

## Statements of Belligerents at Beginning of War's Fourth Year

A London cablegram of July 29, says: Confidence that Russia once more will be brought into effective co-operation with the entente allies, and that America will in good time give "material aid of overwhelming power which will put an end to all doubts as to the completeness of victory by the allies," was expressed today by Sir Edward H. Carson, minister without portfolio, in a statement to the Associated press, in behalf of the British war cabinet of which he is a member. His statement follows:

"During the third year of the war which has just ended, two events of outstanding importance occurred which must have decisive influence on the last phase of the war and on the peace that is to follow. These are the revolution in Russia, and the entrance of the United States into the war in alliance with the entente powers. The immediate effect of the Russian revolution, from a military point of view, gives cause for great anxiety and has, up to the present, proved disastrous. But it must be borne in mind that the government of the late Russian emperor was hatching positive treachery to the alliance and would have caused much greater disaster to us by concluding separate peace with Germany.

"The revolution, even from a military point of view, has been far better than the regime which it displaced and, from a political and social point of view, we in England recommend it without reserve. We are confident that the inevitable disturbance which accompanies every revolution when the seat of existing authority is overturned will settle into legislative order based on free democratic institutions and will bring the great country into line in effective co-operation with her allies in striking at the common enemy of all. The Russian revolution, moreover, has drawn a clear-cut line between the contending nations, ranging them, as defenders of democracy on one side, and as its assailants on the other.

"The momentous decision of the

United States that no alternative remained to her but to take up arms against Germany is one of the greatest events in the history of the world. Previous to taking it, she had proved by a long course of patient statesmanship, idealism in the conduct of affairs. The utterances of President Wilson have vindicated the moral basis of the alliance against Germany and we have full confidence that America's moral support will, in good time, be backed by material aid of overwhelming power which will make an end of all doubts as to the completeness of the victory attainable by the allies.

"We feel sure that the American people realize as clearly as we do ourselves that no peace can be lasting which is not the fruit of a complete and unquestionable military victory. The new German chancellor has shown that neither the German government nor the German people is prepared for any such peace. They still hope to make civilization and democracy surrender to the black flag.

"It would be foolish to deny that the submarine menace is an exceedingly grave one; but it will be defeated as every other German expedient has been defeated in the three years of war we now have passed through. We enter on the fourth year in a spirit of confident determination to see this thing through until we have attained the aims we proclaimed at the beginning which could not be better summarized than in President Wilson's phrase to 'make the world safe for democracy.'

(Signed) "EDWARD CARSON."

### MINISTER PAINLEVE'S SUMMARY

A Paris cablegram of July 29 says: Militarism, the great enemy of progress, has been mortally wounded by war itself. This summarizes the progress of the last three years, according to Paul Painleve, the minister of war, in reviewing the war to date. Minister Painleve's summary follows:

"Three years of war at first conjures up mourning and demonstrations, however, we dare to say that humanity has progressed during these three years. The great enemy of all progress, militarism, actually has been wounded mortally by war itself. The ideal of the nation's peace expresses itself very persistently against the brutality of nations of conquest. Despite the vicissitudes, this ideal will triumph. While the curve of German forces has sunk, the strength of the allies has risen, and the entrance of the United States into the war has given it a sudden and formidable impetus. Germany's fate is determined.

"Henceforth, France, particularly can show with elation its balance of the last three years. Bleeding, still invaded, she is not only greater and more glorious, but she is stronger militarily and politically than on August 2, 1914. If Germany, stripped of hegemony, ruined in its commerce and reduced to an alliance with several groups of adventurers, today compares itself to France, it will show what three years of war have cost it."

### GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S STATEMENT

A cablegram bearing a Berlin date of July 29, via Copenhagen, says: Dr. Michaelis, the German imperial chancellor, on Saturday summoned a

large number of newspaper men and to them declared:

"The speech of David Lloyd-George, the British premier, Queen's hall, London, and the recent debate in the British house of commons again have proved with indisputable clearness, that Great Britain does not desire peace by agreement and understanding, and only a conclusion of the war which means the enslavement of Germany to the arbitrary violence of our enemies. Proof of this may be seen in the fact that Sir Edward Carson (member of the British war cabinet) declared in Dublin that negotiations with Germany could begin only after the retirement of German troops beyond the Rhine. In response to a question put by Commoner Joseph King, the spokesman of the British government modified this declaration by fixing the standpoint of the British government as being that if Germany wanted peace, she first of all must declare herself willing to evacuate the occupied territories.

"We possess clear proofs that the enemy gives assent to a declaration going even further than that impudently made by Sir Edward Carson. You all know that detailed information regarding the French plans of conquest, approved by Great Britain and Russia, has been circulated for weeks past in the neutral camps, and it has not been denied up to the present. It would be of the greatest importance for the enlightenment of the whole world regarding the true reasons for the continuation of the sanguinary massacre of nations for it to be known that written proofs of our enemies' greed for conquest have since fallen into our hands. I refer to reports of the secret debate on June 2 in French chamber of deputies.

### Puts Question to France

"I ask the French government this question: Does it deny that ex-Premier Briand and Premier Ribot in the course of that secret sitting at which were present Deputies Moutet and Cochon who had just returned from Petrograd, were forced to admit that France, shortly before the Russian revolution, had come to an agreement having in view vain plans of conquest with a government which Lloyd-George described in his last speech as a 'corrupt and narrow autocracy'?"

"I ask if it is true that the French ambassador at Petrograd in answer to a request sent by him to Paris to sign a treaty prepared in advance by M. Doumerque (ex-premier and foreign minister) after negotiations with the Russian emperor?"

"Is it true or not that the French president at the instance of General Berthelot, head of the French military mission to Rumania, entrusted him with a mandate and that M. Briand afterward sanctioned this step?"

"This treaty assured to France her frontiers, but amended on lines of previous wars the conquest of 1870 to include besides Alsace-Lorraine, Saar Bruecke and vast territorial modifications on the left bank of the Rhine. As desired by France when M. Tereschenko (the Russian foreign minister) took office, the Russian government protested against the French aims of conquest, which also included that of Syria, and declared that new Russia no longer would be willing to take part in the struggle since it learned of these French war aims.

### Obligated to Confess

"Wasn't it the object of Albert Thomas (premier of the French war council), on his journey to Russia, to overcome this remorse of M. Tereschenko? The French government

will not be able to deny all this and it will be obliged to confess that M. Briand was the object of stormy attacks during the secret session; that Premier Ribot was obliged to produce the secret treaty in response to the demand of M. Renaudel (leader of the majority socialists in the French chamber) and also that M. Briand in the course of the excited debate which ensued, declared that revolutionary Russia was obliged to carry out what imperial Russia had promised and that it did not matter to France what was said by the lowest classes in Russia.

"It is characteristic that Deputy Moutet, according to his own statement, replied in Russia to the question Alsace-Lorraine was the only obstacle to peace by saying he could not answer the question in that form and that Russia ought to take into consideration the fact that the Russian revolution has been purchased by French blood. The admission of Deputies Cochine and Moutet of what the Russian representative had declared in the course of the negotiations, throws clear light on Russian sentiment. The delegates from the Russian armies also are in agreement with this.

"Regardless of this manifest proof of the revulsion of the Russian people against a policy of aggrandizement, Premier Ribot refused in the secret session of the French chamber to undertake any revision of the French war aims, and announced the fact that Italy also had received guarantees of great territorial aggrandizement. In order to divest their ambitions on the left bank of the Rhine of a character of greed and conquest, he resorted to a lawyer's trick by arguing the necessity of creating a buffer state, but the opposition speakers cried out in the din of contradictions: 'It is disgraceful.'

### Drew on Russian Blood

"I would also like to mention that Premier Ribot, after a pacifist speech by Deputy Aumagneur, replied that the Russian generals had declared that the Russian armies never were in better condition or better equipped than then. Here appears in perfect clearness the desire to let the Russian people go on shedding their blood in behalf of the unjust ambitions of France. This desire has been fulfilled, but not as Premier Ribot anticipated, for we can hardly presume he had at heart such an absolute lack of humanity as that. Though foreseeing the failure of the Russian offensive, he yet insisted upon it, thinking it would give another hour's respite pending the entry of America into the war.

"The enemy press endeavors to force upon my inaugural speech the interpretation that I only consented to the majority resolution with an ill-concealed reservation of Germany's desire for conquest. I am obliged to deny the imputation as to an object of which there can be no doubt. Besides, the resolution implies—which is quite clear—that the enemy must renounce any ideas of conquest."

Dr. Michaelis added that it was manifest that Germany's enemies were not in the least considering such denunciation, and that the French meeting held in secret was fresh proof that her enemies were responsible for the prolongation of the war, and were "actuated by lust of conquest." "The conspicuousness of justice of our defensive war," the chancellor concluded, "will steel our strength and determination in the future."

### PEACE AT GERMAN TERMS

A cablegram from Vienna, via Copenhagen, dated July 29, says: Reiterating that Austria-Hungary

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