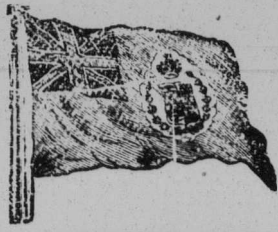


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J. H. BROWN, Man. Ed.



GOD SAVE THE KING

WEDNESDAY AUGUST 11TH, 1915

THE RESULT IN MANITOBA

The result of the provincial election in Manitoba is as was generally expected, and there is no ground for surprise about it, except perhaps in so far as the size of the Government majority is concerned. This is larger than most observers thought it would be, in view of the aggressive campaign put up by Sir James Aikens as leader of the re-organized Conservative party who it was felt would receive a considerable measure of support from the electorate.

As far as the platform of the two parties is concerned, there was little to choose between them. Both undertook to institute a thorough housecleaning, and a continuance of the investigation regarding the circumstances under which the erection of the new Legislative Buildings was carried on, and punishment of those who were found guilty of wrong doing in regard to it. The electors, however, apparently considered that the wrong doing committed under Conservative auspices would be more satisfactorily dealt with by a Liberal rather than by a Conservative administration.

Naturally the Government party made the most of the delinquencies on the part of the Roblin party, and it is quite clear that the people were influenced by the essential fact that the late government grossly abused its trust, and that they felt that the party as well as its leaders should be punished. Now can the justice of this view be gainsaid, for if a party, by merely changing its leaders could free itself of the stain of such sins as were committed by the Roblin administration, party government would be a failure. A party must accept responsibility for the acts of its leaders who accept office under its auspices; it cannot purge itself by changing its leaders, any more than an individual can rid himself simply by changing his clothes.

The principal fault to be found in the new situation is the overwhelming majority which the new government will have at its back. Time and again it has been shown that a strong opposition is just as essential to efficient administration as a good government, and the province could ill afford to reject the proffered services of men like Sir James Aikens and Mr. W. H. Sharpe as private members in the House. Both these gentlemen resigned their seats in Parliament to devote themselves to the regeneration of political life in the provincial arena in Manitoba and their sacrifice deserved some better acknowledgment at the hands of the electors than they received.

THE STRUGGLE IN POLAND

The occupation of Warsaw is an Austro-German triumph. This is not to be contradicted; but whether it is a triumph that will have any serious effect on the future of the war, is another thing. The campaign of the last three months has swept the Russians back from the Carpathians to the River Bug; Premysl, Lemberg, and now Warsaw stand as landmarks of a successful progress. That progress has revealed a wealth of resource, marvellous organizing efficiency and considerable military genius in the leaders of the Austro-German armies.

But striking though the Austro-German advance has been, it is a less wonderful and meritorious military performance than the Russian retreat. The Grand Duke Nicholas with his ill-equipped, ill-armed soldiers will live in the annals of the war as the authors of a military miracle if the German commanders fail to cut off the retreat of the Russian armies.

The occupation of Warsaw is of no avail unless such occupation means the crushing of the army that defended it. At the worst, its capture may be followed by the temporary paralysis of Russian military power. The release of Austro-German forces from service on the Russian front will not crush the Allies from Switzerland to the English Channel. Germany could not smash that line last September, when she was at the zenith of her strength. Germany will never be as strong again for the purpose of smashing through to Paris as she was last September.

Russia's army is still uncrushed. Italy is opening a road to Vienna

that the Austro-Germans will have to defend. The Allies are pounding at the Dardanelles. Germany is still delayed; and Germany delayed is Germany defeated.

THE FREEDOM OF THE SEAS

A German professor, by the name of Helfferich, who is described as an authority on international law, says: "President Wilson's contention that 'American citizens may travel wherever their interests call' is absolutely unteachable." That may be the German view; but there are as many kinds of international law authorities as there are American alienists, and given any particular set of circumstances, they can arrive at as many different opinions. Berlin's legal authorities would carry a little more conviction if they had a little foreign backing. It happens that the recognized authorities in every other country except Austria and Turkey, disagree with the German view. Neutral nations are a unit in supporting the American contention that their citizens "may travel wherever their interests upon the high seas call them."

The view which the American government and people take of the matter is summed up shortly by an American contemporary thus: "We neutrals maintain that our rights on the high seas are inalienable, that peace at sea is the normal, lawful state of affairs, and that the belligerents carry on their warfare there only by the sufferance of neutrals. Germany—and Great Britain to a less degree—maintains that the belligerents have a right to fight all over the seas, under whatever conditions they see fit to prescribe, and that neutrals may go about their business there only by the sufferance of the belligerents."

The statement that Britain holds such views as the foregoing is never as erroneous as those of the German professor. Although Ministers of the Seas Britain has never denied the freedom of them to any other nation; a fact it is universally recognized that it is only in consequence of Britain's control of the seas that other nations can just at present have the use of them at all with any degree of safety.

"PAY OR FIGHT"

"Pay or fight" is a slogan of which a good deal is said to be made just at present, as though it summed up the whole duty of Canadians in the present crisis. This, however, is not by any means the case. Canadians must turn their energies to the care of the crops, and to the making of ammunition, as well as to the filling up of the overseas contingents. Anyone who is doing his part on the field or in the munition factory, can look his neighbour in the face just as properly as the man in khaki. At present it cannot be expected that a very large body of men can be got from the rural districts for overseas service, and it is a grave question with many farmers, particularly those in the West, whether they will be able to secure enough help to harvest the crop. There does not seem to be any trouble in finding men to work in factories that are handling war contracts, but the shortage of farm laborers throughout the country may easily become serious.

Canada must not only supply men for fighting in Europe, but she must supply the food to feed them and a good many others as well. This duty is no less imperative than is shouldering a rifle, and the men who are looking after the food supply, and assisting to feed the soldiers in the trenches, are doing their part towards the successful prosecution of the war.

TWO SORE-HEADS

The Advocate, last issue, made the suggestion, which it had a perfect right to make, that our citizens and young people remain at home on celebration day, and help to make that day a successful one for Newcastle. Its kindly suggestion, however, was taken exception to by two of Chatham's papers, who, feeling the weakening less of popularity in their own town, and being ever ready to take exception to anything and everything that Newcastle does, made an attempt to gain recognition by opening up the old score, and by making impertinent remarks about this paper.

Now, with the opening of the Morrissey bridge, a new and better feeling was given root to grow and extend between the young people of these two towns, but while such so-called papers as the Gazette and the World continue to throw cold water on this growing friendship, (not because either of them have any particular weight or interest in the town whose citizens are buttering their bread, but it being a case of catching at the least straw for recognition), then so long will the time be before the business and social chords of these neighboring towns will be struck in harmony with each other.

The Advocate meant to do no harm to the sports held by the young people of Chatham, and the citizens of Newcastle will always hold out a hand of welcome to them to come over at every opportunity of the grouches, of course, to remain at home. Now that the minds of the editors of these two papers have begun to run in the same channel, we would advise them to shake hands and make up.

Patriotic Entertainment at Quarryville

Patriotic Speeches and One Hundred Dollars Raised

The people of Quarryville and Renous gave a successful entertainment in the Renous Hall, Wednesday evening, the 4th instant, in aid of the Patriotic Fund which added one hundred dollars to that fund.

A short program, consisting of recitations, music and patriotic speeches, followed by a tea social, supper and dancing, combined to arouse enthusiasm and render the evening most enjoyable.

The ladies were only given a very short time in which to provide the supper, but their patriotic ardour overcame this difficulty, splendidly. Mrs. S. S. Smith, by giving the use of the hall and contributing in a variety of ways, rendered valuable assistance. The work of Mr. O. O. E. Gerrish also contributed largely to the success of the evening.

Mr. John Vanderbeek, who came up from Millerton with a splendid little orchestra, made the musical part of the entertainment all that could be desired; a most important contribution.

Mr. P. N. Weeks in a few well chosen words, told of what had already been done in the parish of Derby for the Patriotic Fund and expressed his pleasure at the prospect of this month's contribution, adding a substantial sum to it.

Patriotic speeches by the Rev. H. T. Watson, Rev. J. Milbrink, and Mr. R. G. Hood, of Quarryville, brought home the necessity of action and sacrifice for King and Country.

Rev. Mr. Montgomery, addressing his hearers, asked that now, after twelve months of war, how do we stand? How have our hopes been fulfilled, and what have we done with Germany? To these questions, came his answer that Germany's commerce was destroyed, her navy has fled behind their own barriers, Kitchener had fallen, her African colony was lost, and her ally, Italy, had joined us.

Look at Britain's navy. What has it done, and what does it mean to the whole world today? It has fulfilled the old boast that Britain rules the waves, and that Britons never, never will be slaves. To the call for arms, the answer has come from every corner of the Empire. Canada has loyally given of her men and money, but yet more and more are wanted. Sir George Foster speaking in Fredericton the other day, told his hearers that the Empire now listens to the most serious call that it has listened to in its existence. It is the most serious at this very hour.

Germany, for many months, has been fast disabling Russia, and is now probably preparing for a big drive westward. If Germany should gain Canada, her cruisers may then set away and make for Canada. Their chief point would not only be Quebec and Halifax, but also Sydney and Newcastle. Here they would capture the Wireless Station, and use it for their own purposes. Our peril at this particular time may be greater and more imminent than we think. Our duty is to supply men and money, with which to fight for our very existence.

We know now what the Germans are, and their wiles and methods. For forty-five years they have been wearing the mask and preparing for war. The speaker related having seen the Kaiser the last time he was in London. He was driving to the station with King George, and talking in a most friendly way, bowing and smiling to the crowds who cheered him. He has now shown himself in his true self.

What Germany has done to Belgium, she would do to Canada. Our fate would be even ten times greater than that of Belgium. This is a war in which there can be no retreat, no terms. It must be either victory or annihilation.

Rev. Mr. Montgomery then made a strong appeal to the young men in the locality to volunteer. There are those who can go, but will not, and those who can give, but will not, but the opinion of those who have lost kin in the fight is hardening against them. If we cannot go we should give to the funds for the relief of the dependants of those who have gone.

Rev. Mr. Montgomery was heartily applauded. Mr. R. George Hood was the next speaker, and addressed his hearers as follows:

On this the anniversary of the entry of the British Empire into the gigantic struggle that is taxing the energies and resources of the Empire and her Allies, it is fitting that we show our loyalty and patriotism, and our interest in our brave soldiers by thus marking the occasion, and contributing our mite to the Patriotic Fund. A fund for the benefit of our Canadians who are giving their services and in some cases their lives for their country.

It is well for us to keep in mind the causes that have drawn us into this war, because the righteousness of our cause should add zeal to our strength and determination.

German militarism, after many years of planning and preparation, thinking it an opportune time to strike, launched her forces in the Kaiser's long cherished dream of world conquest.

It was doubtless not the intention to go to war with England until some other powers had been conquered, but considering the road to France, eastward through Belgium, Germany marched her army into that country in violation of the neutrality agreement which she had signed, along with England and the other great Powers.

England, having guaranteed the neutrality of Belgium, entered the war to carry out her promise, as she was in honor bound to do, and because she would not allow a small nation to be bullied.

The wisdom of doing so at the outset is becoming more and more apparent as Germany's vast preparations, strength and intentions are revealed. I hope other powers, powers that would feel the "Maiden Plot" of Germany were she to win, (and there are few that would not) will soon see the wisdom of joining in this struggle for freedom and humanity, as our Empire has done, that the awful carnage may soon be stopped and that the danger to themselves and the world at large may not be increased by hesitation. That quotation from Shakespeare "The Man who hesitates is lost" is applicable now.

We are in this war because the British Empire stands for freedom and fair dealing among nations, as among individuals; for law and order, and because she will not allow Prussian Militarism to rule us, or be a constant menace to the world.

It is the righteousness of our cause that has united our vast empire as it was never before united and has fired the heart of every British subject with a patriotic determination to do his part toward the achievement of victory.

In this Germany miscalculated. Let her see it now and tremble.

Removed as we are in this small quiet place, from the horrors of the conflict, and the warlike scenes that rouse men to action, it is impossible to fully realize our duty. I am very glad to observe that this meeting indicates that we are waking up to it. Let us try to realize the necessity for action.

Our soldiers who are risking life and limb for the Empire are rendering the greatest service. No sacrifice that we here at home can make is equal to it. We should do all in our power to relieve them of worry and anxiety about their loved ones and give them every proof possible that those dependent upon them will be looked after.

Our money contributions are small compared with the sacrifice they are making. When I say this I do not under rate the generous gifts of our people nor the importance and necessity for money contributions. To wealthy men who are shirking their responsibility and holding back their proper contributions, let me say, consider before it is too late what the position of Canada would be, where your money would go and what your position would be were Germany to win this war. It is inspiring to read of the generous gifts of wealthy men and women throughout the land and of the smaller though equally generous contributions of those in humbler circumstances.

It is grand to see all parts of the Empire uniting in a great patriotic effort. The Dominions, provinces, cities, towns, villages, country districts, societies of all kinds, and individuals, vying one with the other in contributions of every kind that make for victory, hasten its accomplishment, or alleviate suffering.

The feeling that this crisis, this emergency, calls for prompt and unstinted action, not by the people of all the other parts of the Empire only, but by every man and woman right here in this community as well,

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prompts me to this very direct appeal to action that each do his full duty now.

Longfellow expresses my thought in his Psalm of Life, as follows: "In the World's broad field of battle, in the bivouac of life, be not like dumb driven cattle, be a hero in the strife. Trust no future, however pleasant. Let the dead past bury its dead. Act, act in the living present. Heart within and God overhead."

Be careful of ashes. Do not deposit them against wooden buildings or fences. See that there are no live coals. Far better to pour a pail of water over them than to take the risk of a strong wind carrying live coals and starting fires.

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