

**Nephew Of The Kaiser Killed.**

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The conflicting reports regarding Prince Max of Hesse a nephew of the Kaiser, were cleared up by the War Bureau to-day. He was killed in action in the Mont Des Cates region, and, with three British officers, who fell in the same action, was buried in the grounds of a monastery.

**May Be Charged with Treason**

OTTAWA, Oct. 23.—There may be a trial for high treason as the result of the capture of the British registered ship Lowther Range, captured by a British cruiser and suspected of furnishing coal to German warships. The Naval Service department says that the Lowther Range started with a load of coal from Rockhampton, on the Atlantic coast of the United States.

Cleared for Australia through Magellan Straits, the steamship was caught away off her route at the mouth of the Gulf of California with her load line considerably higher than her papers indicate it should be if she had not parted with a considerable amount of her cargo of Pocahontas steam coal.

The crew are held to tell the story to a prize court in Victoria.

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**Only a Few Hundred Germans Occupy Antwerp and Forts**

London, Oct. 23.—A despatch from Rotterdam to the Star says.

"The movement of the German troops westward from Antwerp has left only a few hundred men in the town. The last batch left yesterday morning and most of the great forts are now without guards. The German wounded from the front are being quartered at the Zoo.

"A traveller who has just left the city says that someone restored the Belgian flag to the Town Hall, and the Germans did not bother to take it down.

"The whole Belgian coast is now deserted by the population, the military being in sole possession. At Ostend over a hundred Belgian locomotives have been collected."

The correspondent hazards the guess that they are for use in a retreat.

**Bomb Dropping is Ineffective So Far as Destruction Goes**

London, Oct. 23.—A Petrograd despatch to Reuter says:

"The comparative ineffectiveness of aerial warfare was proved at Warsaw where bombs thrown by the German aviators missed the railway, fire, telegraph and telephone stations and troops on the march. They only struck and destroyed the upper storeys of some private houses, while many fell quite harmlessly.

"Only one bomb dropped was attended with any success. It fell on some infantry baggage and wounded several soldiers and civilians who were standing near by.

"It was popularly reported in Warsaw that Emperor Wilhelm had said that if the town could not be taken by land it must be taken by air."

Twenty-five thousand dollars of the \$100,000 being raised at Chicago for British widows and orphans has been advanced, it was announced Friday by the Western American Committee.

**Belgium's Rulers Are At The Front**

London, Oct. 23.—A despatch from Amsterdam to Reuter says that the newspaper Handelsblad of that city, learns that the Belgian King and Queen are still with the Belgian army.

**Mr. Lloyd George's appeal to Welshmen.**

**Why Britain is Fighting; The 'Scrap of Paper' Policy.**

**DEBT TO LITTLE NATIONS.**

Manchester 'Guardian'

Mr. Lloyd George made the following speech that was expected of him when he addressed in the Queen's Hall, London, on Saturday afternoon a gathering of three thousand London Welshmen. For every man in the building four had applied for tickets, and a note of loyalty and enthusiasm struck at the outset of the meeting swelled higher as the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer progressed, and rang triumphant at the close when the great audience sang 'Land of our Father' and the National Anthem. The meeting was almost exclusively one of Welshmen's and the majority of the Welsh members of Parliament were present. Except for the chairman, the Earl of Plymouth, Mr. Lloyd George was the only speaker, but on the platform were the Lord Chief Justice (Lord Reading), Lord Murray, Mr. Ellis Griffith, M. P.; Mr. J. H. Lewis, M. P.; Dr. Clifford, Sir George Reid, Lord Glantawe, Sir Alfred Mond, M. P., and Sir Vincent Evans (chairman of the London Welsh Committee). Before the speaking the London Welsh Choir sang the national airs of our allies, and Mr. Lloyd George, who had an overwhelming reception, came to the platform in time to join in singing 'God bless the Prince of Wales' and 'Rule Britannia.'

The Earl of Plymouth said it had been the policy of this country that it was not necessary for our safety to have a large standing army, or to have compulsory service in order to enlist that army. Remembering this, it lay upon us as a sacred obligation, when the country called upon us for every assistance we could render, that we should come forward without hesitation and voluntarily to do all we could to uphold the honor of the country. Welshmen in Wales had already come forward most gallantly to answer Lord Kitchener's call, and the meaning of the meeting that afternoon was not to suggest that Welshmen had been laggard or were holding back. He had a telegram from Glamorganshire saying that the recruits finally approved and raised since mobilization were 20,000 for that one country. (Cheers.) It showed the spirit which animated the whole of the Principality.

Mr. Lloyd George who was received with the greatest enthusiasm, said he had come that afternoon to talk to his fellow-countrymen about the great war and the part they ought to be taking in it. 'There is no man in this room,' he continued 'who has always regarded the prospect of our being engaged in a great war with greater reluctance, with greater repugnance than I have done throughout the whole of my political life. There is no man more convinced that we could not have avoided this war without national dishonor. (Cheers) I am fully alive to the fact that every nation which has ever engaged in any war has always invoked the sacred name of honor. Many a crime has been committed in its name. There are some crimes being committed now. (Hear, hear)

All the same, national honor is a reality, and any nation that disregards it is doomed. Why is our honor as a country involved in this war? It is because we are bound by honorable obligations to defend the independence, the liberty, the integrity of a small neighbor. (Cheers) She could not have compelled us. She was weak. But the man who declines to discharge his duty because his creditor is too poor to enforce it is a backward. (Cheers.)

We entered into a solemn treaty to defend Belgium, but our signature did not stand alone there. Why are not Austria and Germany performing the obligations of their bond? It is suggested that when we quote this treaty it is purely an excuse on our part; it is our craft and cunning to cloak our jealousy of a superior civilization (Lugger)—which we are attempting to destroy. Our answer is our action in 1870. We called then upon France and Russia to respect the treaty.

At that time the greatest danger to Belgium came from France, and not from Germany, and we invited both belligerent Powers to state that they had no intention of violating Belgian territory. What was the answer given by Bismarck? He said it was superfluous to ask Prussia such a question in face of the treaties in force. (Cheers.) France gave a similar answer. We received the thanks of the Belgian people for our intervention in a remarkable document addressed by the municipality of Brussels of Queen Victoria. In 1870 the French army was wedged up against the Belgian frontier, with every means of escape shut off by a ring of flames from Prussian cannon. The one way out was by violating the neutrality of Belgium and the French preferred ruin and humiliation to the breaking of their bond. (Cheers.) The French Emperor, the French marshals, a hundred thousand gallant French men preferred captivity rather than to honor the name of their country. When it was to the interest of France to break the treaty she did not do it. It was the interest of Germany today to break it, and Germany had done it. 'Cries of Shame.'

'She avows it with cynical contempt,' Mr. Lloyd George continued emphatically. She says that treaties only bind you when it is to your interest to keep them. 'What is a treaty,' says the German Chancellor, 'but a scrap of paper? Have you any £5 notes about you?' (Loud laughter, which led Mr. Lloyd George to laugh with the audience and shake his head.) I am not calling for them. (Renewed laughter.) Have you any of those neat little Treasury one-pound notes? If you have, burn them. They are only scraps of paper. (Cheers.) What are they made of? Rags! What are they worth? The whole credit of the British Empire! (Loud cheers.) Scraps of paper! I have been dealing with scraps of paper in the last few weeks. We suddenly found the commerce of the world coming to a standstill. The machinery had stopped. Why? The machinery of commerce was moved by the bills of exchange. I have seen some of them; wretched, crinkled, scrawled over, blotched, frowsy, and yet those scraps of paper moved great ships, laded with thousands of tons of precious

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cargo, from one end of the world to the other. The motive power behind them was the honor of commercial men. (Cheers.)

'Traffickers are the currency of international statesmanship. (Cheers.) German merchants, German traders have the reputation of being as upright and straightforward as any traders in the world, but if the currency of German commerce is to be debased to the level of that of her statesmanship no trader from Shanghai to Valparaiso will ever look at a German signature again. (Cheers.) That is the doctrine of the scrap of paper; that is the doctrine which is proclaimed by Bernhardi—that treaties only bind a nation as long as it is to its interest. It goes to the root of all public law. It is the straight road to barbarism. Just as if you removed the magnetic pole whenever it was in the way of a German cruiser, the whole navigation of the sea would become dangerous, difficult, impossible; the whole machinery of civilization will break down if this doctrine wins in this war. We are fighting against barbarism. (Cheers.) There is only one way of putting it right. If there are nations that say they will only respect treaties when it is to their interest to do so, we must make it to their interest to do so.' (Cheers.)

Germany's excuse, Mr. Lloyd George went on, was that she was compelled to break the treaty because rapidity of action was the great German asset. There was a greater asset for a nation, however, than rapidity of action, and that was honest dealing. (Cheers.) Germany said that Belgium was plotting against her, and was engaged in a great conspiracy with Britain and France to attack her. Not merely was this not true, but Germany knew it was not true. Another excuse was that France meant to invade Germany through Belgium. That was absolutely untrue. France offered Belgium five army corps to defend her if she was attacked. Belgium said that she had got the word of the Kaiser. 'Si al'caesar send a lie?' All these tales about conspiracy had been vamped up since a great nation ought to be ashamed.—'cheers'—to behave like a fraudulent bankrupt, perjurying its way through its obligation. Germany had deliberately broken this treaty and we were in honor bound to stand by Belgium. Belgium had been treated brutally, how brutally we should not yet know. We knew already too much. What had she done? She was one of the most inoffensive little nations in the world, but her cornfields had been trampled down, her villages had been burned to the ground,

her art treasures had been destroyed, her men had been slaughtered—and her women and children, too. Hundreds of thousands of her people were now wandering homeless in their own land. And what was their crime? Their crime was that they trusted to the word of a Prussian king. No nation in future would commit that crime again. He was not going to enter into the tales of outrages. They were not always true. It was enough for him to have the story which the Germans themselves had admitted, proclaimed, and defended—the burnings, the massacres, the shooting down of homeless people, because, according to the Germans, they fired on German soldiers.

'What business had the German soldiers there?' Mr. Lloyd George asked, amid cheers. 'Belgium was acting in pursuance of the most sacred right, the right to defend your own home. But the people were not in uniform, and they were shot. If a burglar broke into the Kaiser's palace at Potsdam, destroyed his furniture, shot down his servants, ruined his art treasures—especially those he had made himself—laughter and cheers—burned his precious manuscripts, do you think he would wait till he got into uniform before he shot the burglar down? The Belgians were dealing with those who had broken into their household. But the perfidy of the Germans has already failed.'

'They entered Belgium to save time. The time has gone. (Cheers.) They did not gain time, but they have lost their good name. Belgium is not the only little nation that has been attacked in this way, and make no excuse for referring to the case of Serbia. The history of Serbia is not unblotted. 'Whose history in the category of nations is unblotted? The first nation that is without sin, let her cast a stone at Serbia. Trained in a horrible school, she won her freedom with her tenacious valor, and she has maintained it by her courage. If any Servians were mixed up in the assassination of the Grand Duke they ought to be punished. (Hear, hear.) Serbia admits that. The Serbian Government had nothing to do with it. Not even Austria claimed that. The Serbian Prime Minister is one of the most capable and honored men in Europe. Serbia was willing to punish any one of her subjects who had been proved to have any complicity in that assassination. What more could you expect? She sympathized with her fellow-countrymen in Bosnia. That was one of her crimes. She must do so no more. Her newspapers were saying nasty things about Austria. They must do so no longer. That is the German spirit. You had it at Zabern. How dare you criticize a Prussian official? And if you laugh—(laughter) it is a capital offence.'

Serbia, Mr. Lloyd George proceeded, undertook to give orders to the newspapers not to criticize Austria in future, promised not to sympathize with Bosnia, said she would have no public meetings at which anything unkind was said about Austria. But that was not

Concluded on page 7