

TIME FOR PEACE NOT YET, SIR EDW. GREY SAYS

Foreign Minister Rebukes Liberal Member Who Argues in Favor of Countenancing Proposals—Allies Bound to Each Other by Promise Not to Act Separately—If Any Have Right to Speak at Present it is France and She Has Emphatically Declared Herself in Fight Until Victory is Complete.

London, May 24.—The recent interview of Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, in which he said there could be no end to the war until the Prussian idea of peace—an iron peace imposed on other nations by Germany's supremacy—was defeated and renounced, and the peace talk that brought up in the House of Commons today by Arthur Ponsonby, Liberal member for the Stirling division of Scotland.

Mr. Ponsonby argued in favor of countenancing peace possibilities, and against promoting the war merely for the sake of obligations to Great Britain's allies. The speaker said that if the war had to be continued until Constantinople fell, or until the unknown obligations to allies were fulfilled, the country ought to be told what these obligations are, and if there were no essential differences between Germany and Great Britain, and no such obligations, the government ought to take the earliest opportunity to press for a termination of the war.

Sir Edward Grey, in replying, pointed out that his interview contained no new declarations. He had no prepared speech or statement to make, but he said if he thought the German government or German opinion had reached the point where the allied governments could bring a peace compatible with their desires near by making speeches about peace, he would make dozens of them. But, the Foreign Minister added, that time had not yet arrived, and the peace would depend on common obligations not to put forward any terms of peace except by mutual agreement.

Mr. Ponsonby, in the course of his long speech, made a strong attack on the government's diplomacy. He said the peace of Europe would depend upon the capacity of statesmen for surveying the great problems in a broad spirit. The insularity which had characterized British diplomacy in the past constituted the real danger. The government must recognize that the peace of Europe would depend upon the capacity of statesmen for surveying the great problems in a broad spirit.

The war would never end, Mr. Ponsonby continued, if Great Britain waited until Sir Edward and Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg (the German imperial chancellor) agreed as to who was responsible for the war. Had Germany refused to restore Belgium, evacuated France, Serbia, and Poland and form an independent peace; had she refused to agree to form an international council to maintain European peace; Mr. Ponsonby asked, if she had refused these things the country ought to be told.

James Ramsay MacDonald, Labor member for Leicester, supported Mr. Ponsonby. He declared that peace was a protection and not a military problem, and that it was the duty of the government to state the terms by which it was prepared to conclude a peace.

Sir Edward Grey, in the course of his speech, characterized Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg's recent statement that Great Britain was prepared to go to war over Bosnia as "a first class lie." It was impossible, the foreign minister continued, to reason with the German people while they were fed with lies, and knew nothing of the truth. The real reason for the prolongation of the war was that the German government was continually telling their people that they were winning the war, and that the Allies were beaten.

At last, however, London—the heart of the Empire—was determined to "knock out" Leipzig. A great industry of the British Empire fair, on a scale truly worthy of British trade, is to be held on a London site early next spring, or as quickly as possible after peace is declared. It is to be a huge co-operative effort on the part of the British Empire manufacturers and merchants—not a private enterprise or speculation.

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The merchants and manufacturers in every part of the British Empire are now on the qui vive. The younger blood of the far-flung Empire are setting the pace. Australia has crushed German monopolies in minerals and other raw materials in that vast continent.

An important trade conference is to be held in Paris shortly, and the industries of the British Empire fair will be a very natural sequence. As indicative of the new spirit abroad everywhere where the English tongue is spoken, it is especially interesting to note that one of the first applications for space came from the Egyptian Government through its Ministry of Education.

The business side of the fair is, of course, the most important, and very strong advisory council representing prominent British Chambers of Commerce, Trade Associations and Firms has been appointed to control administration and finance. There will be splendid winter gardens and rest rooms to relieve the sterner business aspect of the fair, and a feature that is certain to appeal to many will be a model farm in the beautiful grounds adjoining the Palace of Industry.

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THE GREAT EMPIRE FAIR IN LONDON

Industrial Exhibit to Surpass Germany's Leipzig—Manufacturers and Merchants Cooperating.

London versus Leipzig. This is the latest development of Britain's great trade war against Germany. There has always seemed something incongruous in the fact that an Empire covering a quarter of the known surface of the globe and with a population approaching 500,000,000, should have allowed the German Leipzig Fair to achieve such an importance without serious competition. At last, however, London—the heart of the Empire—was determined to "knock out" Leipzig. A great industry of the British Empire fair, on a scale truly worthy of British trade, is to be held on a London site early next spring, or as quickly as possible after peace is declared.

A YOUNG GIRL CHARGED WITH SHOP LIFTING

Grace Merlin, Arrested on Tuesday, Now Faces Suspended Sentence of Two Years.

On Tuesday afternoon Detective Barrett and Briggs placed Grace Merlin under arrest and charged her with shoplifting, also with obtaining goods under false pretenses from Louis Corey, who conducts the People's market on Brussels street. The prisoner is eighteen years of age and resided on Brussels street. As a shoplifter Grace has been busy taking goods in a number of city stores and removing them without paying for them. In making the charge against her the police claim she has robbed the following places: A black skirt from Oak Hall on King street; a middy blouse from Johnstone's store on Dock street; alpaca and stole a pair of corsets, valued at twenty dollars, from the store on West street; black hat from Marr's millinery store, Charlotte street; and three pairs of gloves from Bassen's store on Union street.

PREVENT ALLIES DRIVE, NO MATTER WHAT COST, IS AIM OF GERMAN'S DESPERATE ATTACK

CENTRAL POWERS HOPE TO WEAR OUT BRITISH AND FRENCH AND PREVENT DREADED DRIVE—THROWING MEN INTO THE FIGHT REGARDLESS OF SACRIFICE.

Rome, via Paris, May 24.—The Austrian offensive on the Trentino front, and the furious efforts of the Germans to gain a decision at Verdun are explained, in a semi-official statement published here, as the result of a concerted effort on the part of the central powers to prevent an expected simultaneous attack by the Allies on all fronts.

"The central empires," says the statement, "wish to prevent, even at the cost of enormous sacrifices of men and material, the Allies from taking the initiative in the war operations and attacking them simultaneously on all fronts. Such is the plan of the central powers as revealed by the great efforts on the other fronts while the Germans are reviving their offensive against Verdun.

"Germany and Austria aim at wearing out France and Italy, counting on the temporary halt in the Russian operations continuing. They hope that when Russia is ready to resume the fighting, the other two nations will be so worn out as to need a rest. This view is confirmed by statements made by Austrian officers who have been taken prisoner."

The statement concludes with an assertion that the Austro-German plans must fail, as all of the Allies will be able to pass from the present defensive stage to a decisive, simultaneous action. This great joint offensive, it is declared, will bring about the downfall of the Teutonic powers.

"News from the front says that the Austrians are widening their scope of the offensive with the intention of preventing the Italians from concentrating any considerable force of men and guns at threatened points.

The Austrians continue to make their principal effort in the Adige and Sugan valleys. One of the most important advances was along the Lessini Mountain, in Italian territory. They were driven from this district by an Italian counter-attack.

DUMA REDIVIVA

The Symbol of a Great Nation's Awakening in Time of Strees.

By Harold Williams in the Lodon Chronicle.

The Duma has met again. It seems a simple thing that the big glass doors should be swinging open, the gentleman touching his cap as of old, and the elected men from the towns and their friends and acquaintances to be tossing their fur coats to the attendant, thrusting fingers through tumbled hair, and then hastening into the great promenade hall with the shining floor to give a threefold kiss of greeting to their friends and a reluctant handshake to their enemies, and so on into the hall of session, to roll in their chairs and listen to the long, long speeches. It seems all so simple, and mere by-play of politics. This is the Duma, just a little dull.

One sees the familiar faces, one knows the little foibles and weaknesses, one hears the ceaseless hum of gossip, one grows weary of a few perfectly simple and obvious things to be done. Why not unite and do them? Why form a baker's dozen of parties in a House of 450 deputies? Why not sink all personal animosities and differences and form a perfectly unwarmed confederacy of the nation? Then the Government again took fright at the growing strength of the Duma; the bureaucratic monopoly of the government decided to rapidly slipping away; the Duma was hastily dissolved, and several of the Ministers who stood for reform resigned. The nation was bitterly disappointed, but in the interest of the army, refrained from any violent demonstration of its feelings.

STOMACH WAS BAD.

When the stomach gets out of order the whole system seems to become affected in one way or another. The trouble becomes foul, the tongue furred, the appetite becomes distant, nausea and vomiting occur, there is a rising and scurrying of food caused by the acidity of the stomach, and the stomach and bowels become distended causing flatulency. Unless these symptoms are met with immediately, dyspepsia or some other ailment is liable to follow as a consequence.

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Miss Lillian E. Phillips, Birmingham, N.B., writes: "My stomach was so bad I was in pain and misery. I could not eat, and I had been treated by several doctors for it, but they did me no good. I was giving up in despair when I happened to hear of BURDOCK'S BLOOD BITTERS. I bought a bottle and fasted for a few days before I was better. I will recommend your medicine very highly to all my friends and acquaintances."

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TRIUMPH OF THE DUMA.

For five months the Government tried to do without the Duma. Under the able direction of the new War Minister, General Polivanov, the munitions campaign was vigorously maintained. But the economic organization of the country fell into hopeless and a perfectly unwarranted confusion. The Government again made abortive attempts to thwart the national effort by pottifogging repressive measures. The nation maintained its self-control because it was determined to win the war, and nothing is more reverent.

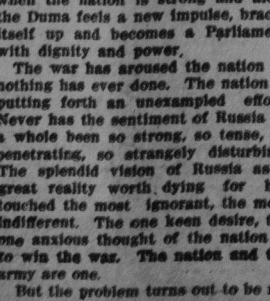
But the whole point is that there is a beyond, and that without the far-reaching atmosphere of Russia, the Duma is nothing. The Duma is not the Taurida Palace, nor the bored faces in the galleries. That pale Zernov clerk in Tver, whose heart leaps when he reads that the Duma is to meet again, feels instinctively the truth of the matter. The Duma is a symbol of the nation's awakening. When the nation is weak the symbol shines dimly, the Duma is peevish and fretful, and cringes and trims. But when the nation is strong and alert the Duma feels a new impulse, braces itself up and becomes a Parliament with dignity and power.

The war has aroused the nation as nothing has ever done. The nation is putting forth an unexampled effort. Never has the sentiment of Russia as a whole been so strong, so tense, so penetrating, so strangely disturbing. The splendid vision of Russia as a great reality worth dying for has touched the most ignorant, the most indifferent. The one keen desire, the one unshaken thought, of the nation is to win the war. The nation and the army are one.

But the problem turns out to be not

DO NOT FORGET—

that when constipation, biliousness or indigestion is suspected, it may cause a serious illness. Act upon the first symptom—keep your system in good order by the timely use of BEECHAM'S PILLS.



PERSONAL.

H. A. Kenny, superintendent of agencies for the Continental Life Insurance Co., is in the city for a few days.

THE STANDARD "TRAVEL CLUB"
This coupon is good for one vote if presented at The Standard office before June 2. Place to the credit of
Name.....
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Just a little of this Cream Polish...
PRESERVES THE FURNITURE AND MAKES IT LOOK GREAT ALL THE TIME.
ADAMS'S Polish

ADAMS'S Polish
PRESERVES THE FURNITURE AND MAKES IT LOOK GREAT ALL THE TIME.

DIED.
STEPHENSON—At Golden Grove May 24th, Miss Margaret Stephenson, aged seventy-eight years. Funeral Friday, the 26th, at 2 o'clock.
CONNELLY—At Great Salmon River, May 24, Connelly Robert Connelly, aged sixty-three years, leaving a widow, one son and three daughters to mourn.
Funeral at Sussex Friday afternoon on arrival of the Pacific Express.
WOODS—At Lakeside on the 24th inst., John, youngest son of Cornelius and Mary Woods, in the 16th year of his age, leaving father and mother, two sisters and one brother to mourn.
Funeral on Friday at 9 a. m., with mass of requiem at St. Joachim's church. Friends and relatives invited to attend. Coaches leave King Square at 7.45 a. m.

Honor Roll.
Two men passed the medical officer yesterday and signed their names to the honor roll:
Harry A. De Verne, St. John, N. B.
John P. Kein, St. John, N. B.
Harry De Verne is the fourth member of the family to enlist for the cause of the Allies. The first member of this family is at the front, the second is attached to the Army Service Corps at Halifax and two of the family are in St. John.

Charged With Vagrancy.
Charles Wesley was arrested yesterday and is charged with being a vagrant with no visible means of support.

John Somerville.
Apoahqui, May 23.—The funeral of John Somerville, who died at his home in Brighton, Mass., May 19, was held here Tuesday from the home of his brother, M. W. Somerville, at Norton. Many of the residents of Norton and vicinity were in the funeral procession which was one of the largest ever seen in this section. Services were held at the Baptist church, Rev. C. W. Waldron delivering an eulogy. The interment was in Riverbank cemetery.

The speaker said he hoped the statements were not going to imperil the situation by delay and ineptitude. Nothing had helped Germany more than the extreme jingo utterances of responsible statements. They had excited Prussianism to keep Germany together. Mr. Ponsonby said recriminations must cease. He considered it wanting in respect to the British people for the ministers to disregard parliament and adopt the American press as a platform.

I care not how often I say it, this war could have been avoided by accepting a conference. Why was the conference not accepted? Because there was no good will.
Sir Edward then referred to the previous Balkan conference as proof of Great Britain's good faith in such conferences.

"I only wish the German and Austrian governments had published the reports of their ambassadors and the part Great Britain played at that conference."

"Through the long battle of Verdun France is saving not only herself, but her allies as well. If any one has a right to speak about peace it is France and President Poincaré has spoken. I believe it is the duty of diplomacy to maintain the solidarity of the Allies and give the utmost support to the naval and military measures which are being taken by the Allies, in common, to bring the war to the state it has not yet reached, and in which the prospect of maintaining an enduring peace will be bright. Mr. Ponsonby has hardly seemed to realize that we are at war."

"It was impossible, the foreign minister continued, to reason with the German people while they were fed with lies, and knew nothing of the truth. The real reason for the prolongation of the war was that the German government was continually telling their people that they were winning the war, and that the Allies were beaten."

MILITARY EVENTS THROUGHOUT THE PROVINCE

Throughout the Province at Fredericton on

Special to The Standard.
Fredericton, N. B., May 24.—Hands participating in a grand military tattoo here this evening at the celebration of Victoria Day.

It was in every way a military day here, hundreds of soldiers from outside points with full uniforms and accoutrements of arms stationed in Fredericton to witness the military events on Monday.

The 140th Battalion of Infantry from St. John arrived at 11 a. m. with upwards of 100 men, mostly soldiers, and there was a grand parade of one kind or another throughout the day. During the afternoon the 140th Battalion, under Colonel H. H. McLean, Brunswick brigadier, and members of his staff including the 85th Howitzer Battery, 14th Cavalry, 14th Artillery, and 14th Engineers, moved out before they leave for Petawawa camp to finish drill training.

Baseball Game.
This afternoon there was a game at College Field between Fredericton and St. John. The 140th Battalion team won by a score of five to three. A catch in the outfield by the Fredericton team was as follows:
Fredericton—Dougherty, Young, pitcher; Joyce, left fielder; Draper, 3rd base; McLean, left fielder; Smith, right fielder; St. John—Darrah, G. Lockhart, Bradbury, Lounsbury, McKinnon, Malcom, Creaghan. The batting order for Fredericton was: Joyce, Smith, Draper, McLean, Lounsbury, McKinnon, Malcom, Creaghan, Bradbury, St. John.

The trotting park was the grand military tattoo, and it was produced by the direction of the Fredericton and St. John. The 140th Battalion of Infantry from St. John arrived at 11 a. m. with upwards of 100 men, mostly soldiers, and there was a grand parade of one kind or another throughout the day. During the afternoon the 140th Battalion, under Colonel H. H. McLean, Brunswick brigadier, and members of his staff including the 85th Howitzer Battery, 14th Cavalry, 14th Artillery, and 14th Engineers, moved out before they leave for Petawawa camp to finish drill training.

Want Story of Early Stages of The Verdun Battle

Paris, May 24.—A motion demanding the secret sitting of the Chamber of Deputies to which the government should give full explanation in regard to the first phases of the Verdun operations is being circulated in the executive lobbies and has already obtained 50 signatures. It is not likely, however, that the motion will be moved until Premier Briand has again appeared before the army committee.

Premier Briand, Gen. Rousselle, the Minister of War, appeared before a committee of the Chamber of Deputies on May 14, after a profound sensation had been caused in parliament by the report in the newspapers that a general of the French staff had contemplated a retreat of the forces on the right bank of the Meuse.

This charge was met at the time by an official statement that the chief command had never given any order for a retreat at any time during the battle of Verdun.

FIRE AT SUSSEX

Special to The Standard.
Sussex, May 24.—A fire broke out about 3.30 this morning in the premises occupied by George Walper as a blacksmith shop on Main street. The building, which is a wooden structure, was burned out, but good work on the part of the fire department confined the blaze to the one building.

COULD NOT HARDLY ANYTHING.

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