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J. H. BROWN, Man. Ed.

WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 23, 1914



THE FORWARD MOVEMENT

When such a representative body of the business men of the Maritime Provinces would give their time and go to the expense of attending the Forward Movement convention, held in Amherst last Thursday, it is seriously hoped that their efforts will not stop at that.

At no other convention ever held in the provinces were our industries so well represented by such a body of intelligent and capable men as was the case at this convention. Every industry of note was represented by men who are thorough in their calling, and whose names were the very possibilities of progress so well outlined and made to shine so brightly as portrayed in the splendid and masterly speeches of those who were selected by the capable committee in charge to speak at this convention.

Here in our Maritime Provinces is wealth untold buried and awaiting the action of just such men as are behind this forward movement to dig it up and make these Maritime Provinces the envy of the entire industrial world.

Canada, in consequence of the war, stands to benefit in many ways, and our Maritime Provinces, by reason of being a part of this Dominion, which by a natural course of events has been endowed with rich resources not possessed by every province in Canada, stands in for an inheritance of the results of our resources, which if worked to their fullest extent, will place them far up on the ladder of progress, and give them a higher place in the busy commercial and industrial world.

That the Maritime Provinces are rich in natural resources cannot be and is not denied. We are leaders in agriculture, we are rich in coal, iron and steel, oil and shale. Prince Edward Island is world-known for its fox industry, our forests abound in wealth, and so on until industry after industry be brought up that would dazzle the eyes of the world.

With the very best possibilities of transportation within our reach, with finance standing on a solid foundation, all that is wanted to start these gigantic wheels of progress in motion is men of energy, brains and push. We also have them. The Amherst convention was alive with them, and unless we miss our guess a wave of tremendous prosperity will be sweeping over Canada, and ever these provinces, that will be a revelation, not only to ourselves, but to the whole world.

Now that the seeds of prosperity have found birth in the Amherst convention, let them find their way into the soil of progress, and make our Maritime Provinces a greater, a richer and a more prosperous part of our fair Dominion of Canada.

CHRISTMAS 1914

(By Rev. William Harrison, D. D.)
The world has been so stunned and shocked, so bewildered and pained by the events of the last few months that multitudes are wondering whether there is heart enough left to honor the celebration which for so many generations has sung its inspiration and matchless charms across this burdened and tolling earth. The spectacle over the seas is so colossal in its extent, and so desolating in its ruin and cruel march that the very sight of a catastrophe such as the one in all its rough strange history has never witnessed before. The tragedy among the nations is so appalling and not by any means as yet in sight of its close, that the very thought of a festive occasion under such circumstances, seems like something quite alien to the atmosphere of sadness which prevails over so large a part of the world. The mailed fist has done its utmost to destroy the priceless treasures of a continent and to blast the best hopes and longings of the world. The path of the brutal lawless has been a pathway of unexampled ruin and of blood and death, of cries and tears. With such lurid scenes of brutal savagery enacted on the European stage and affecting the interests of mankind the world around, it is difficult, with the best things of the century torn and mutilated in such barbaric manner to pull ourselves together and think of a season which has meant so much of sacred associations, of delightful reunions and deep and abounding joy. And yet we may not muffle all the bells of joy nor put to a pitiful silence all the dear and tender memories which have done so much to heal and bless in the years gone by. Some things remain which all the wars of the world cannot take from

and all for which it stands and doles the threatening arms of a malicious and determined foe. The grand old flag has not been lowered from a single spot over which its folds have been unfurled. In this alone we find room for some Christmas cheer. The loyalty of Britain's sons has been tested on an unprecedented scale and never was a response so deep and wide, so true and grand, as during those epoch making days. For the things that matter in our national life, our army and navy are in this stupendous struggle and are making a record which throws no shadow or shadow on the victories of the past. Is there not a place for a note of gladness as we see how efficiently our leaders on land and sea have conducted the fortunes of the war, and how bravely and successfully our soldiers have met the man with the mailed hand and how this man and his party of hate and blood now lie under the moral condemnation of the civilized world. Yes, there is yet a ray of light in the sky and the great things for which we stand are not going to some untimely and dishonored grave. There is room for some Christmas cheer in the fact that the sorrows of a continent have opened the heart of the world. Hands have been stretched across the seas, sympathetic, strong, timely and liberal hands have done much to assuage the miseries whose pitiful beseeching cries have resounded around the world. The boisterous hilarity of the thoughtless is an indignity which the circumstances of the hour condemn in severest terms, but a quiet modest joy may fitly mark the Christmas of 1914. To them above the noise and carnage of warring forces, the perplexities, sorrows, grievous wrongs which have darkened the great Christian anniversary, let us remember that the foundations of God stand sure and that His best message to the world remains unchanged and unchangeable for at its base there most assuredly lies the hope and future peace and welfare of the human race.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE WAR

(Toronto Globe)

A bill has been introduced into the American Congress purporting to forbid the sale of munitions of war to any of the belligerents on either side in the European war. As belligerency and neutrality are optional with every nation individually, the sovereign legislative authority of each power has a right to define for itself the conditions of its chosen status. The United States has elected to be neutral, and so far it has not attempted to change the customary conditions of neutrality. What Congress will do with bills that aim at changing those conditions remains to be seen, but it is fairly safe to predict that they will be sidetracked till after the war. President Lincoln's remark that it is a "bad time to swap horses while crossing a stream" will probably be found to express the strong common sense of the American nation in this connection.

The peculiarity of the present situation is that if Congress and the President were to enact such a measure now, they would, ipso facto, perpetrate a breach of neutrality by taking the German side. From the beginning of the war till now, each of the belligerents has been free to purchase all sorts of goods they themselves concur in denouncing as contraband. This is of great commercial importance to manufacturers of ammunition in the United States, who are driving a roaring trade in supplying Great Britain and France with shells and powder. Of this trade they will not allow themselves to be deprived without a strenuous effort to prevent such interference with their industrial freedom. Each purchaser of contraband goods buys them and transports them at his own risk; the manufacturer has no further interest in what becomes of them. It is no part of his business to take into account that while Germany could not bring home its goods from America if she bought them, Great Britain and France are able to do so.

There are growing demands that the Government of the United States should denounce some of the Germans' belligerent practices, more especially those that are very dangerous to that country; the scattering of mines in the open sea, and the shelling of undefended cities on the sea shore. Each of these practices is as dangerous to neutrals as it is to the Allies. A ship sailing under a neutral flag is as likely to be blown up by a mine as is a ship carrying a British or a French flag; and the United States is peculiarly open to having fine Atlantic and Pacific searitime fire. Though the appeals to port cities destroyed by long-range shells are not likely to have any direct effect, there may be force in the warning that powerful neutral nations are, by their silence, lessening their own influence in the congress to be called to effect a settlement of the rival interests after the war is over.

The Editor of The Advocate wishes to thank his brother Editor, Mr. A. D. Ross, of the Amherst Daily News, for the courtesy shown him while attending the "Forward Movement" conference in Amherst last week. Amherst has reason to be proud of its daily and its capable editor, to whom we extend Xmas Greetings.

MARITIME FORWARD MOVEMENT
GREAT TRIUMPH AT AMHERST

Newcastle One of Leading Towns Well Represented--Real Live Speeches by Prominent Industrial Men--Premier R. L. Borden and Major General Hughes Present at the Evening Meeting--Amherst an Up-to-date Town.

The Maritime Forward Movement, held in the busy little town of Amherst on Thursday last, was attended by a most representative body of business and commercial men. Nearly two hundred men, representing every line of activity in these provinces were present at ten o'clock that morning to discuss the red flag. The presence of many public men was a feature of the gathering, who went to listen and to get in closer touch with the men representing the throbbing business life of the province, and to interchange ideas with such men, and then to mould legislation for the advancement of the people.

To give such a movement proper birth and nourishment, it required just such men as those in Amherst who composed the local executive, viz: E. N. Rhodes, M. P.; H. Logan, Percy C. Black, J. A. Hanway, Geo. T. Douglas, J. A. McDonald, D. A. Morrison, A. G. Robb, J. H. Douglas, chairman.

Mr. J. H. Douglas as chairman, opened the meeting, following the registration of the delegates from the cities of the Province, with Mr. C. D. Woods, Secretary. Previous to introducing the first speaker, Mr. Douglas made a short address, and read a resolution passed by the Sumner Board of Trade, in which that Board expressed its accord with the "Maritime Forward" Movement, and expressed the hope that a most successful issue would be brought about. Mr. Douglas next announced that many prominent men had forwarded letters and telegrams of regret, announcing that they would be unable to come to Amherst, for this important session of the Maritime Forward Movement.

The chairman dwelt on the idea of the Movement for a brief space of time, and then introduced as the member of the Maritime Branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and was brought to a head at a meeting held in Amherst but a short time ago. The speaker, in introducing the chairman, said, would be due to the energy and efforts of men drawn from all parts of the Provinces and representing all phases of manufacturing, agricultural and business activities. Mr. Douglas added, that as the meeting proceeded and the real object of the conference, with its educational and business undertone unfolded, no one will have cause to ask "Why are we here?" We are as prosperous today as any other country in America, and this meeting will in all likelihood make us more so.

Mr. E. T. Higgin, President of the Maritime Board of Trade was the first speaker of the day, congratulating the city and the Maritime Forward Movement, and in his address, dealt with the appearance, clean wide streets, pleasant people and unbounded hospitality. He congratulated Mr. Douglas on his splendid address in welcoming together so many representatives of the entire Maritime Provinces.

"We are here to bring to the notice of the people of the Maritime Provinces, the goodness and natural resources of their Home Land. It speaks well for the future, when so many will attend this session, particularly at this time of year. Some thing is due to happen, when the common people get hold of the idea of developing the Province, by applied home methods.

Start a public campaign, such a campaign as will make our old men dream dreams, and our young men see visions. Give them faith in the Provinces. They will then settle down and make our country known equally well to the world at large.

We can encourage the women folk in the "Made in the Maritime Provinces" and "Made in Canada" articles. They really are the principal purchasers, and when they ask for "Home Made Goods," the merchants are bound to get into line and produce their desired wares.

acquainted. Mr. O'Leary desired conservation of the oyster beds, a close season for the lobsters and a shorter season for small fishing. Mr. Nagoe advocated the union of the Maritime Provinces to secure further rights for all industries. He stated that he did not believe in the hatcheries, but that a protection of the female lobster by the government would bring greater results in a shorter period.

Mr. A. R. Mosher, Grand President of the Railway Employees, spoke emphatically on the sympathy which appeared to exist between the employer and the laborer in the Maritime Provinces. This was made evident by the lack of industrial war fare in the Provinces by the sea. He then spoke on the growth of the Railway Brotherhood. From a small organization of but a few members they now embrace thousands of men extending clear from Sydney to Vancouver on the shore of the Pacific.

Mr. W. R. Snowball, of Chatham, held the audience at close attention in his masterly discourse on the subject of Forest Conservation. With statistics before him he gave an estimate of the waste of wood in the sawing, and pointed out a remedy in the using of the band saw, making some use of the sawdust and also the edgings and slabs. "A profitable investment may be made in lumber," said the speaker, "or your money may be rapidly increased by permitting the trees to attain maturity before cutting."

One of the capital speeches of the day was that given by Prof. F. H. Sexton, of Halifax, N. S. In these great days of competition when education plays the strong hand in a winning game, the man who has the technical education is the one most sought. The day of unskilled labor, trade schools and shop training must some day pass into oblivion, and their place taken by schools of technicality. He spoke on the system of teaching in the schools today, which simply acted in co-operation with a college education instead of a

business training. With much care, Prof. Sexton exemplified the advantage of technical education over other unskilled labor, shop training and trade schools, by a chart. Where as the wages of the technical man kept on the ascension the wages of the other three reached their minimum after but a few years of labor.

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