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## LETTER FROM DEAD READ IN COMMONS

### Sir Robert Borden Read Letter Just Received from Col. Farquhar Written Shortly Before His Death in Battle Telling of Gallant Dash Made by Canadians.

(From our Own Reporter.)  
OTTAWA, March 22.—A message from the dead was read in the Commons to-day. Sir Robert Borden read to the House a letter he had just received from Col. Farquhar, the gallant commander of the Canadian crack regiment, the Princess Pats Light Infantry. In simple language, befitting a soldier, he proudly told of a spirited and dashing attack on the German front made by a company of his regiment under the leadership of Lieut. Talbot M. Papineau, great-grandson of the famous French-Canadian orator and statesman, Louis J. Papineau. Col. Farquhar enclosed messages of congratulations which he had received from Field Marshal Sir John French and from famous British regiments. They spoke of their wish to thrill every Canadian with pride. The letter of Col. Farquhar which explained the episode was in part as follows:—

"The enemy had been very active in front of us, and reconnaissance made it clear to me that we had an opening. For various reasons it was inadvisable to occupy the trench, so I got leave to rush it, and pull down the parapet. Crabbe and Papineau led the party, the latter being the bomb thrower. They both showed very great dash and the "Tutons" of their legs. Nothing could have been more spirited than the way the men went in."

A message from Sir John French read:—  
"I heartily congratulate you and your gallant regiment on your successful operations this morning. Please convey to Lieut. Crabbe and the party he led my great appreciation of their services."

The officer commanding one of the most famous of English regiments—the King's Royal Rifles—sent this message:—  
"Best congratulations on the achievement of last night. Please tell us how you do it."

The messages were read to a House which showed by its silence the deep impression which the words of the departed soldier made upon the members.  
In an equally impressive silence were heard the tributes of Sir Robert Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The Premier said that the news of Col. Farquhar's death had been received with the deepest sorrow. The able men who had served in the capacity of Military Secretary to the Governor General at Ottawa, he did not know of one who had done his work more efficiently, or who had

more endeared himself to the Canadian people. He believed that all the members of the House would join in an expression of deep sorrow on this sad occasion.

Sir Wilfrid said Canadians would hear of the death of Col. Farquhar and the telegrams which had been read, with a mingled sense of sorrow, pride and gratification. They were proud of the fine work done by their boys at the front, but sorry to hear of the death of the commander of the Princess Patricia's regiment.  
"May I be permitted to say," Sir Wilfrid added, "that I was touched to hear the name of Papineau mentioned as among those who have done so well. And the House will be gratified to know that the gentleman who is the bearer of this name is the great-grandson of one who did good work in his day in his own way for freedom in Canada. The words of praise for Col. Farquhar, I am sure, are a deserved tribute. It has been my personal privilege to know a good many of those who held the banner that he held, and it is due to him to say that by his tact, kindness, good judgment and his constant desire to do his duty he was the equal of any one of them."

The Commons spent most of to-day discussing trade and commerce and Indian estimates.  
Sir George Foster, in the course of the discussion of the estimates of his Department, made the interesting announcement that strong efforts were being made with the British Admiralty to have some of the big Canadian freighters which had been commandeered by the Imperial Government released. He pointed out that the British authorities had requisitioned most of the Atlantic steamships, and the question of transport was, at the present time, a serious problem. The Admiralty had recently placed eighteen steamers to run between Canada and France, but they were to carry Government supplies, and would be of little assistance to general freight transport. Sir George stated that the big C.P.R. fleet was now reduced to three cargo steamers and one passenger steamer. All of the S.N.R. boats had been commandeered and the White Star line had but one steamer in service. The Allans had several boats left, but only of a small capacity. Sir George expected that considerable lake tonnage would be chartered for Atlantic service, but they could not take the place of the big ocean freighters. The Minister hoped that by May 1st, some arrangements would be arrived at with the Admiralty.

## THE OTHERWISE MAN

In spite of the inclement weather, a goodly number attended Zion Church last evening to hear the story of the Other Wise Man retold by the Rev. Geo. C. Taylor, from Dr. Henry Dymally's abridged, but the story carried the hearers all through the pilgrimage of Artaban the wise Magi in his quest for Jesus. He had an appointment to meet the other three Wise Men who were setting out to find the wonderful child-King who was being born in Bethlehem to all peoples. Artaban faithfully sought to keep the appointment with his friends, but on his journey he was delayed in helping a poor sickly stranger, a Hebrew in exile, so that when he arrived at the place of meeting his friends had gone, leaving him word to follow. Artaban had provided himself with three precious jewels which he had intended to present to the King, but now he must go and sell one of them so that he might buy camels and provisions for the journey, which he must make alone. After a long journey he arrived at Bethlehem and finds that his friends have come and gone again and that the Holy Family have left hurriedly for Egypt. The humble Jewish mother who tells him this story is fearfully exercised because of a rumour which says that the little town and even while she is yet speaking a terrible tumult is heard and the massacre of the innocents takes place. There is a little babe in this home and the mother clasps it to her bosom in error, while Artaban stands in the doorway assuring the soldiers that he is alone and giving the second of his jewels away to the commanding officer as a bribe to be left alone. He falls on his knees in prayer to the Spirit of Truth, confessing that he has spoken a lie and given away what was intended for the King, in order that he might save a little child. The grateful mother pronounces upon him the beautiful Hebrew benediction: "The Lord bless thee and keep thee. Artaban now passes away on his journey in search of the King and passes through many lands, not finding Him. At last he reaches Jerusalem to find the city all in an uproar over a notorious execution which is about to take place. Two noted criminals are to be crucified, and with them Another whose crime is that he has claimed to be the Son of God and King of the Jews. Artaban is now an old man, but the title stirs his spirit again. This, no doubt, is He for whom he has sought so long and maybe he can yet procure His release by the giving up of his third jewel. He is just setting out to see what may be done when he meets a group of Macedonian soldiers dragging along a

## GREAT VICTORY FOR RUSSIANS PRZEMYSL FOR RUSSIANS HAS FALLEN

### Great Rejoicing in Russia and Thanksgiving Service Held in Presence of Emperor. The Fall of This Fortress Leads to Cracow Thence to Berlin, the Objective of the Russian Army and Hope of Russian Ambition. Siege of Przemysl has Continued Since Beginning of the War and Cost Lives of Thousands.

(Special to the Guardian)  
PETROGRAD, March 22.—It was officially announced this morning that the Galician fortress of Przemysl surrendered to the Russians to-day. As soon as news of the fall of Przemysl reached the headquarters of the Russian commander-in-chief, a Te Deum of thanksgiving was celebrated in the presence of Emperor Nicholas and Grand Duke Nicholas and all their staffs.  
The announcement of the fall caused great rejoicing at Petrograd where the Russian victory was regarded as of the utmost importance in opening the way for a determined advance against Cracow and thence into Silesia, the "gateway to Berlin."

The siege of Przemysl, the Austrian stronghold in the province of Galicia, has been underway since the early days of the war. It has been a relentless siege which had never been relaxed for a day since the Russians invested the city. Several attempts by the Austrians to raise the siege, the latest of which was made only a short time ago, have failed.

With the fall of Przemysl the only important fortified town in Galicia, which is still in the hands of the Austrians is Cracow in Northwestern Galicia, close to the German border. In the early days of the war the Russians' offensive campaign as outlined unofficially contemplated the invasion of Germany through East Prussia in the North and simultaneously into Silesia from Galicia. The Russians succeeded in penetrating Galicia but the

success of the Austrians holding Przemysl blocked their attempts to invade Germany across the Silesia border.  
The garrison of Przemysl originally numbered sixty to eighty thousand men, but sorties and shells must have cut off considerable number of thousands from that total. The besieging army is understood to number about 120,000 officers and men. This force will now march on the strong Austrian fortress of Cracow, 125 miles East of Przemysl, it being the announced determination of the Russian commander-in-chief to reduce that Polish capital as speedily as possible.

The fall of Przemysl gives Russia control virtually of all Eastern Galicia and releases the Russian army which has been besieging the city for some time elsewhere. Nothing since the capture of Lemberg and the sweep of the victorious Russian army through Galicia in the beginning of the war has aroused such interest and enthusiasm.

Newspaper offices and army headquarters were bombarded with requests for information. A crowd stood in a pelting snowstorm for bulletin boards. The fate of the fortress has been inevitable since the failure of the last Austrian drive from the Southward for its relief. There have been daily evidences of shortage of provisions and the ravages of disease. The lines around the city were gradually drawn closer until for the past two weeks Russian riflemen have been within

range of the outer walls. Russian artillery pounded the forts ceaselessly. An Austrian sortie last Saturday accompanied with such an extravagant use of ammunition as to convey the impression that the besieged army was at the end of its resources and desired to consume the remainder of the ammunition before surrendering. Although Przemysl was eliminated as a positive menace to Russians operating in Galicia since it was isolated and surrounded early in October, it was always a potential source of danger. Stubborn battles have been fought there between Russians and the garrison and relief columns which on some occasions were pushed to within 25 miles of the city. It is believed now the next move in Galicia will be a Russian advance towards Cracow. The Austrians have been virtually driven out of the territory as far South as Carpathians.

(Special to the Guardian)  
LEMBERG, March 22.—Austrian prisoners from Przemysl, captured shortly before the garrison surrendered, say the fortress has been in semi-starvation for some weeks. Except for the horses of Austrian officers there was not an animal in the city, all having been killed and fed to the soldiers who recently had little to eat save conserves which led to typhoid and other sickness. Conditions were such, the prisoners add, as almost to lead to a mutiny in the garrison who demanded the surrender of the city.

## ITALY STOPPED RAILWAY TRAFFIC TO GERMANY

(Special to the Guardian)  
LONDON, March 22.—The Central News states that the Italian Government to-day stopped all railway traffic with Germany by way of Switzerland.

## BRITAIN HAS 12 NEW DIRIGIBLES

(Special to the Guardian)  
LONDON, March 21.—Twelve powerful dirigible airships, claimed to be an improvement over anything of a fighting type ever floated, have been completed in England. These machines are to attack German fortresses and naval bases. According to English claims the new type of dirigibles have remedied the defects of the Zeppelins and have vastly improved on the offensive possibilities of the German craft.

## NFLD. SEALING SHIP IN GREAT DANGER

(Special to the Guardian)  
ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., March 22.—Further misfortune to the sealing fleet was reported to-night when word came that the steamer Eagle, one of eight jammed in ice off the Eastern coast of Newfoundland, was in a serious plight in Notre Dame Bay. Capt. Bishop of the vessel sent a wireless to the owners that arrangements were being made to abandon the ship. Her boats, tents and supplies of food and fuel were taken out on the ice alongside so that they might not be carried down should the ship sink suddenly.

Veterans of sealing here express the belief that the crew of the Eagle will be forced to make a dangerous trip over the ice floes to Twillingate, the nearest point in Notre Dame Bay. Capt. Bishop and his men are said to be preparing for such an emergency.

maiden, who, seeing the sign of the Magi on the breast of Artaban, appeals to him for help. With a heart wrung with uncertainty Artaban gives his last jewel for the girl's release and gives up his quest for the King. Jesus has been crucified and the terrible convulsions of nature are giving evidence to the guilt of His enemies. Artaban crouches, with his newly ransomed companion, in the shelter of the Roman Praetorium, but a tile from the roof strikes him and he lies dying. The girl hears a strange voice, to which Artaban is making a faint reply. She then hears distinctly the voice of the King saying to the dying Magi: "Inasmuch as thou hast done it unto one of the least of these My brethren, thou hast done it unto Me. The King had found the Magi and his gifts had been accepted."  
Three quartettes were given. One a mixed quartette, "Rock of Ages," by Mrs. Davies, Miss Winnie Allan, Mr. Geo. Moore and Rev. Geo. C. Taylor. Two male quartettes by Messrs. Gillis, Moore, Colwell, Acorn and Taylor. All were well sung and much appreciated.

## WAR SUMMARY

(Special to the Guardian)  
LONDON, March 22.—Petrograd, London and Paris are celebrating the fall of Przemysl. A crowd stood in a pelting snowstorm for bulletin boards. The fate of the fortress has been inevitable since the failure of the last Austrian drive from the Southward for its relief. There have been daily evidences of shortage of provisions and the ravages of disease. The lines around the city were gradually drawn closer until for the past two weeks Russian riflemen have been within

## THREE SOLDIERS KILLED BY AVIATOR BOMBS

(Special to the Guardian)  
LONDON, March 22.—An enemy aviator appeared Sunday above Mulheim Baden and dropped three bombs on the city and artillery barracks. Three soldiers were wounded.

## FIFTY MINERS KILLED IN B.C.

(Special to the Guardian)  
VANCOUVER, March 22.—Fifty miners were killed and as many more injured early to-day by a snowslide which swept away several bank houses at Britannia Mine, at Howe Sound, B.C. According to despatches received here besides the bank houses part of the aerial tramway of the mine was carried away.

The mine level is on the side of a mountain nearly five thousand feet above the shore of the sound. The tramway which was destroyed extended from the mine to the beach. Soon after reports of the avalanche were received a steamer was sent with nurses and physicians. Details are lacking owing to the telephone wires being down. Britannia is a coal mine, employing more than one thousand men.

## AEROPLANE DROPS BOMB ON SHIP

SOUTH SHIELDS, Eng., via London, March 17.—The British steamship Blonde, arriving here today, reports that she was attacked in the North Sea by a German aeroplane which dropped a bomb on the deck of the vessel. One member of the crew was killed.

## THE WEATHER, TEMPERATURE, TIDE, MOON, ETC.

(Special to the Guardian)  
TORONTO, March 23.—Maritime: Moderate winds, chiefly northerly; generally fair; not much change in temperature.  
THE WEATHER.—Yesterday was fine, with very light snow flurries. The lowest temperature recorded for Sunday night was 29 above zero. The lowest of yesterday was 28 above, and the highest 31 above. At 9 a.m. it was 30 above, and at 9 p.m. it was 28 above.  
The tide will be high this afternoon at 2:30 and tomorrow at 3:08; it will be high tomorrow morning at 4:52 and Thursday at 6:08.  
The sun sets this evening at 6:16 and tomorrow at 6:17; it rises tomorrow morning at 5:54 and Thursday at 5:52.  
The moon rises this morning at 9:47. The first quarter of the moon was on Monday, March 15th, at 3:42 a.m. The first quarter of the moon will be on Tuesday, March 23rd, at 6:48 a.m.  
The length of today will be twelve hours and twenty-one minutes.  
Minard's Liniment cures garget in cow

## GERMANY MIGHT HAVE AVOIDED WAR

(Special to the Guardian)  
LONDON, March 22.—The war might have been avoided by a European conference when and where Germany desired," Foreign Secretary Edward Grey told a London audience. At the time he was acting chairman of a gathering which was listening to a lecture on the strategy of war. Commenting along this line, the Foreign Secretary said Germany, from her experience in the Balkans conference, knew she could count on our goodwill and we were ready to do last July what we did before, but Germany refused every suggestion, and on her reliefs for all time the appalling responsibility for the war. We now know that the Balkans conference for war, and only those who have planned for war can prepare for it.

Amid loud cheers Sir Edward Grey added: "This is the fourth time with living memory that Prussia has made war upon the Allies, and we are determined it shall be the last."  
The expenditure of hundreds of millions of money and the loss of millions of lives might have been avoided by a conference of European Powers held in London or at the Hague or wherever and whatever the inspiring word was. Germany would have consented to hold. It would have been far easier to have settled the dispute between Austria, Hungary and Serbia, which Germany made the occasion for the war then, than it was to get successfully through the Balkan war two years ago. "In the next year," the Foreign Secretary went on to say, "we have given Germany every assurance that

any aggressive movement upon her would receive no support from us. We withheld from her only one thing, the unconditional promise Germany herself might be to her neighbor. Last July before the outbreak of war, France, Italy and Russia were ready to accept a conference but Germany refused all suggestions made for settling the dispute in this way and on her part now and for all time rest the appalling responsibility of having plunged Europe into this war."

Asking what is the issue for which we are fighting, Sir Edward proceeded as follows: "In due time peace will be put forward by the Allies. One essential condition must be the restoration to Belgium of her independence, national life and free possession of territory. The great issue is this: we wish the nations of Europe to be free to live their independent lives working out their own form of government, whether they be great or small states. That is our ideal."

The German ideal is that Germans are superior people to whom all things are lawful, against whom resistance is unlawful and must be put down. Thus they must establish a domination over the nations of the continent and these must be subservient to Germany. I would rather perish or leave the continent altogether than live under such conditions. After this war we and the other nations of Europe must be free to live without interference from Germany without clang of armor and swords continually rattled in scabbards."

## THE MASTER'S MILITARISM BARN BURNED AT ALBERTON

The opening service in the evangelistic campaign at the Baptist Church was well attended last night. Rev. L. E. Ackland preached an inspiring and appropriate sermon, speaking from the text, "I came not to seek peace but a sword, etc." Mt. 10: 34-39. He said: A single note runs through this paragraph; it is a bugle call sounding the charge that sets in motion the hosts of God for the spiritual conflict. The Master was not in doubt for a moment what reception His Gospel would meet with or what its effects in the world would be; nor did he leave His followers in doubt. "The Gospel is a call to warfare. Jesus Christ sends a sword against every man, against the peace of the community, against the peace of self-satisfaction, of idleness, of indifference. Christ makes war in the heart against all forms of selfishness and of impurity. He wages ceaseless warfare against all that is incompatible with His holiness. When He comes into a church He makes war on the community, on the peace of the church as an instrument of warfare to destroy the brothel, the saloon, the places of moral contamination.

IL The Gospel of Christ draws a sharp dividing line between man and man, between soul and soul, and between man and his neighbor. It is a warfare against his father, the daughter against her mother. This dividing line cuts across the closest ties, severs the most intimate associations. Jesus' coming to earth showed the universe of conscious spirits cleft into two hostile camps. Angels refused to adore the Son of His birth. All hell was roused to meet Him at His coming; and all hell awoke in the heart of a murderous king to destroy the new born Christ. The multitudes who came to Him during His ministry were divided. There was no neutrality. Joseph, the carpenter, and his brethren, who had been neutral, became open friends when Jesus died. Judas tried to follow Christ and serve himself and ended by selling his Lord. Jesus said it would be always thus, men would take sides.

(Continued on page three)

## CONSERVATIVE DELEGATES TO CONVENTION

A meeting of the Conservatives of Ward 5 (East and West Royals) was held in the Revere Hotel Building last evening, for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend the meeting to be held on Friday, March 26, in the People's Theatre. Mr. P. S. Brown presided.  
The following delegates were appointed:—  
Ward 5 East:—W. W. Stanley, chairman; E. G. Saunders, Jos. Gallant, W. H. Aitken, John Maher.  
Ward 5 Centre:—John S. McDonald, chairman; E. B. Brown, Angus Desroche, Hooper Home, P. B. McTagne.  
Ward 5 West Centre:—L. P. Tanton, chairman; Hugh F. Connors, Jos. Gaudet, Sam Craig, David F. Bethune.  
Ward 5 West:—J. J. McKinnon, chairman; Alex. Horne, Peter Newson, Fred Foster, Isaac Murray, Desroche, Royalty:—Maurice Blake, East Royalty:—A. R. McKay, Donald McMillan, John Allan, E. B. Love.  
West Royalty:—Harry Jenkins, chairman; John McGuigan, John J. Bradley, Guss Hurry, Christian Bolsner.

The meeting was well attended and the different sections of the Ward and of the Royalties were well represented. Mr. P. B. McTagne acted as secretary of the meeting. 9128-3-23M11

## COMING EVENTS, ANNOUNCEMENTS, MEETINGS, ETC.

\*\*Do you want to have your milk and meat inspected? If so, attend the anti-tuberculosis meeting on Thursday 9128-3-23M11

\*\*St. John's Ambulance Corps. Miss Graham will give a demonstration in bandaging to the class on Tuesday evening, March 23rd at 8 o'clock in the Armouries. 9128-3-23M11

\*\*Peter Brodie will offer at the Five Mile House Sale on Wednesday evening Registered Ayrshire cow with calf, also one Registered Bull (prize winner) two years old. 9124-3-23M31

## GERMANY MIGHT HAVE AVOIDED WAR

### Sir Edward Grey Told a London Audience While Acting Chairman at a Lecture. Nations Now Determined that no European Power Shall Again Violate the Peace of Europe.

(Special to the Guardian)  
LONDON, March 22.—The war might have been avoided by a European conference when and where Germany desired," Foreign Secretary Edward Grey told a London audience. At the time he was acting chairman of a gathering which was listening to a lecture on the strategy of war. Commenting along this line, the Foreign Secretary said Germany, from her experience in the Balkans conference, knew she could count on our goodwill and we were ready to do last July what we did before, but Germany refused every suggestion, and on her reliefs for all time the appalling responsibility for the war. We now know that the Balkans conference for war, and only those who have planned for war can prepare for it.

Amid loud cheers Sir Edward Grey added: "This is the fourth time with living memory that Prussia has made war upon the Allies, and we are determined it shall be the last."  
The expenditure of hundreds of millions of money and the loss of millions of lives might have been avoided by a conference of European Powers held in London or at the Hague or wherever and whatever the inspiring word was. Germany would have consented to hold. It would have been far easier to have settled the dispute between Austria, Hungary and Serbia, which Germany made the occasion for the war then, than it was to get successfully through the Balkan war two years ago. "In the next year," the Foreign Secretary went on to say, "we have given Germany every assurance that

any aggressive movement upon her would receive no support from us. We withheld from her only one thing, the unconditional promise Germany herself might be to her neighbor. Last July before the outbreak of war, France, Italy and Russia were ready to accept a conference but Germany refused all suggestions made for settling the dispute in this way and on her part now and for all time rest the appalling responsibility of having plunged Europe into this war."

Asking what is the issue for which we are fighting, Sir Edward proceeded as follows: "In due time peace will be put forward by the Allies. One essential condition must be the restoration to Belgium of her independence, national life and free possession of territory. The great issue is this: we wish the nations of Europe to be free to live their independent lives working out their own form of government, whether they be great or small states. That is our ideal."

The German ideal is that Germans are superior people to whom all things are lawful, against whom resistance is unlawful and must be put down. Thus they must establish a domination over the nations of the continent and these must be subservient to Germany. I would rather perish or leave the continent altogether than live under such conditions. After this war we and the other nations of Europe must be free to live without interference from Germany without clang of armor and swords continually rattled in scabbards."

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