

Peace and War

Opinions of British and German Statesmen, also showing the Interests Behind the War Scare

NO QUARREL WITH OTHER NATIONS

London, July 25.—Speaking in the House of Commons today on the estimate for the committee on imperial defence, Right Hon. H. H. Asquith, Prime Minister, made an important statement.

"The history of the past eight years," said he, "is a history of mutual understanding, freedom from friction and difficulty, and of growing cordiality (cheers). But when I say that of the powers between whom and ourselves intimate relations exist, I must add that our friendships with them are not in any sense exclusive. (Cheers.) I say deliberately that we have no cause, so far as I know, no occasion, for quarrelling with any country in any part of the world." (Cheers.)

"Our relations with the great German empire were relations of a mighty and good will. Mr. Haldane, the Lord Chancellor, had paid a visit to Berlin earlier in the year and had entered into conversations and interchanges of views. These had been continued since in a spirit of frankness and friendship on both sides and we have now in London a distinguished diplomatist whom the German emperor had sent to our country.

"Our friendships were not in any sense exclusive. For more than one reason the greatest of British interests remained that of the peace of the world, if, unhappily as was the case, there was in this country as elsewhere a growing and lamentable expenditure upon armaments, both naval and military, there was no power in the world which did not know perfectly well that so far as we were concerned we had no aggressive purposes. (Cheers.) We coveted no heritage. The growing

expenditure was simply a necessary insurance," concluded the Prime Minister.

GERMAN MENACE A MYTH

Vancouver, B.C., July 24.—"The German menace, now occupying so much attention, is only a myth. Belief in its existence has been encouraged by French chauvinists or ultra-patriots, with the idea of embroiling Great Britain and Germany. I think that war between these two countries is inconceivable. It is unfortunate that an element among the British people misunderstand the aims and aspirations of my countrymen," said Dr. Herman Paasche, vice-president of the Reichstag of the German Federal Parliament, to a representative of the Western Associated Press here yesterday.

"We want to live at peace with Britain and with the rest of the world. Our policy is one of 'defence,' not 'defiance,'" continued Dr. Paasche, in discussing Anglo-German relations. "It is unfortunate that the policy of the German nation is misunderstood, thanks to the misrepresentations of our avowed enemies. I feel certain that the great majority of the people in the British Empire, like the great majority of the people of the German Empire, desires peace and not war. Germany will never be the aggressor."

CAN'T FIGHT YET, SAYS BERESFORD

London, Aug. 7.—Lord Charles Beresford, speaking at Evesham last night, characterized Winston Churchill as the most eccentric individual who had ever been intrusted with the naval executive. "He has occupied the position eight months and proved a miserable failure."

The German menace was, in Beresford's opinion, so serious that he would withdraw the whole fleet to protect the heart of the Empire, leaving an armoured cruiser only responsible for the Mediterranean. "We cannot present a fight," added Lord Charles, "and shall not be ready for some time to come."

Vigorously opposing a naval alliance with a foreign country, he urged that the Empire defend its own with its own ships only. The alliance we should desire is the one with the overseas dominions. He concluded that he did not fear invasion but starvation. He would always have granaries in the country with three or four storage depots for food.

"We have reduced our fleet, we have reduced our army, while other nations are forging ahead by leaps and bounds. I say, stop fooling the people and tell them the truth."

MR. VICKERS TALKS WAR

Port Arthur, Ont., June 24.—That Great Britain's naval strength is the only factor which prevents war between Germany and Great Britain was the statement made here today by James Vickers, of the Vickers-Maxim firm, which makes nearly all of Britain's dreadnoughts and heavy ordnance. Mr. Vickers is here today with the British manufacturers. The Vickers company has two dreadnoughts on the stocks for Great Britain now.

Mr. Vickers expressed the belief that war would never occur while England maintained her present policy of a two-power standard.

NEED OF HURRY, SAYS SIR WILLIAM MACKENZIE

Montreal, July 3.—"The German war peril is more real and dangerous than most people imagine, and it is a shame for Canada to stand idly by and refuse to contribute to the defence of the Empire," said Sir William Mackenzie, on his return from a trip abroad.

"Canada should do something substantial and do it at once. There is a great need of hurry in this matter. The British ministers are making active preparations for the struggle which they believe to be inevitable, but

it is a case of one nation building against the three comprising the Triple Alliance. Unless Canada does something at once, it may be too late."

"I would go right in to aid in the defence of the Empire. The menace of the German navy I consider far greater than it appears. The building of the German navy can only point to one thing and that is the wiping out of the British navy. It is the duty of Canada to share in the responsibility of the Empire at once. Our treasury overflows with funds. What better could be done with the surplus?"

"Canada could build two dreadnoughts a year for ten years without feeling it severely."

DOUGHTY SEES CERTAIN WAR

Montreal, Aug. 4.—That the German war scare is fast approaching a crisis is the opinion expressed by Sir George Doughty, a prominent member of the British Parliament, and a shipowner, who is now in Montreal.

"Every sensible man in Great Britain," said Sir George, "no matter to what party he belongs, is now firmly convinced that Germany is bending all her energies to prepare for war with Great Britain."

"The Germans," he said, "have never done anything without a design. They prepared for years for the Franco-German war, and when they were ready they struck. Similarly they are preparing for war with Great Britain, and because that war must be on the sea they are building up, at tremendous sacrifice to themselves, the great German navy which we see evolving before our eyes."

"Look at what Germany is doing. In 1898 the German navy consisted of 30,000 men and 17 ships. In 1910 it consisted of 60,000 men; under the new naval law it is to be 80,000 men and 51 vessels. All these vessels are being built with small coal capacity, showing that the North Sea is the centre of operations in which they are designed to be engaged. That means simply one thing, that the Germans aim to strike at the very heart of the British Empire."

GERMANS DO

Edmonton, Alta.—People do not want said Baron Bissing, Germany, who Baroness Bissing, Prairie Provinces, war as long as lives," he added, newspapers that many. They do a

"We want growing more and her colonies are th many has. Why, to ruin her trade l trade of the world still if ever the war with one anot

Asked why Ger increasing its nav "Germany builds reason that she t army—because t against war. Nei rulers in my cou England."

BRITAIN'S MA

Speaking of t and British stren, Hon. Winston Cl House of Common to the London St

"What he said have 33 battleship by the time Ger was the fact."

Fifth Battle Sq ships fully man vice personnel a man parent ships serve. We shou of 41 battleships service personnel total of 29. It eight out of the Gibraltar, but t quently be in h admiralty wou in home waters might be thought be required. Th in home waters Fifth Battle Sq away from its o sequently availa

DISARMAMENT MAN

Paris, Aug. 7.—ed an interview v ter for foreign a lin Waechter, re of armaments id that international Utopian and qu tion. Even sup Germany agreed still be necessary to maintain peca that might befa or the Far East land forces were threat that publ France to attack of an Anglo-Ger

CHURCH'S DU

Nowhere else the church a fre ent duty than i moment. Surely this self-govern ceived into its compositeness o ples, Anglo-Saxo Surely the trip ada should spe the dogs of wa and in Berlin. of Canada, with pits in every g pioneer hamlet, ness, and truth Kingdom of Fea tive and potent on her mother n indifferent to affairs, and to b macy with the noughts, is to d tianity and to t As the preacher be monstrous, hi to Globe.

AEROPLANES

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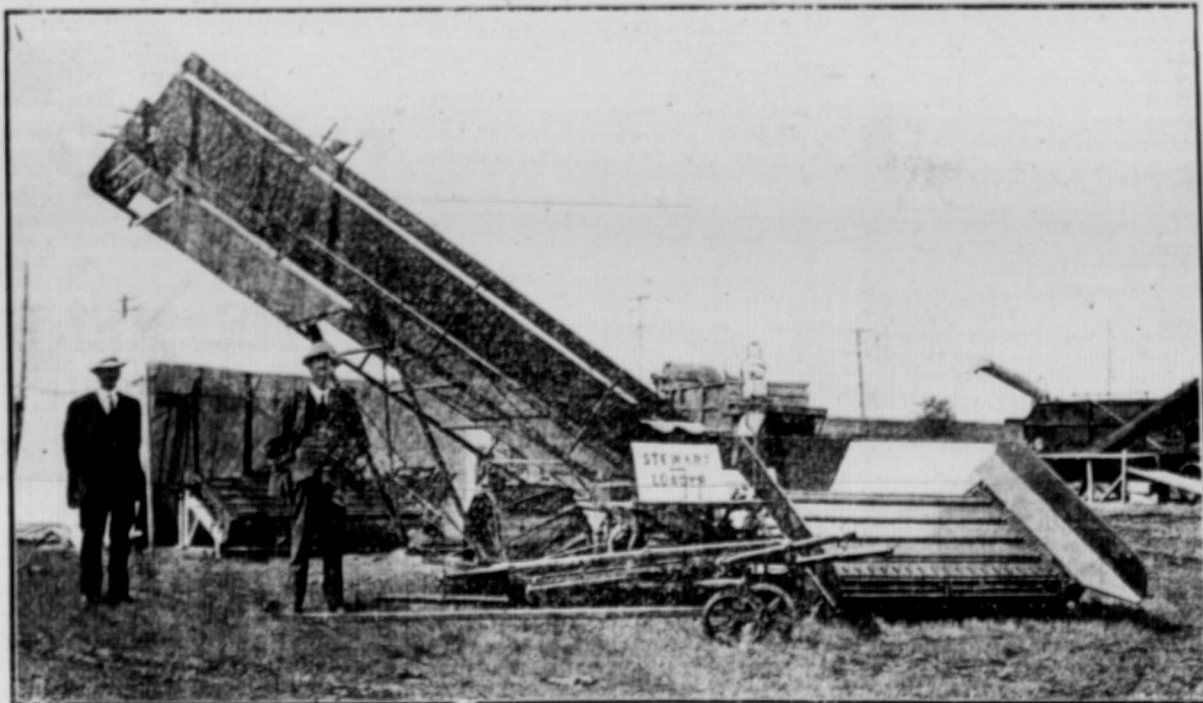
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