

Lloyd George Speech Setting Out Objects Sought By Entente In War

Restoration; Regard For Treaties and Guarantee of World Peace; Belgium and Alsace-Lorraine Restored; Matter of German Colonies to go to Conference

London, Jan. 6.—The British prime minister, David Lloyd-George today set forth Great Britain's war aims more specifically and at greater length before the delegates of the trades unionist than he had ever done before.

Having first declared that it was not a war of aggression against Germany or the German people, and that the breaking up of the German peoples or the disintegration of their state was not one of the objects for which the allies were fighting, he proceeded to mention the fundamental issues for which Britain and her allies were contending.

First among these was the restoration of Belgium and reparation for the injuries inflicted. Next came the restoration of Serbia, Montenegro and the occupied parts of France, Italy and Roumania. France must have Alsace-Lorraine, and to this end, said the premier, the British nation would stand by the French democracy to the death.

The question of Russia was touched upon and Mr. Lloyd-George said that Britain, as well as America, France and Italy would have been proud to fight by the side of the Russian democracy. But now could Russia be saved only by her own people. He declared an independent Poland an urgent necessity for the stability of western Europe.

SELF-GOVERNMENT IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY AND TURKEY.

Roumania is to be protected and the British and other allies are with Italy in her desire for complete union of the people of Italian race and tongue. Of Austria-Hungary he felt, that while the breaking up of the Dual Kingdom was no part of the allied war aims, it was impossible to hope for the removal of causes of unrest in that part of Europe unless genuine self-government was granted the Austro-Hungarian nationalities.

The Turkish empire, within the home lands of the Turkish race, with Constantinople as its capital may be maintained but the passage between the Mediterranean and Black Sea must be internationalized and neutralized and in the British view, Arabia, Armenia, Mesopotamia, Syria and Palestine are entitled to recognition of their separate national conditions. The matter of the German colonies, all of which now are in the hands of the allies would be placed before a conference whose decision, however, must consider the wishes and interests of the inhabitants—the future administration must be acceptable to the various tribes.

Must Pay for Outrages.

The premier made brief reference to the violations of international law committed by Germany, with special emphasis on the sea, and the peace conference, he declared, must not lose sight of the outrages suffered by British and other seamen and the services they had rendered. The three cardinal points of the British terms, as enunciated by the British prime minister, are:

1. Re-establishment of the sanctity of treaties.

2. Territorial settlement based on the right of self-determination or the consent of the governed.

3. The creation of an international organization to limit armaments and diminish the probability of war.

No British statement since the beginning of the war has given such a detailed and explicit statement of Britain's war aims as contained in the premier's address, which was delivered before the conference of the labor leaders in Westminster Hall.

Three hundred delegates were present and also Sir Auckland Geddes, minister of national service and George H. Roberts, minister of labor. George N. Barnes, member of the war cabinet, presided.

The proceedings were private, neither the public nor members of the press being admitted and after the meeting the delegates dispersed to their homes, mostly in the north, for consultation with their constituents. They will reassemble for the conclusion of the negotiations with the minister of national service over the proposed extension of recruiting in which the government wishes to include certain classes of skilled workers, to whom exemption was promised when the conscription bill was adopted.

Labor Men Endorse Speech.

Most of the labor men who commented on the speech endorsed it. But Mr. Lloyd-George went further on some important points than was anticipated. Again he has drawn a sharp and detailed line against Germany on the question of Alsace-Lorraine. It may be recalled that the German minister Dr. Von Kuehlmann, recently declared that alone prevented the belligerents from meeting on a common peace ground.

"When men by the millions are called upon to suffer and die and vast populations are being subjected to the sufferings and privations of a war unprecedented in the history of the world," Premier Lloyd-George said in beginning his address, "they are entitled to know for what cause or causes they are fighting."

"We are not fighting to destroy the cause of military domination, we are fighting to secure the adoption of a democratic constitution by Germany which would be the most convincing evidence that her old spirit of military domination had indeed died in this war and it would make it much easier for us to conclude a broad, democratic peace with her. But that is a question for the German people to decide."

"It is more than a year since the President of the United States advised the belligerents by suggestion that each side should state clearly the aims for which they are fighting. We replied that the central powers did not, and they have maintained complete silence as to the objects for which they are fighting. Even on so crucial a matter as their intention regarding Belgium, they have declined to give any satisfactory indication."

Referring to the proclamation by Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, at the Brest-Litovsk conference on Dec. 25, that it was not the intention of the central powers to appropriate forcibly any occupied territories or rob of its independence any nation which lost its political independence once during the war, Mr. Lloyd-George said it was obvious that any scheme of conquest and annexations could be perceived within the literal interpretation of such a pledge.

"We must know what is meant," said the premier. "For equality of right amongst nations, small as well as great, is one of the fundamental issues of this country and her allies are fighting to establish it."

Reparation for Belgian towns and villages and their inhabitants, he asserted, had been repudiated emphatically by the central powers and must entirely be refused on all concessions. On one point only were they clear. They would not restore the whole of her colonies to the victors. The German colonies of determination here vanish.

"It is impossible to believe that any permanent peace can be erected on one foundation," said the premier. "A new service to the formula of no annexation, no indemnity and self-determination is needed."

"The days of the treaty of Vienna are past. We cannot longer submit the future of European civilians to the arbitrary decisions of a few politicians striving to secure by chicanery or persuasion the interests of this or that dynasty or empire. The people have never consented to the government must be the basis of any territorial settlement. For that reason also, unless treaties be upheld, it is obvious that no treaty of peace can be worth the paper on which it is written."

The first requirements always made by the British and their allies have been justice, restoration, independence, territorial and economic of the independence of Belgium, and such reparation as can be made for the devastation of its towns and provinces. It is no demand for war indemnity, but insistence that before there can be any hope of stable peace this great breach of the public in Europe must be repudiated and so far as is possible, repaired.

"Reparation means recognition. Unless international right is recognized by the victors, there can be no lasting peace in defiance of its canons, it can never be a reality."

"We are not fighting to destroy the cause of military domination, we are fighting to secure the adoption of a democratic constitution by Germany which would be the most convincing evidence that her old spirit of military domination had indeed died in this war and it would make it much easier for us to conclude a broad, democratic peace with her. But that is a question for the German people to decide."

"It is more than a year since the President of the United States advised the belligerents by suggestion that each side should state clearly the aims for which they are fighting. We replied that the central powers did not, and they have maintained complete silence as to the objects for which they are fighting. Even on so crucial a matter as their intention regarding Belgium, they have declined to give any satisfactory indication."

Referring to the proclamation by Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, at the Brest-Litovsk conference on Dec. 25, that it was not the intention of the central powers to appropriate forcibly any occupied territories or rob of its independence any nation which lost its political independence once during the war, Mr. Lloyd-George said it was obvious that any scheme of conquest and annexations could be perceived within the literal interpretation of such a pledge.

"We must know what is meant," said the premier. "For equality of right amongst nations, small as well as great, is one of the fundamental issues of this country and her allies are fighting to establish it."

Reparation for Belgian towns and villages and their inhabitants, he asserted, had been repudiated emphatically by the central powers and must entirely be refused on all concessions. On one point only were they clear. They would not restore the whole of her colonies to the victors. The German colonies of determination here vanish.

"It is impossible to believe that any permanent peace can be erected on one foundation," said the premier. "A new service to the formula of no annexation, no indemnity and self-determination is needed."

"The days of the treaty of Vienna are past. We cannot longer submit the future of European civilians to the arbitrary decisions of a few politicians striving to secure by chicanery or persuasion the interests of this or that dynasty or empire. The people have never consented to the government must be the basis of any territorial settlement. For that reason also, unless treaties be upheld, it is obvious that no treaty of peace can be worth the paper on which it is written."

The first requirements always made by the British and their allies have been justice, restoration, independence, territorial and economic of the independence of Belgium, and such reparation as can be made for the devastation of its towns and provinces. It is no demand for war indemnity, but insistence that before there can be any hope of stable peace this great breach of the public in Europe must be repudiated and so far as is possible, repaired.

"Reparation means recognition. Unless international right is recognized by the victors, there can be no lasting peace in defiance of its canons, it can never be a reality."

"We are not fighting to destroy the cause of military domination, we are fighting to secure the adoption of a democratic constitution by Germany which would be the most convincing evidence that her old spirit of military domination had indeed died in this war and it would make it much easier for us to conclude a broad, democratic peace with her. But that is a question for the German people to decide."

"It is more than a year since the President of the United States advised the belligerents by suggestion that each side should state clearly the aims for which they are fighting. We replied that the central powers did not, and they have maintained complete silence as to the objects for which they are fighting. Even on so crucial a matter as their intention regarding Belgium, they have declined to give any satisfactory indication."

FOOD SOURING IN STOMACH CAUSES INDIGESTION, GAS

"Pape's Diaprepin" Ends All Stomach Distress in Five Minutes

Wonder what upset your stomach— which portion of the food did the damage—do you? Well, don't bother. If your stomach is in a revolt; if you are gassy and upset, and what you just eat has fermented into stubborn lumps, head dizzy and aches; belch gases and acids and eructate undigested food; if you are constipated—just take a little Pape's Diaprepin and in five minutes your stomach will be as good as new.

Millions of men and women today know that it is needless to have a bad stomach. A little Diaprepin occasionally keeps this delicate organ regulated and they eat their favorite foods without fear.

If your stomach doesn't take care of your food, it is a danger to your health. If your food is a danger to your health, remember the quickest, surest, most harmless relief is Pape's Diaprepin which costs only fifty cents for a large case at drug stores. It's truly wonderful—it digests food and sets things straight, so gently and easily that it is really astonishing. Please, for your sake, don't go on and on with a weak, disordered stomach; it's so unnecessary.

"We are fighting for a just and lasting peace," declared the premier in conclusion. "Three conditions must be fulfilled—firstly, the sanctity of treaties must be re-established; secondly, territorial settlement must be based on the right of self-determination or the consent of the governed; lastly, the creation of an international organization to limit armaments and diminish the probability of war."

To secure those conditions, the British Empire is prepared to make even greater sacrifices.

"We are fighting for a just and lasting peace," declared the premier in conclusion. "Three conditions must be fulfilled—firstly, the sanctity of treaties must be re-established; secondly, territorial settlement must be based on the right of self-determination or the consent of the governed; lastly, the creation of an international organization to limit armaments and diminish the probability of war."

To secure those conditions, the British Empire is prepared to make even greater sacrifices.

"We are fighting for a just and lasting peace," declared the premier in conclusion. "Three conditions must be fulfilled—firstly, the sanctity of treaties must be re-established; secondly, territorial settlement must be based on the right of self-determination or the consent of the governed; lastly, the creation of an international organization to limit armaments and diminish the probability of war."

To secure those conditions, the British Empire is prepared to make even greater sacrifices.

"We are fighting for a just and lasting peace," declared the premier in conclusion. "Three conditions must be fulfilled—firstly, the sanctity of treaties must be re-established; secondly, territorial settlement must be based on the right of self-determination or the consent of the governed; lastly, the creation of an international organization to limit armaments and diminish the probability of war."

To secure those conditions, the British Empire is prepared to make even greater sacrifices.

"We are fighting for a just and lasting peace," declared the premier in conclusion. "Three conditions must be fulfilled—firstly, the sanctity of treaties must be re-established; secondly, territorial settlement must be based on the right of self-determination or the consent of the governed; lastly, the creation of an international organization to limit armaments and diminish the probability of war."

To secure those conditions, the British Empire is prepared to make even greater sacrifices.

"We are fighting for a just and lasting peace," declared the premier in conclusion. "Three conditions must be fulfilled—firstly, the sanctity of treaties must be re-established; secondly, territorial settlement must be based on the right of self-determination or the consent of the governed; lastly, the creation of an international organization to limit armaments and diminish the probability of war."

To secure those conditions, the British Empire is prepared to make even greater sacrifices.

"We are fighting for a just and lasting peace," declared the premier in conclusion. "Three conditions must be fulfilled—firstly, the sanctity of treaties must be re-established; secondly, territorial settlement must be based on the right of self-determination or the consent of the governed; lastly, the creation of an international organization to limit armaments and diminish the probability of war."

To secure those conditions, the British Empire is prepared to make even greater sacrifices.

"We are fighting for a just and lasting peace," declared the premier in conclusion. "Three conditions must be fulfilled—firstly, the sanctity of treaties must be re-established; secondly, territorial settlement must be based on the right of self-determination or the consent of the governed; lastly, the creation of an international organization to limit armaments and diminish the probability of war."

To secure those conditions, the British Empire is prepared to make even greater sacrifices.

"We are fighting for a just and lasting peace," declared the premier in conclusion. "Three conditions must be fulfilled—firstly, the sanctity of treaties must be re-established; secondly, territorial settlement must be based on the right of self-determination or the consent of the governed; lastly, the creation of an international organization to limit armaments and diminish the probability of war."

To secure those conditions, the British Empire is prepared to make even greater sacrifices.

"We are fighting for a just and lasting peace," declared the premier in conclusion. "Three conditions must be fulfilled—firstly, the sanctity of treaties must be re-established; secondly, territorial settlement must be based on the right of self-determination or the consent of the governed; lastly, the creation of an international organization to limit armaments and diminish the probability of war."

To secure those conditions, the British Empire is prepared to make even greater sacrifices.

"We are fighting for a just and lasting peace," declared the premier in conclusion. "Three conditions must be fulfilled—firstly, the sanctity of treaties must be re-established; secondly, territorial settlement must be based on the right of self-determination or the consent of the governed; lastly, the creation of an international organization to limit armaments and diminish the probability of war."

To secure those conditions, the British Empire is prepared to make even greater sacrifices.

"We are fighting for a just and lasting peace," declared the premier in conclusion. "Three conditions must be fulfilled—firstly, the sanctity of treaties must be re-established; secondly, territorial settlement must be based on the right of self-determination or the consent of the governed; lastly, the creation of an international organization to limit armaments and diminish the probability of war."

To secure those conditions, the British Empire is prepared to make even greater sacrifices.

"We are fighting for a just and lasting peace," declared the premier in conclusion. "Three conditions must be fulfilled—firstly, the sanctity of treaties must be re-established; secondly, territorial settlement must be based on the right of self-determination or the consent of the governed; lastly, the creation of an international organization to limit armaments and diminish the probability of war."

To secure those conditions, the British Empire is prepared to make even greater sacrifices.

"We are fighting for a just and lasting peace," declared the premier in conclusion. "Three conditions must be fulfilled—firstly, the sanctity of treaties must be re-established; secondly, territorial settlement must be based on the right of self-determination or the consent of the governed; lastly, the creation of an international organization to limit armaments and diminish the probability of war."

To secure those conditions, the British Empire is prepared to make even greater sacrifices.

"We are fighting for a just and lasting peace," declared the premier in conclusion. "Three conditions must be fulfilled—firstly, the sanctity of treaties must be re-established; secondly, territorial settlement must be based on the right of self-determination or the consent of the governed; lastly, the creation of an international organization to limit armaments and diminish the probability of war."

To secure those conditions, the British Empire is prepared to make even greater sacrifices.

"We are fighting for a just and lasting peace," declared the premier in conclusion. "Three conditions must be fulfilled—firstly, the sanctity of treaties must be re-established; secondly, territorial settlement must be based on the right of self-determination or the consent of the governed; lastly, the creation of an international organization to limit armaments and diminish the probability of war."

To secure those conditions, the British Empire is prepared to make even greater sacrifices.

"We are fighting for a just and lasting peace," declared the premier in conclusion. "Three conditions must be fulfilled—firstly, the sanctity of treaties must be re-established; secondly, territorial settlement must be based on the right of self-determination or the consent of the governed; lastly, the creation of an international organization to limit armaments and diminish the probability of war."

To secure those conditions, the British Empire is prepared to make even greater sacrifices.

"We are fighting for a just and lasting peace," declared the premier in conclusion. "Three conditions must be fulfilled—firstly, the sanctity of treaties must be re-established; secondly, territorial settlement must be based on the right of self-determination or the consent of the governed; lastly, the creation of an international organization to limit armaments and diminish the probability of war."

To secure those conditions, the British Empire is prepared to make even greater sacrifices.

"We are fighting for a just and lasting peace," declared the premier in conclusion. "Three conditions must be fulfilled—firstly, the sanctity of treaties must be re-established; secondly, territorial settlement must be based on the right of self-determination or the consent of the governed; lastly, the creation of an international organization to limit armaments and diminish the probability of war."

To secure those conditions, the British Empire is prepared to make even greater sacrifices.

"We are fighting for a just and lasting peace," declared the premier in conclusion. "Three conditions must be fulfilled—firstly, the sanctity of treaties must be re-established; secondly, territorial settlement must be based on the right of self-determination or the consent of the governed; lastly, the creation of an international organization to limit armaments and diminish the probability of war."

To secure those conditions, the British Empire is prepared to make even greater sacrifices.

"We are fighting for a just and lasting peace," declared the premier in conclusion. "Three conditions must be fulfilled—firstly, the sanctity of treaties must be re-established; secondly, territorial settlement must be based on the right of self-determination or the consent of the governed; lastly, the creation of an international organization to limit armaments and diminish the probability of war."

To secure those conditions, the British Empire is prepared to make even greater sacrifices.

MOTHER GAVE THIS DELICATE CHILD VINOL

And He Got Well and Strong, That's True

Monaca, Pa.—"My little boy, who is the youngest of three, was weak, nervous and tired all the time, so he was most unfit at school, and nothing seemed to help him. I learned of Vinol and gave it to him. It has restored his health and strength and he has gained in weight."

Frederick Sommers, Monaca, Pa. Vinol is a constitutional cod liver oil remedy for delicate, weak, ailing children. Formula on every bottle, so you know what you are giving them. Children love it.

Watsons Drug Store. The Ross Drug Co., Ltd., St. John. Vinol is sold in Fairville by T. H. Wilson and in Hampton by Donald's Drug Store.

Also at the best druggists in all New Brunswick towns.

HON. MR. CARVELL APPLYING KNIFE

No Big Jobs Undertaken Unless Absolutely Necessary, While Staff Is Being Reduced.

Ottawa, Jan. 6.—The policy of wartime retrenchment and economy is being put energetically into force by Hon. F. B. Carvell, minister of public works. With the exception of the reconstruction work at Halifax practically every big public work in Canada will be either shut down or gone ahead with only as absolute necessity requires. This means cutting down this year of public works expenditures by some ten or twelve millions, at least, as compared with the preceding war years.

A further saving is being effected by the public works staff. With less work to look after in the department and with labor demands urgent, it has been decided to reduce the staff by the removal of several of Hon. Robert Rogers' appointees.

RECIPROCITY IN NATURAL PRODUCTS WITH U.S. COMING

Potatoes Soon on Free List With General Breaking Down of Tariff Barriers as Proposed in 1911.

Ottawa, Jan. 6.—In order to meet the food shortage and high cost of living problem which promises to become even more acute than at present in consequence of the urgent demand of the Allies for more food from Canada and the United States, there is likely to be a real pooling of food resources on this continent with free trade in foodstuffs.

There is already free trade between Canada and the United States in wheat and wheat products. Potatoes in wheat will be the next staple to be added to the list with other food staples included gradually as economic conditions of production and marketing are considered and adjusted. The whole question, it is understood, is under consideration by Ottawa and Washington governments and their food control departments.

The Liberals in the union government are, of course, already committed to free trade in foodstuffs and now that an election is over and "politics" are dropped, the Conservative members of the cabinet are, it is said, falling in line with policy which they opposed in the last parliament, but which the altered economic and political conditions now make so easy and popular.

The prospective action will probably not be taken for some time yet, pending further consideration of the whole problem by the full cabinet council until the Robert Borden's return next Wednesday, and pending also further negotiations with Washington. But it is fairly certain that there will be a letting down of the tariff bars on food products and a natural and economic pooling of Canadian and United States food crops making for cheaper living and better marketing conditions.

War necessities, union government, one-party western representation in parliament, and the appearance of the United States as an ally rather than a rival of Canada, now clear the way for the reciprocity which was defeated in 1911, for causes political rather than economic.

BREAK A CHILD'S COLD BY GIVING SYRUP OF FIGS

Cleanse the Little Liver and Bowels and They Get Well Quick

When your child suffers from a cold don't wait; give the little stomach, liver and bowels a gentle thorough cleansing. When cross, peevish, listless, pale, doesn't sleep, eat or act naturally, if breath is bad, stomach sour, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the clogged-up, undigested waste, sour bile and undigested food will gently move out of the bowels, and you have a well, playful child again.

If your child coughs, snuffles and has caught cold or is feverish or has a sore throat give a good dose of "California Syrup of Figs," to evacuate the bowels, no difference what other treatment is given.

Sick children needn't be coaxed to take this harmless "fruit laxative." Millions of mothers keep it handy because they know it acts on the stomach, liver and bowels is prompt and sure. They also know a little given today saves a sick child tomorrow.

Ask your druggist for a bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which contains directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly on the bottle. Beware of counterfeits sold here. Get the genuine, made by "California Fig Syrup Company."

"An independent Poland, comprising all genuinely Polish elements who desire to participate, is an urgent necessity for the stability of western Europe."

"Through we agree with President Wilson on the breaking of Austria-Hungary is no part of our war aims, we feel that unless genuine self-government on true democratic principles is granted those Austro-Hungarian nationalities who have long desired it, it is not possible to hope for the removal of those causes of unrest in the part of Europe which have so long threatened its general peace."

"On the same ground we regard as vital the legitimate claims of the Italians for union with those of their own race and nationality. We also mean to press that justice be done to the men of Roumanian blood and speech in their legitimate aspirations. If these conditions were fulfilled Austria-Hungary would become a power whose strength would contribute to the permanent peace and freedom of Europe, instead of the instrument of a poisonous Prussian military autocracy."

"Outside of Europe we believe that the same principles ought to be applied. While we do not challenge the maintenance of the Turkish empire in the home lands of the Turkish race, with its capital Constantinople, the passage between the Mediterranean and Black Sea being internationalized and neutralized, Arabia, Armenia, Mesopotamia, Syria and Palestine, are in our judgment entitled to recognition of their separate national conditions."

"We mean to stand by the French democracy to the death in the defense of the principles of a republican constitution, which we regard as the only basis of a lasting peace. This we have done since the peace of Europe for half a century, and unless cured, healthy conditions cannot be restored."

Russia Must Look to Herself. The premier said he would not attempt to deal with the question of the Russian territories now in German occupation. The Russian policy since the revolution had passed through too many phases but it was difficult to speak, without suspension of judgement on what the situation would be when the terms of European peace came to be discussed.

Referring to the facts that the war was started by Russia's decision to protect Serbian independence and that the present rulers of Russia had entered into a separate peace negotiations, the premier said: "I am including in no reproaches, I am stating facts to make it clear why Russia cannot be held accountable for decisions taken in her absence and concerning which she was not consulted, or her aid invoked."

"Nobody who knows Prussia and her designs towards Russia can doubt her ultimate intention. Whatever phrases she uses to delude Russia she does not mean to surrender any of the Russian provinces and cities now occupied. Under one name or another they will henceforth be part of the Prussian dominions ruled by the Prussian sword and the bullet into complete economic and ultimate political enslavement."

"Democracy in this country will stand to the last by the democracies of France and Italy. We should be proud to fight to the end by the side of the new Russian democracy. So would America, France and Italy. But if the present rulers of Russia act independently we shall have no means to arrest the catastrophe. Russia can only be saved by her own people."

"An independent Poland, comprising all genuinely Polish elements who desire to participate, is an urgent necessity for the stability of western Europe."

"Through we agree with President Wilson on the breaking of Austria-Hungary is no part of our war aims, we feel that unless genuine self-government on true democratic principles is granted those Austro-Hungarian nationalities who have long desired it, it is not possible to hope for the removal of those causes of unrest in the part of Europe which have so long threatened its general peace."

"On the same ground we regard as vital the legitimate claims of the Italians for union with those of their own race and nationality. We also mean to press that justice be done to the men of Roumanian blood and speech in their legitimate aspirations. If these conditions were fulfilled Austria-Hungary would become a power whose strength would contribute to the permanent peace and freedom of Europe, instead of the instrument of a poisonous Prussian military autocracy."

"Outside of Europe we believe that the same principles ought to be applied. While we do not challenge the maintenance of the Turkish empire in the home lands of the Turkish race, with its capital Constantinople, the passage between the Mediterranean and Black Sea being internationalized and neutralized, Arabia, Armenia, Mesopotamia, Syria and Palestine, are in our judgment entitled to recognition of their separate national conditions."

"We mean to stand by the French democracy to the death in the defense of the principles of a republican constitution, which we regard as the only basis of a lasting peace. This we have done since the peace of Europe for half a century, and unless cured, healthy conditions cannot be restored."

Russia Must Look to Herself. The premier said he would not attempt to deal with the question of the Russian territories now in German occupation. The Russian policy since the revolution had passed through too many phases but it was difficult to speak, without suspension of judgement on what the situation would be when the terms of European peace came to be discussed.

Referring to the facts that the war was started by Russia's decision to protect Serbian independence and that the present rulers of Russia had entered into a separate peace negotiations, the premier said: "I am including in no reproaches, I am stating facts to make it clear why Russia cannot be held accountable for decisions taken in her absence and concerning which she was not consulted, or her aid invoked."

"Nobody who knows Prussia and her designs towards Russia can doubt her ultimate intention. Whatever phrases she uses to delude Russia she does not mean to surrender any of the Russian provinces and cities now occupied. Under one name or another they will henceforth be part of the Prussian dominions ruled by the Prussian sword and the bullet into complete economic and ultimate political enslavement."

"Democracy in this country will stand to the last by the democracies of France and Italy. We should be proud to fight to the end by the side of the new Russian democracy. So would America, France and Italy. But if the present rulers of Russia act independently we shall have no means to arrest the catastrophe. Russia can only be saved by her own people."

"An independent Poland, comprising all genuinely Polish elements who desire to participate, is an urgent necessity for the stability of western Europe."

"Through we agree with President Wilson on the breaking of Austria-Hungary is no part of our war aims, we feel that unless genuine self-government on true democratic principles is granted those Austro-Hungarian nationalities who have long desired it, it is not possible to hope for the removal of those causes of unrest in the part of Europe which have so long threatened its general peace."

"On the same ground we regard as vital the legitimate claims of the Italians for union with those of their own race and nationality. We also mean to press that justice be done to the men of Roumanian blood and speech in their legitimate aspirations. If these conditions were fulfilled Austria-Hungary would become a power whose strength would contribute to the permanent peace and freedom of Europe, instead of the instrument of a poisonous Prussian military autocracy."

"Outside of Europe we believe that the same principles ought to be applied. While we do not challenge the maintenance of the Turkish empire in the home lands of the Turkish race, with its capital Constantinople, the passage between the Mediterranean and Black Sea being internationalized and neutralized, Arabia, Armenia, Mesopotamia, Syria and Palestine, are in our judgment entitled to recognition of their separate national conditions."

"We mean to stand by the French democracy to the death in the defense of the principles of a republican constitution, which we regard as the only basis of a lasting peace. This we have done since the peace of Europe for half a century, and unless cured, healthy conditions cannot be restored."

Russia Must Look to Herself. The premier said he would not attempt to deal with the question of the Russian territories now in German occupation. The Russian policy since the revolution had passed through too many phases but it was difficult to speak, without suspension of judgement on what the situation would be when the terms of European peace came to be discussed.

Referring to the facts that the war was started by Russia's decision to protect Serbian independence and that the present rulers of Russia had entered into a separate peace negotiations, the premier said: "I am including in no reproaches, I am stating facts to make it clear why Russia cannot be