

# IS END OF WAR IN SIGHT AT CLOSE OF THREE YEARS?

## INDUSTRIAL GERMANY NOW STRONGLY CLAMORING FOR PEACE, AVERS C. V. BARRON

If Peace Were to Come Tomorrow German Empire Would Be Staggering Under War Burden of Twenty-Five Billions of Dollars

THREE DEFEATS ARE STARING THE GERMAN PEOPLE IN THE FACE NOW

Casualties of the Country Approaching Five Million, or More Than Ten Times the Number of Men She Put Under Arms in 1871.

Boston, Aug. 3.—The Boston News Bureau's leading article Tuesday, narrating that information from within the German lines showed the big men of Germany now ready to concede the same terms of peace they would have to concede after defeat and the possible loss of 3,000,000 more men, economically and industrially crippling the country, has stirred an considerable interest both in New York and Boston.

The Boston Post sent James Walsh to interview the manager of the Boston News Bureau, and the result is herewith reproduced from its first and tenth pages Wednesday:

(From the Boston Post.)

In an exclusive interview given to the Post last night, Clarence W. Barron, publisher of the Boston News Bureau, declared that Germany was peace; that the overturn of Russia eliminated all danger of friction over the most troublesome questions of the war—those which relate to the Bosphorus, Constantinople, the southeastern states, the Bagdad Railroad and the Persian Gulf; that another year of war means destruction of man power and maritime and industrial position of Germany, and that the big men of Germany see it; that German militarism has killed itself and can never be revived, and that the United States has the financial resources to finance peace settlements of the whole world, or to fight the battle through—and Germany can take its choice.

A Dangerous Topic.

Mr. Barron was seen at his summer home at Cohasset. The reporter referred to an article entitled "Germany Wants Peace," published yesterday in the Boston News Bureau, and asked if he would discuss the peace situation.

"I consider it highly dangerous to discuss peace prospects, save in the most guarded manner," he replied. "If there is a popular impression that peace is in sight it may weaken or delay the arms of the United States in striking the final blows for peace."

"Only from a financial standpoint can the importance of the United States in this war be understood," he continued. "A few figures may illustrate this. When Germany was preparing for war she levied a 3 p. c. tax upon the capital of the empire, but it took her three years to collect it. In the three years of the war she has expended 30 p. c. of her national wealth."

"If peace were to come tomorrow Germany would be staggering under a war burden of \$25,000,000,000 (100,000,000,000 marks). This is a larger war debt than was ever contemplated or assumed by any nation."

Over the Limit.

"The German economists, bankers and statisticians declare that the limit of the war that the limit for Germany was 80,000,000,000 marks war debt, or \$20,000,000,000. Now she is well over that mark. It is no wonder that the German Reichstag demanded to know the war situation and the war aims more clearly when called upon the other day to vote a credit beyond the \$20,000,000,000 mark which had been previously set as the limit."

"The entry of the United States into the war is most important from a financial standpoint. We have twice the wealth of Germany and Austria combined, and we can assume a war debt passing that of Germany and not be largely concerned about it, so long as our credit is high, which means our interest rate low."

"Think of the situation! Germany practically without copper or cotton, and the United States supplying all the world outside of Germany with these two precious war supplies, and both copper and cotton at 25 cents per pound. This wealth means double wealth for the United States is the producer, and we can produce and supply them to the world at good prices for many years after the war."

Industrially Isolated.

"But what has Germany to give the world after the war? She was great in chemistry, potash, dyes, fabricated steel and merchant marine. Now her ships are forfeited; at home they are trusted in harbors; tremendous dye and chemistry works have been set up in other countries; the world outside has doubled its production of steel; we are getting along without the German potash and the Netherlands is today becoming industrially isolated."

"Now, consider that Germany, before the war, did not have her food, and imported labor to harvest part of what she did raise, and realize that Germany had changed her economic existence from an agricultural base to a manufacturing, shipping and exporting country to the extent that two-thirds of her people were in manufacturing transportation and shipping, then you see what the war has meant to Ger-

many and what a prolongation of the war means to her future.

No German Victory.

"The big men of Germany see today that all that they have been building for a generation in the trade of the world is not only imperilled, but is absolutely lost the moment the United States enters the war."

"There is no longer any hope of a victorious Germany. The United States this year puts the financial backbone into the allies, and next year puts her man power behind the guns of the allies, which today on the western front outnumber the German guns five to one."

"The word I get from inside Germany today is that the men who are responsible for industrial Germany, and who must be looked to to rehabilitate the country after the war, are now clamoring for peace and are declaring it is better to get peace now on the same terms they would have to accept after defeat and save the lives of the men now so necessary in the rebuilding of Germany."

Faces Four Defeats.

"Three defeats really stare Germany in the face and indeed I think I might almost say four. There is the defeat of arms, which is of the least consequence to Germany, because she has military strength enough to hold her own for many months, even against superior gun power. She has her base well centered from a military point of view and her defenses are strong."

"The people who figure on a long war are those who look at the military strength of Germany, but this today is becoming a minor factor. The greater factor is the loss of man power. Germany's casualties are approaching 5,000,000, or more than 10 times the number of men she put under arms to defeat France in 1871. The human losses in this river of blood in Europe seem to be little comprehended in America."

"Fifty years ago Germany was summoned into the armies of Europe, and 10,000,000 have been slain, but the man power of the British empire has not yet been injured, and the man power of 100,000,000 in the United States is untouched. With 5,000,000 in the United States, that is, that are more casualties for Germany after the war, she is in a financial, industrial and race of the modern economic world."

Appalling Sacrifice.

"In this third year of the war the guns are bigger, the fire more continuous and the destruction greater than in any preceding year. Which means that Germany, after meeting a fourth year of war, faces an appalling sacrifice, a sacrifice that she cannot afford to pay even for a minor victory either on the land or under the ocean."

"England's food supply is refused for this calendar year. The whole world is being supplied with food from England to a few months bring the world to famine, and the result of this shipbuilding programme, which Germany has forced upon the world, is a serious matter for Germany after the war. German shipping will be outclassed and the allies will have every economic, social and shipping reason for trading together."

Becoming Third Rate.

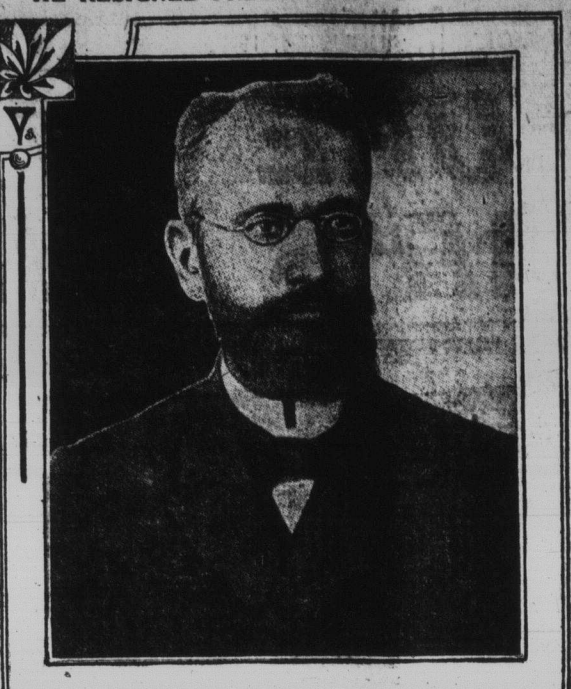
"The two great shipping nations before the war were England and Germany, but with another year of war Germany becomes a third rate power in the shipping world. Mortgaged by war for more than one-third her value, Germany faces financial bankruptcy. The people ought to understand, therefore, that the impending peace proposals are forced, not by Germany's weakness in arms, but by the threatened destruction of Germany's man power in a fourth year of war and the loss of her position in maritime transportation and in manufacturing and her bankruptcy in finance. And of these four factors, the loss in man power is the greatest loss."

"When I got word today that the big people were willing to pay the full price for a peace settlement this year I felt it my duty to publish it, notwithstanding the danger that might arise to our military preparations from a premature peace discussion."

"I have followed this matter of the

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## THE GREEK KING TAKES OATH HE RESIGNED PREMIERSHIP OF GREECE



ELIOUTHRIOS VENIZELOS. Athens, Aug. 3.—King Alexander took the oath of office in the Chamber today.

termination of the war very closely from the highest financial interests on both sides of the water. The last word I had from a member of the Balfour party in the United States was: "The Germans have made many blunders since they entered this war that you might expect them to continue on in their blundering career, but there is a point where they must see the light, and when the United States enters the war common sense will dawn in Germany. The German people will see that they cannot win and they will decline another winter of war."

"That man was one of the clearest-headed Englishmen with whom I have ever talked. He was big in business and he was big in parliament."

End in Sight.

"The United States must not let down in its war preparations either in food conservation, man propagation, taxation or financial programmes. Everything must be done with redoubled energy. The end is in sight, and the position of the United States in both war and peace must be made plain to the people of the world."

"But what about German militarism?" Mr. Barron was asked.

"This is the suicide of militarism. The German people will never again boast its military glory. No people will ever again permit the building of a war machine for conquest in the far east. But never again sigh for war. France wants no more war. The British empire and the United States want only the peace of the world."

The upheaval in Russia is one of the most fortunate things, not only for the progress of Russia and the world, but for the progress of peace.

Every man who has studied the situation has seen that the great difficulty in any peace settlement is not in the west, but in the far east. But the moment autocracy has been overturned in Russia, and the declaration comes forth that Russia does not want any new territory, or to be dominant in Constantinople, the way is clear for terms of peace."

Russia can get that which she is entitled to have—a free waterway.

The Turk may hold that which he is entitled to hold—his capital at Constantinople. And the pocketbook of the Uncle Sam will be called upon to finance the peace settlements just as effectively as now in financing the war—a war for peace."

MOUNT ALLISON INSTITUTIONS.

In another part of today's issue will be found the advertisement of the Mount Allison Institutions located at Sackville, New Brunswick. These institutions have had a most honorable record extending over more than half a century. They have contributed much to the industrial, educational and moral life, not only of the Maritime Provinces, but all parts of Canada as well as many other portions of the globe. The fact that so many Mount Allison men have enlisted and are doing their part in the great world war speaks well for the training which they have received at "Old Mount A."

The teachers and professors associated with Mount Allison are men and women eminently fitted for the tasks which they perform, and with such well known men as Rev. B. C. Borden, D. D., Rev. Hamilton Wigle, B. A. and Dr. J. M. Palmer, as heads of the University, Ladies' College and Academy respectively, parents may send their sons and daughters to Mount Allison with the confident assurance that they will be well looked after and receive a training which cannot be surpassed in Canada.

THE POLICE COURT.

Nearly the entire session of the police court yesterday morning was taken up with the hearing of cases of persons reported for not taking out dog licenses. There were the usual excuses, and a large number of those present were ordered to take out licenses immediately, while others were told they were liable to a fine.

## VIOLENT STORMS DESTROY DOZEN LARGE BARN

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Hit Hard by Electric Tempests and Wires Disarranged.

Fredericton, Aug. 3.—York and Sunbury counties were visited by another violent electrical storm last night. It did great damage. At Upper Mansfield Ashley Dykeman's barn was struck by lightning and entirely burned with contents. George Dykeman, son of the owner, was stunned by the same bolt.

At Upper Queensbury, Ernest Hay lost three barns and their contents. At Dorne Ridge three head of cattle owned by a man named Booner were killed by lightning. Fredericton and the district immediately surrounding escaped any heavy damage.

In Northumberland.

Newcastle, N. B., Aug. 3.—About five o'clock yesterday afternoon just as John Keating of Strathadam with four helpers, had hauled in a load of hay and they were resting on the barn floor, lightning struck his barn and set fire to it. The horses were slightly stunned, but none of the men were hurt. There was just time to get the load of hay and the stock out of the barn before the building and fifteen tons of hay and some cattle were destroyed. A few days ago the windows of Mr. Keating's house were smashed by hailstones.

Loss in Nova Scotia.

Windsor, N. S., Aug. 3.—About ten o'clock last night Windsor was visited by the most terrific storm of thunder and lightning ever experienced here. It lasted nearly an hour, during which the whole county was illuminated by almost continuous lightning and heavy thunder. The storm passed west to

east. The southern sky was lighted up, indicating a fire, which proved to be at Martock, where A. F. Beaman lost two barns, one containing three horses, three calves, fifty tons of hay (half of it pressed), wagons, harness, and farm implements. The house escaped. No insurance.

It is reported that James Seary Wentworth lost a barn.

The splendid barn of Thomas Mounce, Mantua Farm, Avondale, one of the finest in the province, was destroyed, with a large quantity of hay. Much damage is reported at Brooklyns and other outlying districts, but no particulars, as lines to Brooklyn, Clarkville, Truro and Halifax are burned out.

In town the large chimney of the Windsor Foundry, sixty feet high, was half destroyed. Many trees were struck. The Wonderland Show, in full swing on the Athletic grounds, had hundreds of visitors, who were caught in the drenching rain and ran to the railway station and other places for shelter. Many local and the majority of party telephone lines were burned out.

PROBATE COURT.

In the matter of the estate of Mrs. Mary M. Woodman, widow, the will and codicil have been proved in common form and letters testamentary granted to the two executors named, Helen M. Patterson and Wellington Hamlin. Barnhill, Ewing & Sanford are proctors. The amount of the estate is \$12,872.87.

In the matter of the estate of Dr. T. Dyon Walker, the will and codicil were proved and Dr. Thomas Walker and Miss Alice K. Walker sworn in as executors. The real estate is \$18,800, including life insurance payable to the estate and \$4,000 extra insurance. Public bequests include the Home for Incapables, \$1,000, and to Diocesan Synod of Fredericton, to be applied to the fund for augmentation of the stipends of the clergy, \$500. Dr. J. Roy Campbell, K. C., is proctor.

In the matter of the estate of Felix John McGill, who died in the State of Maine, letters of administration have been granted to Mary Elizabeth Taylor. Urban J. Sweeney is proctor.

In the matter of the estate of Mrs. Susan Redmond, widow, the will has been proved in common form, and letters testamentary have been granted to Helen Seary, the executrix. S. W. Palmer is proctor.

Rev. H. A. Goodwin, new pastor of Centenary will preach tomorrow morning in Queen Square church and in Centenary at 7 p. m.

## Bargains

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F. L. POTTS, Auctioneer.

## THE ENGLISH BRITISH FORCES PART OF THE EAST OF MOUNT

Troops of German Crown Violent Attacks Against Near Cerny, in the

ALL THE ATTACKS AFTER SOME VE

St. Julien, Which Changes to Be Storm Centre Pounding Steadily.

London, Aug. 3.—British troops, according to the official statement issued today by the British war department, already have regained part of the ground lost when the Germans penetrated the British front line trenches on Infantry Hill to the east of Monchy le Preux last night.

Crown Prince Beaten.

Paris, Aug. 3.—Troops of the German Crown Prince, after an intense artillery bombardment last night delivered several violent attacks against the French positions near Cerny, in the Aisne region, along a front of about 1,500 yards. The French official statement issued this afternoon says that all the attacks were repulsed. On the Belgian front the bad weather continued.

Hold Positions.

British front in France and Belgium Aug. 3.—The British and French on the German alk, along the front of the battle in Flanders, still held their positions late today in an iron grip of bogland produced by the torrential rain storm which has been deluging the battle line since Tuesday evening until today, when it showed signs of moderating.

Beyond artillery operations, which are continuing with great intensity there is little activity with the exception of one or two points and the French and British were resting in

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