

Great Peace Congress in London

SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF A NOTABLE GATHERING—SPEECHES BY PREMIER ASQUITH AND LORD GEORGE—THE BISHOPS' RESOLUTION.

The "seventeenth universal congress of peace" assembled at Caxton Hall, Westminster, London, and the congress was received by the King and the Queen in one of the state apartments, where they listened to an address which expressed profound gratitude to the King who had earned the proud title of "the peacemaker."

"One common object," said the address, "brings us together, it being the redemption of the world from the curse of international enmity and war, the promotion of legality and upright dealing between nations, and the desire to combine the people of the world together in bonds of confraternity and mutual aid." We rejoice at the principles in our day and at the successive efforts of the enlightened statesmen of the twentieth century to give effect to the high ideals which are the common attributes of universal religion. The address cited the king's recent words: "It is in times of peace that the happiness, prosperity and progress of people can best be increased and the standards of religion and morality raised."

The address concluded by expressing gratitude that the King's constant efforts had been to give effect to these ideals and to cement the peace of the world.

The King, responding, said that nothing gave him such sincere gratification as to feel that his efforts in the cause of international peace had resulted in good. Rulers and statesmen could set themselves no higher purpose than the promotion of mutual good understanding among nations. It was the surest means whereby humanity was enabled to realize its noblest ideals, and its attainment would ever be the object of his constant endeavors. He rejoiced to think that this international organization included the representatives of all nations who were laboring for peace, and he prayed God's blessing upon their labors.

KEYNOTE DISCOURDANT.

The congress was opened on the 28th of July by Mr. T. P. Newman, chairman of the executive committee. "They were met," said he, "to promote international friendship—friendship which was stronger than armaments, more binding than treaties, more powerful than guns, and a better defence than war. It was the armaments that were piled up by President Kruger that led to his destruction. This remark by the speaker was met by protestations and cries of "No," which evidenced that there were some level-headed people among the pacifists present who remembered the part played by Cecil Rhodes and his lieutenant Jamson in provoking the war. The international peace congresses are too much in sympathy with liberty-loving people to accept without protest the attempt to mislead the role of the unfortunate president of the Transvaal. Lord Courtney of Penwith, president of the congress, recognized the chairman's unfortunate allusion and endeavored to nullify its effect. He spoke of the connection between justice and peace. "Without justice," he said, "they could have no guarantee of a permanent peace; with justice the peace of the world was unassured."

Mr. Lloyd-George, chancellor of the exchequer, was the principal speaker in the evening, but he suffered continued annoyance from the interruption of woman suffragists, one of whom had tied herself to a chair in order to render her enforced exit more conspicuous. When the interruptions were continued the speaker finally lost his patience, with his good humor, and said that if the women did not show more "real intelligence than the very worst samples it had been his privilege to meet at these interruptions they were not fit to vote. They were rapidly creating a feeling of

STUBBORN INDIGESTION

ONE WHO HAD SUFFERED FOR YEARS CURED BY DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

The symptoms of stomach trouble vary. Some victims have a ravenous appetite, while other loathe the sight of food. Often there is a feeling as of weight on the chest, a full feeling in the throat. With others there is an intense pain and feeling of nausea after eating. Sometimes gas presses on the heart and leads the sufferer to think he has heart disease. Sick headache is another frequent and distressing symptom. Mr. Alex. McKay, McEllan's Mountain, N. S., says: "For years I was a great sufferer from indigestion, which was gradually growing worse and worse, and it would be impossible for me to tell how much suffering I endured. At different times I had treatment from three good doctors, but it did not help me in the least. Then I began trying all sorts of advertised medicines and took ten packages of one medicine specially intended for dyspepsia, but with no better result. I had practically come to regard myself as incurable, and to feel that I would be a continuous sufferer, when one day I read in a newspaper of the cure of indigestion through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I made up my mind to give them a trial."

He had used nearly five boxes before they began to help me, but I did not wonder at this, as my case was so bad. I used in all a dozen boxes of the pills, and they cured me completely. I can now eat anything we raise on the farm for man to eat, and have no longer the pains and discomfort I had endured for years. It is several years now since I was cured, and I have never felt a symptom of indigestion since. I am well known in this locality and you are quite at liberty to use what I say in the hope that it will benefit some other sufferer."

All medicine dealers sell Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, or you can get them by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50 from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

anger and distrust in the minds of their best friends.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said in substance that it was deplorable that two great progressive nations like Germany and Great Britain could not establish an understanding; that Great Britain had done so with France, with Russia and the United States. "Why should we not rope in Germany?" asked the speaker. England was spending \$50,000,000 per year preparing for war. What could not be done with such a sum in trade, in commerce and in improving the condition of the people in enlightenment and alleviation of misery? It was said that Englishmen would become degenerate if they did not fight. "Why? Does it give spirit to a nation (another woman suffragist cried out) to keep its women in bondage?" There was an uproar and the "suffragette" was handed out gently, but firmly, over the heads of the audience.

Mr. Lloyd-George concluded by asking: "Are not the dominions of the earth large enough that nations should spend £400,000,000 a year in extending them? There were crusades in the Middle Ages when princes and kings dropped their feuds and abandoned their quarrels for some great, holy purpose. There is a nobler crusade awaiting the princes and people today. Let them cast aside suspicion, mistrust, quarrels, feuds, and you might redeem humanity from the quagmire where millions are sunk in misery and despair."

At the second session on the 29th the principal subject discussed was "Propaganda Among Workmen's Organizations." Professor Stein recalled the history of the "International Museum of Peace" of Lucerne, which lacked £4,000 to complete the building. The intention of the founders, and particularly M. Jean de Block, was that the museum was to be the center of a powerful peace propaganda.

M. Gignoux, representing one of the workmen's societies of France, declared that war was the result of capitalism which governed the world; that the real means of preventing war was to abolish capitalism. "Disputes should be submitted to international arbitration. All workmen should refuse to fight."

DISBANDMENT PROPOSED.

Mr. W. Thorne, M. P., desired the abolition of standing armies and the establishment of a citizen force. He acknowledged that his proposition was a "tail order." He was in favor of "compulsory training," but not of "military service."

Mr. Asquith, speaking at the banquet, said that he had tendered the congress by Mr. Harcourt, the first commissioner of works, and responding to the toast, "The International Peace Movement," said:

"I am told that at your congress the delegates represented no less than 25 different nationalities and 250 separate societies. Of all the deities the Pantheon there is none to whom mankind now, as always, is more ready to pay the homage of life service than the Goddess of Peace. We are indeed often told by apologists for the existing state of things that the chief armaments which are inflicting an immeasurable and ever-growing burden upon mankind are in themselves a safeguard and indeed the best insurance against war."

Speaking for himself, Mr. Asquith confessed that he did not think that the youngest member of the congress would live to see universal disarmament. National security held the first place in the thoughts and plans of those responsible for government in all countries.

"So long as human nature continues to be what it has always been," said the speaker, "it will be necessary for prudent statesmanship to provide against the contingency of war."

Mr. Asquith followed this logical declaration by the remark that there was no enterprise more worthy than that of seeking a practical substitute for the armament of arms.

BISHOPS' RESOLUTION.

At the opening of the third session of the congress the 34th a deputation of bishops attended from the Lambeth conference and communicated a resolution passed by that conference upon the motion of the Bishop of Ripon on July 11. The deputation, among others, included the Bishop of Massachusetts. The resolution of the Anglican episcopate was read and welcomed with cheers:

"That the conference, while frankly acknowledging the moral gains sometimes won by war, rejoices in the growth of higher ethical perception evidenced by the increasing willingness to settle difficulties among nations by peaceful methods. It records, therefore, its deep appreciation of the services rendered by the conferences at The Hague, its thankfulness for the practical work achieved and for the principles of international responsibility acknowledged by the delegates. And, finally, realizing the danger inseparable from national and commercial progress, it urges earnestly upon all Christian people the duty of alloying race prejudice, of reducing by peaceful arrangements the conflict of trade interests, and of promoting among all races the spirit of brotherly co-operation for the good of all mankind."

The Bishop of Massachusetts said that his delegation, which represented three parts of the world, was in favor of international peace; that international peace depended upon the spirit and temper of the great body of the people; that one of the great advantages of The Hague conference was that it gave the people time to think. "It delayed war in order that there might be an opportunity for mutual understandings at a critical moment. The United States was a government of the people, for the people, by the people. She could be depended upon because of her government and her position to stand wherever she could stand with justice for international peace."

TURKISH DELEGATE.

Ahmed Riza, speaking in behalf of

"Young Turkey," was listened to with marked attention, because of the almost peaceful revolution which had been effected in Turkey, and which seemed the harbinger of an era of peace for that country, which had been the theatre of so many horrible scenes of riot, rapine and massacre. Ahmed Riza offered a resolution, which was passed, expressing the vows of the congress for an "integral pacific solution of the conflicts of nationalities and peace at the last."

Sir Edward said in his speech in the House of Commons on the 27th inst.: "It was a remarkable situation, coming at a moment when England had submitted to the powers proposals for forming a mobile force, composed partly of Turkish troops and partly of gendarmes, to be placed at the disposal of the Turkish Government in Macedonia for the purpose of putting down the bandits, and partly and vigorously. At this moment the hands have melted away; they have dispersed under the influence of the events which have taken place. Well, of course, if this state of things continues, if these bands have really dispersed for good, there is no further need for the mobile force."

England, according to Sir Edward, will adopt toward Turkey—"Young Turkey"—a sympathetic and expectant attitude. Sir Edward disclaimed all intention of isolating Germany, as charged by England, and took advantage of the friendships which have been formed, but she must be free to make those friendships. Germany had two allies. Why should England not have as many? With regard to Persia—no constitutional, one reaction—any. There had been civil war in

which the shah had won in Teheran, the constitutionalists in Tabriz. If there was in Persia a genuine movement for freedom and good government, it will not lack for sympathy from England.

CH. CHAILLE-LONG.

BEES CONTROL A ROAD.

A curious incident is reported from St. Priere, near Chambéry, where two colonies of bees in a state of insurrection have routed every body from the neighborhood and are still masters of the road.

The cure of a neighboring place, according to a farmer, came to take possession of two beehives, which the farmer loaded on a cart drawn by two oxen. Half-way home one of the hives fell off the cart and was broken up. The bees on being liberated attacked the farmer with fury and stung him so violently that the poor man fainted and fell on the road. The cure came to his rescue, but in his hurry upset the other hive, from which the bees also escaped and attacked him in turn.

Women from the fields round about heard the cries and rescued both men who had to be carried to a house and attended by a doctor. Meanwhile the bees attacked the oxen and drove them so furiously that the two beasts started on a mad race down the road, and were finally stopped by a woman, who in turn was attacked by the bees.

So savage have the bees become that the highway is said still to be in their possession, and the inhabitants have to be well protected to venture out in the fields.

—London Telegraph.

THIRTY MAN NEVER A SLAVE; CLIMBER MUST WEAR CHAINS.

BY DR. MADISON C. PETERS.

Today there are more slaves in America than in the ante-bellum time before Lincoln issued his emancipation proclamation to shatter the shackles from the limbs of the black man and set the tolling captives free.

Now, however, the slaves are free from the most arduous and unwholesome of being held in bondage by the iron tyranny of the planter and the whips and scourges of task-masters, they are bound down to earth with the rivets of their own passions, their follies, idleness, carelessness, and pleasure, and goaded on by the spurs of avarice and ambition and worldly considerations to a sharper degree than were ever Africans in the cotton fields of Dixie land.

The high pressure of modern life exacts a continual grind, with no let up this side of the grave. Men are ever impelled to achieve, and they are seemingly powerless to resist, until it drives them into the early grave of disappointed hopes and blighted aspirations, or to the gates of despair and the suicide's last resort from the relentless furies of life.

FEW EVER LIVE CONTENT.

Contentment crosses the threshold of the few, dissatisfaction ever dwells with the many. Enough is constantly crying for more, and more is never satisfied with what it possesses. There is a longing and a hunger which cannot be appeased by the banquets of wealth.

In this great country, with its almost inexhaustible resources and boundless riches, there is such an incentive to high living that many fail by the wayside in their attempts to climb the dizzy heights to which their desires point, and what would be considered luxuries in less favored lands are merely looked upon as necessities here.

Even the poor within our gates become so inordinant in their ideas of living that their wants demand what would suffice for princes on the other side of the water. Such lavish desires are plainly exemplified in the immigrants who come to our shores, a little better off than paupers. In a short time they aspire to a plane of living that would astonish their nobility at home.

The Irish peasant who had to content himself with potatoes and salt on "the old sod," is not satisfied unless he has breakfast three times a day, the German living high in the fatherland on frankfurters and kraut demands mutton chops and cauliflower in this his adopted country. Terrapin and canvasback are none too good for the refugees who had to tickle their palates with corned beef and hash and stew in "the state-deer homes of old England."

Even the wise man who acquires habits of thrift conserves both and puts them to the best advantage, realizing that he can pass through the world but once and that it is for him to make the most of it while he is in it.

Thrift is not at all synonymous with miserliness. Thrift is industry, utilizing the present to care for the future. It is the wise man who wastes his life. The wise man who acquires habits of thrift conserves both and puts them to the best advantage, realizing that he can pass through the world but once and that it is for him to make the most of it while he is in it.

'BUS HORSES FOR BRITISH ARMY

LONDON WILL SEND 3,000 TO THE MANOEUVRES AT ALDERSHOT.

Horse 'busses have long been regarded as an institution in London. Sometimes the question is asked whether they will in the near future become extinct. Motor and electric traction have supplanted horse-drawn 'busses in most of the large provincial towns, but in London, where the desire to accelerate the passenger traffic is in accordance with the spirit of the times, the horse 'busses seem to be approaching their anticipated extinction, but slow and measured step, says the London Daily Telegraph.

Today there are probably 3,000 horse 'busses in the metropolis. The process of their removal has been gradually going on with the advent of the motor 'bus and the extension of the electric tramways until what is believed to be about the limit has been reached. The larger companies trading on the streets of London do not anticipate the necessity for removing many more of the horse omnibuses.

Private enterprise found it essential to compete with the London county council tramways by placing swift-travelling motor 'busses on the roads, and consequently a reduction in the number of horse 'busses followed. The 'buses next made serious inroads on the revenues of the 'bus proprietors, and so ruinous became the competition that some of the companies reduced

their stock. A few years ago the London General Omnibus Company (Limited) had 1,450 horse 'busses on the streets; today the number is about 1,000. The report and balance sheet, which will shortly be placed before the shareholders, shows a loss on the working for the year ending June 30 last of £12,123. A decrease of £48,252 is reported in the gross receipts, while the expenses have increased by £41,107.

This serious deficit is attributed to the increased competition with the London county council tramways, unreasonable weather, the enhanced price of corn and the greater number of motor omnibuses worked by the company. The horses owned by the company have dwindled from 14,262 in 1907 to 11,682 on June 30 last.

The company's amalgamation with the Road Car Company and the Vanguard Company will enable us to do many things that were impossible before," said one of the joint managers. "I dare say it has become obvious to many people that the speed of motor 'busses has been reduced. This speed means not only is there less risk of personal injury or damage, but a considerable saving in the cost of maintenance will be effected. Time-sheets for each journey have to be filled up, and any driver arriving before time is promptly dealt with. This, we have added, as fixed at about twelve miles an hour."

Asked if the public did not prefer the motors to the horse-drawn 'busses, the admitted there was a great desire for quick travelling, but said it was astonishing how well the horse 'busses held their own. His company had allowed the horse 'busses to drift down to a certain limit. There might be a few more removals in favor of motor 'busses should they effect economies, but there would be no wholesale change. Omnibuses were taken off particular routes would be sent to develop travelling facilities in other districts. So far as the winter service was concerned there would be very little alteration.

Inquiries at the offices of another company having about 200 horses and over 40 motor 'busses also elicited the opinion that the day of the extinction of the horse 'bus in London was extremely remote.

So far from becoming extinct, three thousand of the London 'bus horses are going away for a holiday. They have been requisitioned by the war office to take part in the forthcoming manoeuvres at Aldershot, and, however hard they may be made to work, they will certainly have a pleasant change. A remarkable feature of this exodus is that none of the horses will be missed.

"Even twice as many would not be missed," said the manager of one of the biggest 'bus companies. "It is not generally credited, but there are nearly a hundred thousand 'bus horses in London, and probably from 8 to 10 per cent of them are always resting—waiting to relieve those which are on the sick list or to take up emergency work. Taking a 'bus company largely drawn upon for horses

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their stock. A few years ago the London General Omnibus Company (Limited) had 1,450 horse 'busses on the streets; today the number is about 1,000. The report and balance sheet, which will shortly be placed before the shareholders, shows a loss on the working for the year ending June 30 last of £12,123. A decrease of £48,252 is reported in the gross receipts, while the expenses have increased by £41,107.

This serious deficit is attributed to the increased competition with the London county council tramways, unreasonable weather, the enhanced price of corn and the greater number of motor omnibuses worked by the company. The horses owned by the company have dwindled from 14,262 in 1907 to 11,682 on June 30 last.

The company's amalgamation with the Road Car Company and the Vanguard Company will enable us to do many things that were impossible before," said one of the joint managers. "I dare say it has become obvious to many people that the speed of motor 'busses has been reduced. This speed means not only is there less risk of personal injury or damage, but a considerable saving in the cost of maintenance will be effected. Time-sheets for each journey have to be filled up, and any driver arriving before time is promptly dealt with. This, we have added, as fixed at about twelve miles an hour."

Asked if the public did not prefer the motors to the horse-drawn 'busses, the admitted there was a great desire for quick travelling, but said it was astonishing how well the horse 'busses held their own. His company had allowed the horse 'busses to drift down to a certain limit. There might be a few more removals in favor of motor 'busses should they effect economies, but there would be no wholesale change. Omnibuses were taken off particular routes would be sent to develop travelling facilities in other districts. So far as the winter service was concerned there would be very little alteration.

Inquiries at the offices of another company having about 200 horses and over 40 motor 'busses also elicited the opinion that the day of the extinction of the horse 'bus in London was extremely remote.

So far from becoming extinct, three thousand of the London 'bus horses are going away for a holiday. They have been requisitioned by the war office to take part in the forthcoming manoeuvres