to all the world, and nowhere are they more plainly seen than in the United States, where we are accustomed to deal with facts and not with sophistries; and all the rest is that this is a people's war for freedom and justice and self-government among all the nations of the world, a war to make the world safe for the peoples who live upon it and have made it their own, the German people themselves included; and that with us rests the choice to break through all these hypocritical and patent cheats and masks of brute force and help set the world free, or else



HON. A. J. BALFOUR.

stand aside and let it be dominated a long age through by sheer weight of arms and the arbitrary choices of self-constituted masters, by the nation which can maintain the biggest armies and the most irresistible armaments afforded no parallel and in the face of which political freedom must wither and perish.

"For us there is but one choice. We have made it. We be to the man or group of men that seeks to stand in our way in this day of high resolution, when every principle we hold dearest is to be vindicated and made secure for the salvation of the nations. We are ready to plead at the bar of history and our flag shall wear a new lustre. Once more we shall make good with our lives and fortunes the great faith to which we were born, and a new glory shall shine in the face of our people."

BRITISH FLEET TOOK TURK FORT

Saliff, On East Shore of Red Sea, Captured.

Enemy Fought Three Hours Before Quitting.

London Cable.—Fort Saliff, on the east shore of the Red Sea, has been captured by British warships. It was officially announced this evening. The announcement says:

"The commander-in-chief in the East Indies reports that Tuesday morning His Majesty's ships, under his command captured the fort at Saliff after a resistance of three hours.

"The fort is situated on the eastern shore of the Red Sea in the Kamaran anchorage, 180 miles north of Perim between Lohaiya and Hodeida.

"Ninety-four prisoners, three machine guns and two mountain guns and military stores, camels and the harbor plant were captured.

"One Britisher was killed."

Fort Saliff is on Kamaran Bay, in Yemen Province, Southwestern Arabia. Large rock salt works are located there.

The captured fort lies about 177 miles north of the Gulf of Aden. A force of Turks to the north of Aden has been long in the way of the British in attempts they have made to advance from that city. The purpose of the seizure of Fort Saliff may be in facilitation of a movement to work in behind this force and capture or disperse it.

ITALIAN GUNS STOP AUSTRIANS

Series of Attacks On Carso Plateau Were Checked.

Also in the Trentino the Teutons Failed.

London Cable.—The Austrians on the Carso plateau and northeast of Gorizia in the Austro-Italian zone have delivered attacks against the Italians occupying positions they recently captured. All the attacks, however, went for naught, owing to the accuracy of the fire of the Italian artillerymen. Likewise in the Trentino sector a heavy offensive by the Austrians was put down by the Italians, the enemy being driven back in disorder and with heavy losses.

ITALIAN REPORT.

Rome Cable.—"On the Asiago plateau last night the enemy made a surprise attack on the position we recently took on the Moya Origia," says to-day's War Office statement. The attack failed owing to our vigilance. The enemy then attacked in force and with extreme violence, but the defenders resisting firmly drove him back in disorder with heavy loss.

"On the Julian front the enemy ably supported by his artillery, yesterday made several minor surprise attacks northeast of Gorizia, and on the Carso, south of Castagnavizza. Our artillery stopped these attacks and shelled and dispersed moving transports and troops in the Bazza and Idria valleys, east of St. Lucia-Tolmino and blew up some ammunition dumps of the enemy's rear line, near Sello."

THE AMERICAN PERIOD OF

M. Cambon So Terms Peace Just Beginning.

No Trouble Over Albania—The Greek Crisis.

Paris Cable.—Jules Cambon, general secretary of the Foreign Office, in the course of his weekly discussion of the war situation, said to-day: "All wars have their distinct periods. In the thirty years' war there was the Swedish period, and later the French period. Also in the present war there was first the French period, later came the English period, while history will recognize the period beginning to-day as the American period."

Referring to Italy's proclamation of Albanian independence, M. Cambon said:

"The French Government feels no concern over Italy's decision, as it was taken solely for military reasons. The Italians considered Valona (Alona) as an indispensable position which it was necessary to place beyond the reach of the Austrians and Bulgarians. Moreover, an accord recently concluded at London on the Albanian question foresaw an Italian protectorate over a small central portion of the country, while scrupulously respecting the independence of the other portions. Italy has no intention of violating its promises; what is established in Albania is not, technically, a protectorate, but rather a protection against Austro-Bulgarian designs."

Speaking of the abdication of Constantine, M. Cambon said:

"The French Government expects Constantine's abdication to result in a great improvement in conditions in Greece, with the establishment of the unity of the country, which will permit Venizelos to play the role his talents warrant. It should be distinctly understood that the protecting powers have acted with strict regard to constitutional methods and precedents. We have exercised only those rights given us by the treaty, which requires us to defend Greece and Greek institutions against all attacks. It was Constantine who had violated the constitution, and, in asking him to abdicate, we followed the precedent of 1863, when Otto I. of Bavaria, was replaced by King George.

"What the protecting powers have now done is not an act of war, as it has been accomplished in accord with the constitutional government of the country. It is strictly a measure of conservation and protection, tending to the prosperity, unity and peace of Greece."

WONDER WORK OF AVIATORS OF GT. BRITAIN

Completely Cowed the Huns On the Day of the Messines Battle.

CLOSE TO EARTH

And Fought Anything Moving—Not an Enemy Took the Air.

(By PERRY ROBINSON).

British Headquarters in France. Cable.—I have already told how some three tons of explosives were dropped in the morning of the Messines battle on various aerodromes, railroads and similar points of importance, but this was only one detail of the air activities. At earliest dawn our men flew over each aerodrome within a certain radius and simply terrorized it. Besides dropping explosives they attacked the aerodromes, firing round and pouring machine-guns fire into the hangars. At an aerodrome was any machine out of the shed, though at some shade lights were seen and apparently preparations for the day's work were in progress. Our men poured machine-gun fire into these, making it impossible for any enemy machine to get a start.

Convoys, ammunition wagons and transport of all kinds moving along the roads suffered greatly, and they hunted trains, firing on them. When the trains stopped at stations and troops tried to detain the aerodromes scattered, and in some cases, it is believed, they detonated them.

Over our heads are legion of the flying low down over intensely marching on the roads and firing till it scattered. Wherever reinforcements were coming up these were attacked in this manner. The casualties inflicted were many and the demoralization caused infinitely greater. Above all there was the actual prevention of enemy troops coming to take a share in the battle. Besides this our air men attacked the guns. So audacious were they that many of our men that morning made long flights over enemy country and returned home to the aerodromes without being 500 feet above ground. There are innumerable cases of great parts of the flight being much lower. One airman, finding no larger game, chased a single motor car with five passengers, coming down so low that he hit the car with the underbody of his machine. The not unnatural result was that the car went a clear somersault into the ditch. He then found four gun teams on another road and attacked them, causing casualties to both men and horses. Then the same man charged a party of 500 infantry and scattered them.

SILENCED THE GUNS.

Another man was fired on by a machine gun. He diverted, fired into the air and disappeared.

hit, and the... Another... on the road... aircraft guns... and sent the men... cover. Another... machine guns firing from... movement. They did not seem... resumed activity either, because the men were dead or too scared. Other men went down and flew along the trenches and drove men into the dugouts till the trenches were empty. They even searched the open country and attacked groups of German shell-holes. One man who had used up all his ammunition on troops on the road fired his very flight into them as a parting compliment. So thoroughly did our air men scour the country that even individual horsemen and wagons found themselves objects of attack.

Can anyone measure what effect all this must have had on the German battle organization? How should we feel? What would be said in Parliament of the German airman during the day of a great battle succeeded in imposing the same reign of terror in territory behind our lines.

The greatest achievement was that enemy air men were prevented from taking any part in the battle. This was plain fact of what has already been said about raiding German aerodromes explains part of it, but our men were everywhere behind the German lines. Wherever an enemy aeroplane showed itself it was attacked. So quick were our machines around the battlefield that pilots complained it was not safe to fly. As a matter of fact we did lose two machines through collision. So scarce were the enemy that young air men came home complaining they could not find a Boche to fight.

GEN. MAURICE IS OPTIMISTIC

Says British Success at Front Steadily Growing.

Messines Victory Due to Artillery and Aviation.

London Cable.—Discussing the British method of attack at Messines, General B. F. Maurice, Chief Director of Military Operations at the War Office, said to-day that the impression had got about that the success in this assault was due to the great mine explosions, but that this was a false idea.

"Our real success was due to the arrangement of our artillery fire and the superiority of our artillery over the Germans," he said. "This artillery superiority in turn was due mainly to our superiority in the air service, which directs the artillery."

"The million pounds of explosives set off certainly was an aid in the attack, since it caused a panic among the Germans, and permitted our men to get through more easily. But our mines were under the German front line trenches, which were not held strongly, so I believe the explosions caused only a small proportion of the casualties which the Germans suffered."

"Our success in gaining everything we set out to get in this battle is the more striking because the Germans knew an attack was impending. I have just secured some German orders which were captured from prisoners, and these show the enemy was conversant of what was going on."

"The destruction caused by our artillery in this battle was terrific. I have toured the section since the attack and found every dugout, every observation post, every trench and every machine gun emplacement smashed. This means very heavy German casualties."

General Maurice was most optimistic in his talk to-day, remarking that the British successes were steadily growing greater.

DERBY'S CALL TO BRITISH IN U. S.

To Come in as Recruits for the Home Army.

First Week's Enlistments Totalled 843.

New York Report.—A cable message from the Earl of Derby, British Secretary of War, calling upon British subjects in the United States to enlist, was received here to-day by Brigadier General W. A. White, head of the British Recruiting Mission.

"I am in the possession of the 'United States' message, and the United States recruiting organization is open to receive British subjects resident in the United States, as recruits for the British army. The path of duty now lies clear ahead of every British subject of military age who is physically fit to serve. It is his duty to enlist, and not to ignore the urgent call to the colors which is now being made to him."

"Britishers who are residents of the United States have now the opportunity to prove to their kinsmen throughout the British Empire and to their friends in the United States that they, too, are ready to fight for the cause of freedom in the struggle against militarism."

"It is my fervent hope that every British subject in the United States, who is of military age and physically fit, will respond to the call of his Mother Country and enlist into an English, Scottish, Welsh or Irish regiment, according to his descent."

Gen. White announced that the first week of enlistment at headquarters here had resulted in obtaining 843 recruits for the British army. The headquarters opened last Wednesday.

TREACHERY BY GREEK COLONEL

Fired On French, Who Took Heavy Revenge.

Venizelos' Line of Policy Yet Unknown.

London Cable.—It has been decided that all the members of the Hellenic royal family, except the new King, will leave Greece, accompanied by the most prominent pro-German politicians and military leaders who form part of the entourage of former King Constantine.

No indication has yet reached London as to the line of policy Eleutherios Venizelos intends to adopt regarding the change in sovereignty in Greece, but he already has declared that at the end of the war he intended to leave to a Greek national convention a revision of the constitution which would aid in depriving the sovereignty of the possibility of again interfering with the wishes of the people as expressed by their representatives in Parliament.

The allies' forced abdication of King Constantine of Greece was not accomplished without some bloodshed, according to delayed advices from Saloniki received to-day. A Greek colonel at Larissa treacherously fired on French cavalry, killing two French officers and four cavalrymen, and wounding a score. Sixty Greek soldiers were killed, fifty-one officers, including a general, were taken prisoners and 269 men captured.

When the French troops occupied Larissa, the Greek General, Basvis, agreed not to resist. General Grivas, of the Greek forces, however, later ordered a barracks detachment to open fire on the French cavalry, which immediately repelled.

To-day's French War Office statement says there have been no further attempts to interfere with the allied troops.

POULTRY MEN SET FAIR DATES

Much Good Work at Convention at Guelph.

Judges Named for the Series of Shows.

Guelph Cable.—At to-day's sessions of the Ontario Poultry Association dates were set for holding the different poultry exhibitions throughout the province and judges were appointed. The convention passed a resolution asking the Government for increased grants to local poultry associations, according to the membership and size of show. It was also decided to petition the Government to continue with the work of organizing the resources of the country and to start earlier next year. Among the resolutions passed was one urging the Dominion Government to locate, and if necessary, purchase for redistribution such reasonably priced foods as are available in this and other provinces for the adequate feeding of poultry, an official to be appointed to take charge of the work and a bulletin to be issued giving location and prices of these supplies. The Dominion and Provincial Governments were urged to continue the campaign for increased poultry production and for having a proper system of records of egg laying.

It was resolved that the convention should be made an annual affair and it was also decided that the time to opportune for a Canadian convention leading up to the formation of a national Canadian poultry association. In connection with the distribution of provincial grant it was recommended that before a grant is made the association must be a member in good standing of the Confederation of Local Poultry Associations on or before May 1st.

Among dates set for local exhibitions were the following: Kitchener, Nov. 5, 6, 7, 8; Waterloo, Nov. 26, 27, 28; Galt, Nov. 13, 14, 15; St. Catharines, week Jan. 1; Brantford, Nov. 22 to 26; Hamilton, 1st week November; Beamsville, 3rd week December; Dunnville, 2nd week January; Toronto, 4th week January; Watford, 3rd week December; Guelph, 1st week December.

The following judges were nominated in different departments, and their names will be sent to R. D. Wade, secretary of the Live Stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture: L. G. Jarvis, R. Old, W. McNell, Geo. Robertson, John Clark, William Carter, Andrew Mason, W. H. Purdell, W. J. Slosser, Joseph Bennett, F. H. Vidal, A. W. Tyson, P. D. Marsh, J. G. Henderson, J. Archibald, William Barber, J. H. Minshall, E. Orr, G. H. Switzer, R. E. McKinsley, A. E. Drown, E. Coffey, Joseph Foster, J. Billings, E. C. Trew, J. Brown, R. B. Fox.

A Red Headed Indian.

The late Col. Cody was relating to a professor of ethnology some of his many and varied experiences among the Indians during his early days.

"By the way," asked Colonel Cody, abruptly, "did you ever see a red-headed Indian?"

"Never, and never heard of such a freak, colonel," was the reply.

"I saw one, a Cherokee, down on the Fort Scott trail," quietly answered Cody; then he stopped, waiting for a "rise."

It came. "Rather an unusual sight that, wasn't it?"

"Rather; but you see, this Indian was bald."—Exchange.