

# "NOW THAT WE ARE IN THIS WAR WE WILL CONTINUE UNTIL LASTING PEACE COMES"

## LORD ROBERT CECIL MAKES PLAIN REPLY TO STATEMENT BY SWEDEN'S PRIME MINISTER

### Britain Asks No Favors of Neutrals but Will Not Permit Them to Hinder Belligerent Rights in Life or Death Struggle Being Waged by Entente Allies.

London, Oct. 6.—"We are anxious to restore to its old footing the ancient friendship and commercial intercourse between the two countries," declared Lord Robert Cecil, minister of war trades, today in an interview with the Associated Press, in which he replied to the recent statement of Premier Hammarskjold, of Sweden.

To the assertion of the Swedish premier that Great Britain is arbitrarily limiting the imports into Sweden, Lord Robert said that Great Britain always has been and is now ready to enter into fresh engagements for a trade agreement with Sweden, in which case allowances will be made for all Sweden's requirements, which he admitted are greater now than before the war, owing to the development of her industries.

The minister of war trades declared incidentally that the British black list violates no rule of law or equity.

After saying that he was glad to read the premier's statement, that Sweden's action had been dictated solely by the Kingdom's own necessities and future welfare, and not for any partisan reasons, Lord Cecil said:

"We are fighting this war to vindicate the rights of all nations to develop themselves freely and unhindered by the menace of military aggression. We ask no favors from neutrals. But we do ask that they should not hinder our belligerent rights in the life or death struggle which we and our allies are waging.

"The prime minister states that he is opposed to any mediation by Sweden at present as it might compromise Germany and arouse the suspicions of the allies. For Germany I am not in a position to speak, but for ourselves and our allies I can say that we, who did not wish this war, and who entered it reluctantly, are determined, now that we are in it, to obtain a victory which will insure lasting peace by showing the enemy that wars of aggression will not be allowed to succeed.

"The prime minister said that he is in harmony with the American protest against the blacklist, but I observe, with some surprise, that he makes no allusion to his attitude concerning the American protest against German submarine atrocities, surely a far graver matter for neutrals. The German submarine policy is, in one aspect, an outrage upon the commercial interests of neutral nations. Hundreds of neutral merchant vessels are now on the bottom of the seas, thousands of tons of cargo have been destroyed, and all this without any pretence of judicial inquiry, and often for the most flimsy reasons.

"Peaceful citizens of all countries and of both sexes have been foully murdered at the bidding of German militarism. Others have been mutilated. Others have been exposed in open boats to the fury of the sea. It is strange that these matters should have been forgotten.

"As to the merits of the blacklist controversy, it has been explained that the blacklist is an attempt to prevent British subjects from trading with enemy firms, or with firms that trade in the interests of the enemy. For the Swedish prime minister, or any neutral, to claim that we should compel British firms to help enemy trade when their country is engaged in a life and death struggle is a claim for which there is no precedent and which cannot be admitted. For the British government to prevent its own subjects from helping the enemy is to violate no rule of law or equity or morals, and is an elementary precaution taken in the interests of national safety.

"With regard to commercial measures taken against trade with Germany through Sweden, Great Britain and her allies are at one in their determination to use naval forces in preventing the import of goods to enemy countries. No one surely can complain of that. It is impossible for us to permit unrestricted imports into neutral countries, by which such neutral countries become the channels of supply for the enemy. At the same time we are and always have been anxious to facilitate the import into neutral countries, including Sweden, of all goods needed for home requirements, allowing for the normal development of industries, provided that satisfactory guarantees are obtained, either from the importers or a government body, that no goods in any form will be re-exported to the enemy. It follows that the unrestricted import of goods which would release home products of similar nature for exportation cannot be agreed to by us."

**Entertainment at Grand Bay.** A concert and pie social was held at Grand Bay, Thursday evening by the 'Prentice Boys' Lodge No. 51. Mr. Stevens acted as chairman and the following programme was rendered: Address, Douglas McArthur; recitation, Daisy Calvin; duet, Miss Ina Jiamm and Miss E. Morrow; recitation, W. R. Spencer; solos by Miss Blanche Ebbett and Bruce Calvin; recitation, Miss McPherson; readings by Percy Morrell and Ernest Morrell. After the concert the pies were auctioned off, bringing from 30c. to \$1.75 each. Dancing was then enjoyed until the close of the evening. A number of members of Union Jack Lodge No. 35 rowed up from St. John to participate in the festivities and they greatly enjoyed the trip.

**Playgrounds Association.** A meeting of the executive of the Playgrounds Association was held last night at the Y. M. C. A. The president, W. B. Tennant, was in the chair. Reports of a very gratifying nature were submitted by the Girls' Club and Travellers' Aid. It was reported that L. R. Ross had given permission for framed cards telling of the work and aims of the Travellers' Aid to be placed in the Miss Heffer will provide physical culture classes for the Girls' Club and H. O. Bonk and A. M. Gregg will arrange to apply as far as possible the standard efficiency test to the work of the Boys' Club. It was pointed out that a considerable sum would be needed to carry on the work from now until May next and steps will be taken to raise the amount.

**Word was received in the city yesterday that Pte. Otto Fletcher, youngest son of Rev. M. E. Fletcher, had arrived in France and is now with No. 1 Field Ambulance, with which unit his elder brother Durin is serving. Durin enlisted shortly after the outbreak of the war and has been in France for some time. Otto went overseas with the 115th Battalion which left Canada early in the summer. Rev. Mr. Fletcher and his wife have the two sons and both are now on the firing line doing their bit for the Empire in this time of need.**

**The Probable Batting Order.** If Leonard pitches, Outfielder Casey Stengel will not be in the Brooklyn line up, and the probable batting order will be as follows:

**Brooklyn National.** Boston Americans. Johnston, r. f. Hooper, r. f. Daubert, 1st b. Janvria, 2d b. Myers, c. f. Walker, c. f. Wheat, 1. f. Hohlitzwell, 1b. Cutshaw, 3d b. Lewis, 1. f. Mowrey, 3b. Gardner, 3b. Olsen, s. s. Scott, s. s. Meyers, c. Carrigan, c. Marquard, p. Leonard, p.

**The umpires will be stationed as follows: Connolly (behind the plate), O'Day (on the bases), Dineen (left field), Quigley (right field).**

**An Indian was charged with drunkenness and Patrick Shea was fined \$25 for supplying the redman with the freewater.**

**Evidence was taken in the case where Andrew Robertson is charged with stealing and the prisoner was remanded.**

**A sailor for being absent from his ship without leave was remanded to jail, there to await the time when his vessel is ready to sail.**

**DIED.** CORBET—On 6th inst, after a lengthy illness, at her home, 179 Wrist street, Sarah A., beloved wife of George Corbet, leaving her husband, two sons and two daughters to mourn their loss. Funeral on Saturday, 7th inst, from her late residence. Service at 2:30 o'clock.

**ARNOLD—At The Knoll, Sussex, October 4th, 1916, Major Oliver Rosswell Arnold, in the 85th year of his age. Funeral at 2:45 o'clock this (Saturday) afternoon from his late residence "The Knoll," Sussex. Interment in the family lot in the Church of England cemetery, Upper Corner.**

## 26TH. LIEUT. COMES HOME A CAPTAIN

### Gordon Johnson Reached City Last Night from Battle Front—Won Promotion on the Field.

Captain Gordon Johnson, who left here as a lieutenant in the 26th Battalion but won promotion on the field while actively engaged in fighting the enemy, arrived back from the front last night. He was met at the depot by relatives and many friends, who welcomed his safe return. Captain Johnson wore a gold band on his arm, showing that he had been wounded. He received a wound while in the ranks of the 26th. Official business is the reason given for his return. Prior to enlisting Captain Johnson held a lucrative position in the office of the Maritime Mail Company, offering a splendid opportunity for preferment, but he gave it up to do his bit.

**Will Continue Investigation.** The regular meeting of the New Brunswick Automobile Association was held in the Board of Trade rooms last night. The committee who had charge of the investigation held that month in an endeavor to apprehend the miscreant who placed obstructions on the Westfield road, reported; and a report was read from the Montreal detective who was working on the case for a couple of weeks. It was shown that suspicion rested on certain persons and the association will continue the investigation.

**Lancaster Red Cross.** The annual meeting of the Lancaster Red Cross was held last night. Reports were received from the various committees and the financial report was of a very satisfactory nature. During the year 14,054 articles had been made up and sent across the water for the benefit of the boys there and the magnificent sum of \$4,133.24 had been raised for Red Cross purposes. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Mrs. J. V. Anglin; 1st vice, Mrs. C. R. McKie; 2nd vice, Mrs. Hetherington; 3rd vice, Miss Lowell; secretary, Miss Bessie Compton; treasurer, Mrs. George F. Scott.

**The Police Court.** In the police court yesterday G. E. Beye was fined \$50 for not having the rear light of his automobile lighted. A like fine was imposed on Hilton Beye for having the rear light on his car in such a position that the number plate was not plainly discernible.

**H. R. Roberts was fined \$10 for not sounding his auto horn at the corner of King and Charlotte streets.**

**N. J. Lahoud was fined \$10 for rounding the corner of Pond and Mill streets on the wrong side.**

**An Indian was charged with drunkenness and Patrick Shea was fined \$25 for supplying the redman with the freewater.**

**Evidence was taken in the case where Andrew Robertson is charged with stealing and the prisoner was remanded.**

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## WHAT THE NEW BELGIAN ARMY IS DOING

### HOLDING THE GATES OF CALAIS.

Belgian Army Headquarters, Oct. 3.—While new Allies arise, and millions of more men are thrown into the battle, we must never forget the debt which we owe to our first Ally, Belgium, whose gallant army stemmed the onrush of the German legions when war was declared. We do not hear much of the Belgian army today, but it is doing its duty nobly, holding back the enemy on a very vital portion of the Western front; it is helping to defend Calais and the north-western corner of France, as well as the strip of free Belgium which remains under Belgian rule and has been made sacred for all time by the heroic deeds of the men who fought the battle of Yser.

Nowhere are the conditions of the fighting more trying. The floods of the Yser remain as a great means of defense, and nearly the whole of Flanders is a swamp in winter. Sniping continues, and frequent artillery duels take place, but no general attack on either side is made. The enemy cannot advance a yard; the line remains practically what it was after the Battle of the Yser, and it is impregnable. The retreat of the Belgian army, which the enemy planned to capture, its stand at the Yser, where the enemy hoped to crush it, are outstanding achievements in the war. Now the enemy has to meet quite a different army. When the battle of the Yser was fought the Belgian army was ill-equipped; it was short of rifles and munitions were exhausted. Now, it has doubled in efficiency, and more than trebled in efficiency. The soldiers wear English khaki, with French steel helmets. The men are well fed and admirably equipped. No like number of men in any army are so well officered. Now, under compulsion, all Belgians of military age who can be spared from munition works in England and France are joining the army, so never since the declaration of war has the Belgian army been a better fighting unit than it is today.

**A Thorough Organization.** As the corner of Belgium which remains in the hands of the Belgian army does not give sufficient scope for all those activities of organization and supply which go on behind the fighting line, Belgium has temporarily obtained the use of a number of French towns and is guarding some of the main roads. As I have recently been privileged to visit all the camps, depots, bases, hospitals, and official quarters behind the fighting line, I am able to bear testimony to the efficiency of the new organization which I saw at work.

The organization behind the lines is very thorough, and through the courtesy of Lieut-General C—I was enabled to visit many establishments. The Belgians have built railways and warehouses for landing and storing war material. At another base of supply near the front, vast stores have been accumulated, and means of transport to the front without the least delay are provided.

The Belgian army, besides holding back the enemy on its front, is co-operating with its French and British neighbors in many directions, and is rendering valuable services to the Allies. For example, there are no more daring and efficient aviators than the Belgians, who have done splendid work in the north-western part of France. They have brought down many enemy aircraft, and have been most successful in aerial photography. I examined the work of the most daring flying-man in the Belgian Air Squadron, Captain J—who has returned from the German lines over and over again with his machine riddled with bullets while he himself has been unhurt. He shows remarkable intelligence and expert knowledge. He is the proud wearer of many decorations, including the Military Crosses of Belgium, France, and Great Britain. King George himself pinned the Military Cross on Captain J's breast on the occasion of his recent visit to France.

The photographs of the German lines beyond the Belgian front and in that neighborhood show many series of trenches extending for miles, and evidently constructed with the greatest care. They also show a network of light railways. These railways are sometimes hidden by hedges and are sometimes in tunnels. Nothing but a general bombardment on a vast scale could destroy all these means of communication. This part of the country contains numerous canals, and these are made good use of by the enemy. The photographs also show, not only concrete-sheltered dugouts, but concrete emplacements for machine-guns as well as other guns. The German airmen have little opportunity of knowing what is behind the Belgian lines, as the Belgians successfully drive them off.

One of the special functions of the aerial observers is to locate emplacements of big guns, which are then bombed by the Allies. It took, however, several months before the aviators were able to locate the huge gun known as "Bertha Liza," which daily drive them off.

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struck terror into the civilians in Flanders last year. This was the gun which bombarded Dunkirk from a distance of over 20 miles. One projectile, weighing about a ton, completely smashed a church, another destroyed two houses in the square of another town, and broke every window in the square. When the monster gun was discovered, it did not take the Allied aviators long before their bombs put it out of the fighting line. The photographs of the position show that the enemy had built a railway line, which ended in two branches when it reached the position of the gun. The gun, needless to say, was cleverly hidden and the place looked like the entrance to a tunnel.

The Belgian engineers have always had a great reputation, and all the men who got away before the German occupation are helping the army. They have introduced more inventions for the use of the armies than it is necessary to describe. On the occasion of my visit to one depot behind the lines companies of young soldiers were being trained to command batteries of trench mortars. The trench mortar was the invention of a Belgian officer, and it has been adopted by the French Army.

At one place not far from the sea I found Captain B— training horses for the Belgian cavalry and for the artillery. The cavalry had not yet had an opportunity of showing what they can do, but the Belgian cavalry will bear comparison with that of any army.

Belgian experts have also developed improvements in wireless telegraphy and wireless telephony, but naturally no account can be published of what they have done. The enemy would like very much to know.

The Belgians have a wireless station within gunshot of territory occupied by the enemy and yet it is immune from attack; it is in Holland. There is a small piece of territory belonging to Belgium in Holland, the chief Belgian village is Baerle-Duc, but there is more than one isolated island under Belgian rule surrounded by Holland. The fields and villages are so mixed up that the Germans

could not be sure of hitting Belgium if they tried. The Belgian burgomaster of Baerle-Duc and its dependencies—the total population of which is only about 400—defied the Germans when called upon to surrender, and invited the enemy to come on. As this would have meant invading Holland, the Belgian flag still flies over Baerle-Duc, and the wireless station plays its part in the war.

PERSONAL. The many friends of Mr. E. A. Redding of the Humphreys Shoe Factory will be pleased to hear that Mrs. Redding and two children arrived in the city the first of the week from Halifax where they had made their home for the last year and a half, and have taken rooms for the winter at the Dufferin Annex.

Mr. and Mrs. James F. Robertson have returned to their city residence, 4 Carlton street, for the winter. Mrs. F. S. Bonnell of 200 St. James street is spending a few weeks in Montreal visiting relatives.

N. R. DeBrisay arrived in the city yesterday from New York and will take up his duties as district passenger agent of the C. P. R., New Brunswick district, succeeding M. G. Murphy.

G. F. Rouse, Mecklenburg street, has left for New York, where he resides in the future.

Mrs. W. A. McGinley leaves this morning to spend Thanksgiving with friends in Woodstock.

Misses Mary and Jessie McLean of Queen street will leave this morning for Boston.

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Put up for family use, in cartons containing one dozen quarts or two dozen pints. Easily handled—easily shipped. Particular attention given to out of town orders.

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