

FRENCH "YELLOW BOOK" SHOWS HOW GERMANY AFTER ALLY FORCED WAR ON EUROPE

Official Paper of Foreign Office Gives History of Events Leading Up to the Outbreak — Germany and Austria Sidelined Every Chance to Settle Difficulties Amicably — Kaiser Admitted His Conversion to Militarism of His Advisors.

Paris, Nov. 30.—The French ministry of foreign affairs today made public a Yellow Book bearing on the causes of the present war. This French volume is much more complete than the publications of this nature given out up to the present time by other governments.

The French report has two hundred and sixteen pages, and comprises no fewer than one hundred and sixty documents. It is devoted primarily to a recital of the negotiations which followed the delivery of the Austrian note to Serbia (July 23, 1914), and which preceded the declaration of war by Germany on Russia (August 1, 1914), and on France (August 3, 1914). It is brought to a close by the reproduction of the declaration of the Triple Entente powers that Great Britain, Russia and France would not conclude peace separately.

The French diplomatic documents in this book are divided in chapters in order to distinguish the preliminary phases from the principal phases of the European crisis. The first chapter is entitled "Preface" (1913), and is devoted to the remote regions and the deeper causes of the present conflict. An extract of the Yellow Book, given out officially in Paris, reads as follows:

"It was first in the spring of 1913 that we noted this colossal and extensive military effort, which alone can explain the desire to impose the German superiority and hegemony upon the powers of the Triple Entente. When France responded to this menace by the drafting of the law of three years' service in the army this measure of defence was denounced in official circles in Berlin as a 'provocation which should not be tolerated.'

"In April of 1913, a secret and official German report 'the objective and the means of the national policy' as follows:

"Convince the people of the necessity of an offensive war against France; prepare uprisings in Russia and in North Africa; provide for the case of hostilities, the immediate absorption of Belgium and Holland.

Kaiser Admitted Conversion to Decline of Military Advisors.

"These are the ideas extolled in this report, such is the programme that shortly after, we saw the Germans endeavor to put into operation.

"We declare that Emperor William, who, up to this time had been a peace-loving monarch, had placed himself among the partisans of a war which he thought would not be long delayed. Public opinion, in its turn, permitted itself to be won over by the passionate of the military party and came to consider the affair of Agadir as a defeat for Germany. It regarded the existence of a strong France as a danger to Germany, and the prospect of a European war as the only remedy for all difficulties and all uncertainties.

Tried Four Times to Precipitate War.

"These bellicose dispositions constituted a permanent danger for the peace of Europe.

"From a perusal of the six other chapters of the Yellow Book, which are devoted to the diplomatic negotiations carried on in the month of July, there is to be deduced, and supported by evidence, the following impressions: That the combination between Austria and Germany had decided upon war, and that on four successive occasions this combination endeavored to prevent or to insure the failure, of all efforts at conciliation. The first of these proceedings was the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia (July 24), which was the origin of this conflict. In spite of the fact that the Belgrade government offered, for the prosecution of the war, the assistance of the Austrian Archduke, every facility compatible with its dignity, the cabinet of Vienna summoned the government at Belgrade not only to disavow all complicity with the crime of Sarajevo, but furthermore, to permit foreign functionaries to seek the authors of this crime on Serbian territory.

"Vienna gave Serbia only two days to accept integrally these Draconian conditions. In spite of the fact that M. von Jagow, the German minister of foreign affairs, claimed to be in ignorance of the contents of this note, (which was nevertheless known to the president of the Bavarian council, Germany immediately and without restriction united herself with her ally. The German ambassador came to the Quai d'Orsay (the French foreign office in Paris), and endeavored to carry through a proposal which he represented as being peaceful, but which was in reality threatening. He declared that the conflict should remain 'localized,' and that any intervention on the part of a third power would result in 'incalculable consequences.' This was tantamount to let

ting it be understood that Austria should have every liberty to crush Serbia, and that Germany would have recourse to arms to prevent Russia from succoring Serbia.

"Confronted with this situation, the first thought of the powers forming the Triple Entente was to gain time to examine the conflict with greater care, and if possible to render it less acute. The powers therefore asked that Vienna extend the period of delay allowed Serbia for her answer. Then Austria became fearful that she would be left without a pretext of war, and she endeavored to ward off this danger by another expedient. She declined or avoided the request for an extension, and declared insufficient the Serbian answer, which was given to her in good time, and which admitted and accepted her principal demands.

"Austria thereupon ordered her minister at Belgrade to leave the Serbian capital, (July 28), and diplomatic relations with Serbia were severed.

"With this development, the situation became considerably aggravated. The powers of the Triple Entente, however, still endeavored to bring about a settlement. In the meantime M. von Schoen, the German ambassador in Paris, came to the Quai d'Orsay and demanded that France exert her influence on Russia in a peaceful sense; but he refused to exert similar peaceful influence at Vienna.

Balked Every Effort for Amicable Settlement.

"The report then goes on to show how England tried to avoid a crisis, through mediation of the Austro-Serb difficulty by the four powers not directly interested therein. France and Russia accepted this proposal, but Germany refused. The powers of the Triple Entente did not, however, give up all hope and Sir Edward Grey, British Foreign Secretary, started a new project for a four-sided mediation, in which Russia joined at the demand of which Germany, however, evaded this.

"The French report shows how the Triple Entente in many other instances, endeavored to avoid the conflict. Germany balking every effort, in which Russia joined at the demand of which Germany, however, evaded this.

"In conclusion the French report says:

"France, moved by a deep love of peace, exhausted every means of conciliation at her command. The successive violations of the neutrality of Luxembourg and of Belgium, and the invasion of her own territory were necessary for the decision to draw the sword to defend her very life."

PATRIOTIC CONCERT AT M'ADAM PROVES FINE SUCCESS

McAdam, Nov. 30.—One of the best musical evenings ever seen in this place was given to a crowded audience in the Orange Hall, Friday evening, Nov. 27th, under the management of Miss Ruth Green, one of our popular teachers. The evening was a grand success and made an opening address in his usual pleasing manner. The choruses "We are Canadians" and "The Flag of Britain" were well rendered by a number of school girls. Miss Ellen Love gave a very inspiring recitation "Stand Up Ye Men of Britain." The solo "Tipperary" by Master Tommy Chambers and the duet "The Soldier Boy and the Red Cross Nurse" called forth much praise. The sword drill by sixteen boys and the red, white and blue drill by sixteen girls were well rendered.

Miss Kaye Cookburn of St. Andrews gave a reading "The Defence of Lucknow" which was much enjoyed and called forth rounds of applause. Mr. Laurence McLaren of St. John added much to the entertainment by singing "The Lads in Navy Blue" and had to respond to an encore. Mr. Cameron sang "Land of Hope and Glory" with all of his old-time melody. Miss Helen Green sang very sweetly the song "Afterwards." The tableaux "The Lads in Navy Blue" was beautifully done. Probably the event of the evening was the tableaux "Britannia" and "Britannia and Her Allies." The young ladies representing the different countries who looked charming were Miss Maud Davis as "Britannia," Miss Elva Dolan "France," Miss May McDonald "Russia," Miss May "Serbia," Miss Freda Rogers "Belgium," Miss Blanche Dole "Canada," Miss McConaghy "Japan," Messrs. Keith and Gordon Johnston as soldiers in their red uniforms. Mr. McLaren as a sailor had completed the picture.

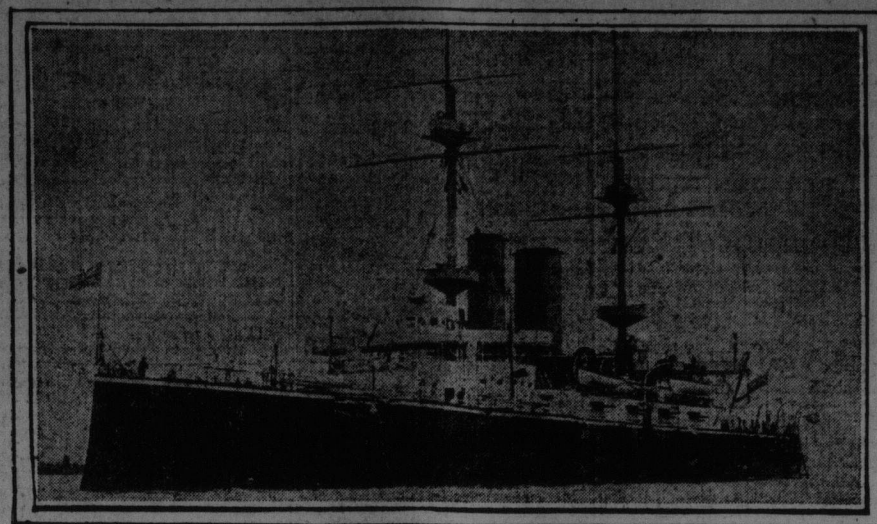
During the tableaux Miss Helen Green and Mr. Cameron sang "Rule Britannia" with good effect. Rev. R. M. Fenton and Rev. D. McGuire made brief speeches in which they expressed the appreciation of the people and a vote of thanks moved by Mr. McGuire. The concert was followed by a social hour in which Mr. Fenton was tendered Miss Green for the splendid work she had done. Miss Green gracefully thanked them and also all the others who had helped her to make the evening such a success.

The singing of the National Anthem brought to a close an evening long to be remembered by the people of McAdam. The proceeds were \$10.00 to be given to the Belgian Relief.

Slight Break.

A small break occurred in the 6-inch water main near Gilbert's Lane Monday morning, about half-past five and repairs were made in the course of about half an hour.

BRITISH BATTLESHIP SUNK BY MYSTERIOUS EXPLOSION.



H.M.S. BULWARK.

Another British war ship and the lives of hundreds of men were lost when the battleship Bulwark was blown up while lying in the Thames off Sheerness, and only thirty-five miles from London. Only twelve of her crew were saved and the loss of life will amount to between 750 and 800 men. It is officially announced that the vessel was destroyed by an explosion originating within her own magazines, but it is generally believed that it was the work of a German submarine. The Bulwark was of 16,000 tons displacement. She was laid down in 1899 and completed in 1902. She was 411 feet long, had a beam of 75 feet and drew 29 feet of water. Her armament consisted of four 12-inch and twelve 6-inch guns, sixteen 12-pounders, six 3-pounders and four submerged torpedo boats.

"WILL CANADA HELP"? CRY THAT COMES FROM BELGIUM

Immediate sources of food supply cut off, situation is becoming worse and people driven to desperation — American Commission asks British Gov't to sell Canadian gift of flour.

Halifax, Nov. 30.—The Chronicle has received the following cable from H. C. Crowell, its special staff correspondent at Rotterdam:

Rotterdam, Nov. 30.—Will Canada help us? This is the cry which meets the ears everywhere as I have gone up and down the lines of the starving and homeless Belgians.

The American commission have exhausted the immediate sources of food supplies.

The cannot obtain food in Holland or in England for immediate needs. Another sight of Belgians toward Holland has begun, the panic-stricken people are streaming across the frontier into the border towns which already are over-run with wandering refugees. The distress is great, and the situation has become so acute that the American commission has asked the British government to sell to the Canadian gift of flour, which is now in England and is immediately available for distribution among the starving Belgians.

The Belgian people, driven to desperation are becoming sullen, are arming themselves with any weapons upon which they can lay their hands. The danger is that they will precipitate a riot, and that they will bring upon them military reprisals by the Prussian tyrants which are too awful to contemplate.

The needs of the hour are urgent. The present relief fund is being exhausted, and the American commission estimates that it will require five million dollars a month for the next eight months to feed the millions of Belgians who are even now not merely facing but actually experiencing starvation.

It is heart-breaking as I get to and fro among these poor people to hear the despairing appeal, "Will Canada help us?"—and yet not despairing to me, for I believe that my country will hearken to the cry of distress and out of the generosity of their hearts will promptly send succor and relief. Never in history has there been such an imperative call to the humanity of the world.

GERMAN GOV'T DENIES STORY OF REFUSAL TO FEED HUNGRY BELGIANS

London, Nov. 30.—In response to an inquiry concerning the authenticity of an interview published in English and American newspapers, which credited a German officer, designated as General von Frankenberg, with the statement that Germany would have fed the people of Belgium if she had not been anticipated by the action of the American people, United States Minister Whitlock, in Belgium, today sent the following telegram to the relief commission:

"I am officially informed by the German government that there is no basis in fact for the statements published in the American and British press to the effect that a Gen. von Frankenberg made the alleged statement. There is no General von Frankenberg, at Antwerp, but it seems that a Captain von Frankenberg, a staff officer, not authorized to speak, made statements to a person claiming to be a newspaper man relating to conditions in Germany. There was no danger of starvation, he said, in Germany, which needed no assistance in feeding its population. His remarks, therefore, were entirely misunderstood.

"The German government renews its official declaration that conditions in Belgium are as represented, and views with great gratification the generous efforts of the American people in assisting the starving people. Without such assistance there must be famine."

TAX THEATRE PATRONS ONE CENT AND GIVE PROCEEDS TO CHARITY

Montreal, Nov. 30.—A tax of one cent each performance on all persons attending regular theatres, moving picture shows and other amusements is suggested by Ald. J. A. Lapointe, the leader of the Montreal city council and will be laid by him before the

PRIZE FOR SCHOOL CADET COMPETITION GOES TO WINNERS

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Nov. 29.—The Governor General's Challenge Shield, in connection with the school cadet competition, have been won by the Province of Manitoba with 4.94 per cent. of the school attendance enrolled as cadets.

The shield goes to the Winnipeg Highland Cadet Battalion, the most proficient corps in the province at drill and musketry.

Albert comes second with 3.78 per cent. of 4.75 per cent. of the school attendance, Quebec third with 18.148 per cent. of 4.39 per cent. Ontario fourth with 14.610 per cent. of 2.76 per cent. Prince Edward Island fifth with 71 or 24.93 per cent. British Columbia sixth with 1.493 or 2.58 per cent. Saskatchewan, 1.937, or 2.12 per cent. Nova Scotia 1.675, or 1.54 per cent. and New Brunswick last with 763 or 1.5 per cent.

MAJ. GRIESBACK IN CHARGE OF EDMONTON INFANTRY REGIMENT

Ottawa, Nov. 30.—Major Griesback of Edmonton who saw service in South Africa, and is now with the first contingent, is being brought back to command an infantry regiment being mobilized at Edmonton.

Captain C. P. Wooley, Victoria, B. C., father of the captain of the British cruiser "Hogue," when it was sunk in the North Sea, has been appointed a special officer at Victoria. He will have charge of intelligence work and the censorship at the coast.

legislation committee at an early date. The money collected from the tax which will, it is said, exceed \$30,000 in a year, will be divided among the city's hospital and charitable institutions.

GRATEFUL FOR THE HELP CANADIAN PEOPLE HAVE SENT

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Nov. 30.—The government has received the following telegram from the Colonial Secretary: "I am about to lay before Parliament further correspondence regarding the munificent gifts which have so far been offered from the various parts of the Empire, and before doing so I desire on behalf of His Majesty's Government again to express their deep gratitude to all who have so generously and in such diverse ways, both publicly and privately, contributed to the requirements of His Majesty's Government and their allies for the purpose of alleviating the distress caused by the war and bringing it to a successful finish."

GERMAN-CANADIANS WILL BE TAKEN WITH THE CONTINGENTS

Those of German extraction who are Canadian citizens will be accepted, War Office announces.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Nov. 30.—German-Canadians with the first contingent are not being discharged nor will anything prevent those of German extraction who are Canadian citizens from going with the second or later contingents. This is the effect of the information received from the war office today.

The list of the 38 men who are being sent back on account of their nationality has also come and they are practically all Germans and Austrians who had come over from the Western States. They are not Canadian citizens and when their cases were taken up in England they expressed a willingness to return home.

This explanation has brought a good deal of relief here, for it was considered a very unfortunate thing if all German-Canadians were refused the opportunity of showing their loyalty to the British Empire.

FOOTBALL PLAYERS ENTER A PROTEST

Denounce Campaign English Press Has Been Waging.

London, Nov. 30.—Delegates representing London's eleven professional football clubs, today adopted resolutions denouncing the newspaper agitation against football as "unscrupulous, unwarrantable, unprincipled, and wholly opposed to English tradition, and an abuse of the liberty of the press."

The resolution declares, however, that they are prepared to close their grounds simultaneously with the closing of the race courses, golf links, theatres and picture palaces.

RUSSIA'S HEAVY SIEGE GUNS HAMMERING CRACOW

Bombardment of Austrian Fortress Begun and One of Suburbs Reported in Flames—Three German Army Corps Surrounded By Russians In Poland Face Almost Certain Annihilation, and Cut Off From Reinforcements Sent From Thorn to Help Them.

Paris, Nov. 30, 3 p. m.—The French official communication given out in Paris this afternoon is as follows:

"In Belgium the enemy is remaining on the defensive. The artillery fire has been feeble, and we have made progress at certain points. In the vicinity of Fay we hold securely the position we occupied on November 28.

"In the region of Soissons there has been intermittent artillery fire directed against the town.

"In the Argonne several attacks on the town of Dagatelle were repulsed by our troops.

"There has been a heavy fog on the heights of the Meuse. In the Woëvre district the enemy bombarded the forest of Apremont, but without result.

"There is nothing to report in the Vosges."

Petrograd via London, Nov. 30.—"Fighting on the Russo-Prussian frontier is turning advantageously for our side," says a correspondent of the Army Messenger.

"Our cavalry has dispersed the enemy, who, in retreating, is abandoning his munitions of war. The energetic pursuit of our forces prevents the Germans from taking up the positions which they had prepared for their use in the event of a retreat."

SIEGE OF CRACOW BEGUN.

Milan, via London, Nov. 30.—The siege of Cracow has begun, according to a correspondent of the newspaper Corriere della Sera, who is with the Muscovite army. He writes that the Russians are bombarding the forts with their heavy siege guns, and that one of the suburbs of the city is reported to be in flames.

New York, Nov. 30.—A Herald cable from London says:—"Practically surrounded by Russians two and possibly three German army corps are this morning fighting desperately to break their way through the encompassing lines toward the north in the hope of joining reinforcements sent from Thorn to aid them.

"There, with their backs to the sea, and with only a narrow line of communications to the Posen frontier still open—an office too small to permit the passage of the force without danger of annihilation—the Germans present one of the most dramatic pictures drawn from the eastern theatre of war."

"Can they escape a Sedan," all London was asking last night. That they are fighting with great determination Petrograd admits, but with the enormous reinforcements Grand Duke Nicholas is constantly receiving along the railway line in his rear, there is little disposition to doubt the ultimate fate of the beleaguered corps.

"Impelled by the gravity of the situation on the eastern front, the Kaiser has appeared on the Russian frontier and has joined the new field marshal, Von Hindenburg, to offer his advice and encourage his troops."

A SPECIMEN OF WAR NEWS FROM BERLIN

Berlin, Nov. 30. (By wireless to London).—The situation at the end of the past week shows, in the opinions of military experts, that the time is ripe for the resumption of active operations against the Russians which temporarily were hindered by the advance of Russian reinforcements in Northern Poland. The German successes, the critics contend, definitely have removed the danger of any invasion of the German provinces.

Further south the Austrians are co-operating to good effect and the Austrian advance into Serbia affords a reasonable ground for believing that the campaign there soon will be brought to a successful conclusion and thus release troops for action elsewhere. An observer who has just returned from Serbia, expresses the opinion that the Serbians are "at the end of their tether."

In the western arena of the war, the situation is not so clear as it is in the east, but reports continue to show that the enemy's attacks have been repulsed. The Germans, it is claimed, are gaining ground and thus gradually nearing a final decision.

REPRESENTED OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS.

London, Nov. 30.—The death is announced of Samuel George Wilkinson at Ealing, who was well known in Canada as travelling representative of the Oxford University Press, with which he served 25 years. He retired four years ago.

The many residents of the North End will be pleased to hear that the Portland Rolling Mills resumed operations yesterday morning. The rolling mills employ a large number of men, and resumption will mean a happier Christmas for many families.

When ordering direct specify "Doan's."

VOLUNTEERS WANTED FOR LOCAL TRAINING HOME SERVICE 62nd FUSILIERS.

Recruiting Office at the Armory Open 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

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23 THE PR

DR. A. W. CHASE'S 25c CATARRH POWDER

Is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the sin passages, stops drops, stops the flow of pus, and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. It is a blow free. Accept no substitutes. All dealers or Dr. Chase, Boston & Co. Limited, Toronto.