GREEK KING AND PREMIER AGREE AT LAST

FREDERICTON'S WELCOME TO A RETURNED HERO

Fredericton, Sept. 26.—So great was the crush of people assembled at the station on Saturday evening to greet Major Percy A. Guthrie on his return from the front that, because of his maimed condition, it was thought advisable to have him and his family leave the train at Salamance station, about a mile south of Fredericton. There they found autos awaiting them, and soon were whirled away toward where the big crowds had assembled. By the time they arrived at York Street, the procession which had formed in honor of the returning battle-scarred hero, had reached the corner of Needham Street and there autos with Major Guthrie and his relatives found their proper places in the parade.

All along the line he was wildly cheered, and given personal greeting from friends. Never before in Fredericton was much a welcome, practically every place of business being closed, although it was Saturday night and the entire population of city, as well as hundreds of people from outside points being on hand to do honor to the returned hero.

At the exhibition grounds, where another big crowd assembled. Officers of the agricultural Society No. 34 were waiting at the gates and led the parade through the grounds to the stage in the center of the show ring. Mayor Mitchell, who, with members of the City Council, who then shook hands with the aldermen, and exhibition executive, and Lt. Gray and other officers who had gathered.

As soon as a semblance of order could be restored, Lt. Col. W. H. Gray called upon Capt. A. S. McFarlane, acting adjutant of the 71st Rgt., to read the address from the regiment, followed by another address from the City of Fredericton and County of York.

Major Guthrie leaning upon his crutches replied to both addresses. He told of his pleasure at being home again and protested against too much being done in his honor as he felt that all he had done was what he conceived to be his duty. He referred to the 12th Battalion, as one of the finest that had been sent across from Canada, but it had been cut up, and men and some of the officers had been distributed among other units. He declared it would be two years before the war is ended, and that many were before him would be doing their bit before it was over. Fighting for such a cause he declaredthat one must fight well, as it meant not only existence of the British Empire, but the cause of Liberty and Justice in the world.

Concluding he paid a warm tribute to the men in the trenches who, he said, formed the greatest democracy the world has ever known, and declared that he hoped after three months convalesence to be able to return to the front, having been promised command of one of Canada's Battalions, even if he still has a "game" leg. Time and again wild outbursts of applause punctuated his remarks and at its conclusion there were cheers for the King, Major Guthrie. After shaking hands with as many of crowd as were allowed to reach him Major Guthrie and his family entered their automobile and were driven away. It was a tiring hour for Major, who was badly fatigued when he reached home.

CASES FOR THE CIRCUIT COURT

The September Circuit Court will open on Tuesday with the heaviest docket of criminal cases to be heard for several months. Included in the cases to be tried is that against Miss Marsline Thibedeau, who is charged with the murder of her infant. Mary Romley is charged with an aggravated assault on William Hanley, Sydney Hart and a woman will be tried for bigamy and adultry. William Jackson, a soldier answered a charge against a 14 year old girl; Albert Daigle with escaping from the chain gang, Mrs. Belle Braman for attempted suicide; Samuel White, a corporal of the 55th Battalion, with stealing a pass and money from Private J. H. Simpson of the 64th Battalion. In addition to the above cases there are a number of boys charged with breaking into Thomas Dean's grocery and Song Lee's laundry stealing syrup and money, also a boy named Moore with escaping from the Industrial Home. Attorney General J. B. M. Baxter will prosecute all the cases.

GREECE WILL STAND BY SERBIA

Athens, Sept. 25, via London, Sept. 26—King Constantine and Premier Venizelos at a conference this morning reached a complete agreement in regard to both the steps already taken by the government and the measures which are demanded to meet the Balkan situation. These measures include a maintenance of Greece's treaty obligations. Greece and Serbia signed a treaty after the second Balkan war. It is understood that under this treaty Greece would be called upon to assist Serbia should that nation be attacked by Bulgaria.

BIG GAIN BY THE ALLIED ARMIES IN WEST

(Continued from page one.)

it, and Hill No. 70. Other attacks were made to the north of La Bassee Canal, which drew a strong reserve of the enemy towards the point of the line where hard fighting occurred throughout the day with varying success.

POSITION OF CANADA IN REGARD TO GERMAN IDEAS

(Continued from page 1)

these strong peasant women of Germany, and I see no reason why the Kaiser can not readily more than double his fighting forces by the use of these women peasants in his armies, as I believe he is even now doing. In Germany today women of all classes are offering themselves up a willing sacrifice to the Fatherland and let there be no mistake about it there has never before been so dogged and so definite a commitment of an entire nation of eighty millions of people to the cause of defeating and conquering its enemies.

Prepared for War.

"The average man and woman in Canada has no idea of how thoroughly Germany has been organized for military purposes. For upwards of forty years the powers that be in Germany have thought of nothing else than of how to stengthen the Fatherland for that day when her rulers supported by the greatest fighting machine the world has ever seen, should establish world dominion for these war-lords. Just to give you an idea of how carefully they have been planning and preparing for this eventuality let me tell you that for years every horse in Germany, no matter by whom owned, had to be held at the immediate disposal of the military authorities. Some friends of mine, who were living over there, purchased a pair of carriage horses and they were compelled to send them down the very next day after got them to barracks to have them examined and registered so that in case of war the authorities would know exactly where every horse of every kind and type was stabled.

"These horses were owned, mark you, not by German subjects, but by foreigners who were living for a time in Germany.

"Our people for the most part have not realized how definitely the German governmental authorities have for years watched everybody who entered the Fatherland. I remember the first night that I slept in Germany. I arrived at the city of Cologne about ten o'clock and made my way to the Hotel Du Nord where after registering I was shown up to my room. I had scarcely closed the door when a rap was heard and upon opening the door again I was greeted by an officer who asked me who I was, where I was going, what was my business, how long I was going to remain and I really know not how many more questions all of which information was immediately conveyed to the authorities; in fact, we may say that every night the German authorities know exactly all about the strangers within their gates.

"Such incidents as the foregoing indicate with what scientific exactness and painstaking attention to detail these people have planned and prepared for this war.

"At the present time our people are in no mood to sit at the feet of the German schoolmaster but there is no denying the fact that these people have devoted all their ability and all their scientific organization to the creating of a military machine by whose might they hoped to impose German kultur upon the world, and unless we are prepared to submit to Prussian domination whether we like it or not there is no alternative but for us to organize and equip a fighting machine big enough and powerful enough to defeat them.

Organization Necessary Here.

"Now is the time for us to devote to this most serious crisis our most earnest thought. If we do this and without delay, get our armies enlarged and all of our people organized and everybody doing something we need not fear the ultimate result but unless we do all these things, which the present exigency suggests we are destined to experience a long continuance of these days of war accompanied by a constant and increasing consumption of our national resources. I want to measure my words and far be it from my purpose to unduly frighten anyone but this I have to say in all sobriety and seriousness, namely, that while so long as the British Navy commands the seas we cannot be conquered, yet with all its acknowledged and might power I hold that the British Navy by itself alone can never assure us the victory over Germany.

"People tell us that Germany will in time be starved into submission. Don't you believe a word of it. The Allies can build a wall around Germany like the old Chinese wall and they may absolutely prevent all supplies from the outside world getting into Germany but even with all this accomplished Germany would still be able to live on and to fight on and for years and years compel all of her enemies to submit to the trade disturbance and ruinous exhaustion of a long drawn out war.

A Possible Defeat

"There is the alternative clearly before us. Either let every one of us get busy under competent leadership, each doing all that he is able to strengthen our cause and let all those who are young and strong and who are at all free to do so hasten without delay to don the khaki. Either this or let us understand that we shall be compelled to wage a long drawn out war of exhaustion with a patched up peace at its close, not to say a possible defeat of our forces by those of the War Lord, and should we suffer defeat then every man of us who is not physically incapacitated will be compelled to don the grey uniform and the spiked helmet of the Prussian and under his brutalizing power get out under his banners to bring the rest of the world under his control.

"I have sometimes wondered to what extent our people here in this beloved Canada of ours actually have realized the terrible issues of this war. Is it not a fact that when this war began there were many among our people who innocently thought that in a very few weeks at the longest the British army and the British navy would put an end to the Kaiser's wild dream. Some there were among our people who more accurately adjudged the situation and whose minds were not so sanguine. Like Lord Kitchener they realized that the war would certainly be long and that before it was ended the vast resources of the Empire would be taxed to their utmost. Today after all these months more of our people are understanding these matters better and we are glad to have observed that throughout the length and breadth of our land the hearts of all of our citizens are beating loyal to the Empire and to the flag. I do not believe that in any of the many dominions of the Empire there are to be found a more loyal British people than those of Canadian birth and affiliation. All this is true and today our people are thinking and energizing in order to maintain the integrity of the Empire of which they form a not negligible part. They are fighting for the flag of old England. A great flag, an honored flag. Our people are more and more understanding these things and all this is well. To-night, however, I would have you, who hear me, think of something more important to all the world than even the maintenance of the supremacy of the flag of old England, and that is the maintenance of those things for which that flag stands and which indeed it symbolizes, I mean all that is best in the civilization of the world.

"Let the Prussian power prevail and all that we have inherited from our fathers as the priceless boon of individual liberty is gone once and for ever. There has never in all the history of the world been a conflict involving like moral issues. The evil spirit of materialism has invaded every circle of German thought. It is to be found in the philosophy of Neitzsche in the historical temper of Treitzsche and in the military strategy of Bernhardi.

"It is nothing else that the exemplification by a whole nation of the doctrine of the survival of the fittest and mark you the final standard of fitness is physical fitness, the mental and the moral are subordinated to the physical.

"The Prussian essential of the state is force, just as the essential of religion is faith, or as the essential of the family is love.

Might is Right

"According to this judgment 'might is right' and upon this principle which is a negation of all the spiritual teachings of the best and holiest men and women the world has ever known and in utter contempt of the holy teachings of the Son of God and of the holy Catholic church it has been proposed to establish a world-wide autocracy, and in this realm brute force is the supreme law.

"All this involves a complete reversal of the stream of civilization. By it the state becomes sovereign and is subject to no laws save those of self-interest. You can therefore discover no fixed principles for the government of international affairs. There is no such thing as international right. There is no possible community of nations. Force has become god and expediency its only rule. This in brief as I understand it is the modern Prussian theory of the state. It is nothing more or less than a rehabilitation of ancient barbarism.

"To discover its counterpart you have to travel away back through the centuries to the days of Assyria. To the ancient Assyrians notwithstanding all their advancement in learning and the arts they were a nation essentially cruel and to them blood was the wine of life. Modern archaelogical research societies have at least proved this to be so. These tablets and frescoes which they disintered and have placed in the British museum represent nothing but the forms and figures of war and battle. In these representations you see lions with human faces thus representing a people of frightful ferocity ruthlessly engaged in slaughtering and pursuing and torturing their enemies. You may also see eagles digging their claws into the bodies of the slain. We are told that the only domestic scene represents the son of Sennacherib as sitting in a vine-clad arbor at a feast beside his queen among her maidens and close behind the queen there hangs from the branch of a palm tree a ghastly human head with an iron ring driven through the lip.

"Such was the nation of Assyria and we do not need to be told that history has recorded its doom.

"If you would find a modern counterpart of these blood-thirsty Assyrians I would refer you to the conduct of these Germans in Belgium. Never in all the long history of the world have more brutal atrocities been committed by any soldiery. Alexander Powell, an American citizen, who went to Belgium to observev for himself what the actual facts were has informed us in his book recently published under the title "Fighting in Flanders" that—

"He had seen one of the loveliest and most peaceable countries in Europe invaded by a ruthless and brutal soldiery. He had seen its towns and cities blackened by fire, its highways crowded by hunted homeless fugitives, its fertile fields strewn with the corpses of what had once been the manhood of the nation.

This American gentleman also tells us that it has been now established beyond all doubt that scores of noncombatants were cruelly shot down in cold blood, and when the firing squads could not do the work of slaughter fast enough the helpless victims were lined up and a machine gun was turned upon them. Young girls were violated in public squares in the presence of officers, men and women were unspeakably mutilated, children bayonetted, homes were sacked and looted and set on fire, and official military orders were issued sanctioning many of these outrages.

"For the sake of all we hold dear in our civilization I appeal tonight to the men who hear me to go out and help crush this monster that revels in the agony of the living and in the blood of the slain.

"Remember that the Prussian policy of government cares not a whit for men as men. Its only concern with men is that they may become so developed that they may serve the state. The whole trend of Prussianism is in the direction of making the many the abject servants of the privileged few.

"Twenty-three centuries ago Aristotle reached a loftier conception of the end of the state. He said that the state existed for the good of all citizezns. The end of all society, he says, is to afford means whereby all citizens may have an opportunity to realize their fullest life in a rational way.

"Then we have the Roman idea of the state, and there was in it something at once noble and inspiring. It called for a universal empire, and directly in opposition to these opportunities and privileges so provided is the whole trend and purpose of modern Prussianism. Tonight I call for recruits for men who are not afraid to buckle on the armor and go out and destroy this the greatest enemy that has ever lifted itself up against all that makes our lives here on earth worth while."

Other Features.

A feature of the proceedings was the exhibition of a unique collection of stereoptican views taken by some of the officers and men of the 26th Battalion, Walter H. Golding explaining them in an interesting manner These views included the following: Boys of the 26th Battalion embarking at St. John; and the scene before leaving; scene on the transport Caledonia; officers at luncheon in England; British torpedo boat that met the Caledonia; Dr. Murray, Major McKenzie and Major Brown; the boys digging trenches; H. M. S. Leviathan at Halifax; Chaplain Rev. Captain E. B. Hooper and his volunteer choir; officers at luncheon; Lieut.-Col. McAvity, Major Brown and other officers on firing line; 26th at field practice; Major Douglas McArthur, Lieutenant Legere and others; Lieutenant Gordon Johnston and others; peddler's cart in camp; practice range, including old Martello towers, Hythe, Kent.

Several selections were given by the orchestra during the proceedings, the National Anthem being played both before and after the other items on the programme. Some disappointment was expressed that there was no male choir, as had been intended. Accommodation had been provided for singers on the stage but the chairs remained empty. Two hymns were sung by the audience, "Stand up, stand up for Jesus," and "Onward Christian Soldiers." C. Brooke Skelton led in the singing of these numbers.

The meeting came to a close shortly before ten o'clock.

Charged With Assault.

Andrew Arsanault was arrested on Saturday afternoon, having been given in charge by Mrs. John Phalen for assaulting her in her house on Brussels street.

DIED.

PIERCY—On September 26th, at her parents' residence, 52 Dorchester Street, after a long illness, Ida May, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. W. Piercy.
Funeral from parents' on Tuesday afternoon. Service at 2.30 o'clock.
K—ABIT

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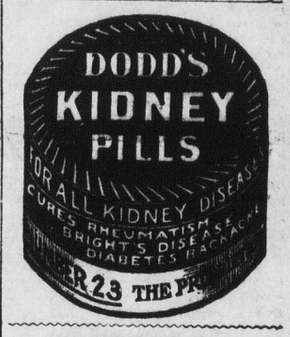

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