

FIGHT STRONG, SPARE THE WEAK.—

"The German people are to-day under the ban of civilization on account of the atrocities which have been committed by the Germany army, on account of the innocent lives which have been taken in methods that are not sanctioned by war, for the victims of the Lusitania, for the babies killed by the Zeppelins. Yet for these atrocities the only persons to be held responsible are the German military authorities.

NOT ALL GERMAN PEOPLE RESPONSIBLE.—

"Sir, I think we must hold the German authorities responsible. It would be unfair and unjust to hold all the German people to answer for such crimes. I believe, on the contrary, there is every reason to believe that when the new conditions will arise as must follow the war there will be an advance of democracy among the nations which compose the German Empire. There is every reason to believe that when the slaughter which has been going on for two years in Europe has come to an end the German people will realize that it is time the people, the common people as Abraham Lincoln used to say, who always in the end have to pay for the ambitious designs of despotism, should assert themselves. During the two years of war there have been many German victories. Till to-day a portion of France, the whole of Belgium, the whole of Poland are under the subjection of Germany, while already the German people are paying a heavy toll of suffering for the victories which they have won, and that suffering shall be intensified one thousand fold. There is every reason to believe that when the conflict is over the eyes of the German people will be opened, and as a consequence despotism, feudalism, militarism shall be swept away by democracy, and democracy means peace, harmony, good-will amongst friends. (Applause.)

FAITH BETTER THAN DOUBT, LOVE BETTER THAN HATE.—

"And as for you, my young friends, the Federation of Liberal Clubs, you who stand to-day on the threshold of life, with a wide horizon open before you for a long career of usefulness to your native land, if you will permit me, after a long life, I shall remind you that already many problems rise before you; problems of race division, problems of creed differences, problems of economic conflict, problems of national duty and national aspiration. Let me tell you that for the solution of these problems you have a safe guide, an unflinching light, if you remember that faith is better than doubt, and love is better than hate. (Applause.)

"Banish doubt and hate from your life. Let your souls be ever open to the strong promptings of faith and the gentle influence of brotherly love. Be adamant against the haughty; be gentle and kind to the weak. Let your aim and your purpose, in good report or in ill, in victory or in defeat, be so to live, so to strive, so to serve as to do your part to raise the standard of life to higher and better spheres."

Mr. Rowe's Speech.

THERE were several well-defined main topics in the speech of Mr. N. W. Rowell, K.C., M.P.P., Leader of the Liberal party in Ontario. In direct reference to the War, he told some of his experiences in Great Britain and France during the past summer and reiterated his belief that the successful prosecution of the War transcended in importance all other considerations and problems.

He thought that self-government and democracy as represented in the British Empire had been triumphantly vindicated by the voluntary and effective co-operation of the Dominions in the War. While on his trip he met an officer of high standing in the Japanese Navy who summed up what he thought were the two most noteworthy features of the War, as follows:—

First.—The marvellous spirit of France. The united courage and determination of its people that the liberty and civilization of France should survive and, Second.—The spontaneous response of all the British Dominions to the need of the Motherland. "This latter," said Mr. Rowell, "is the finest proof that democracy can stand the test; that loyalty is begotten of liberty and that freedom breeds devotion."

Mr. Rowell was also emphatic in his belief in the importance of the part played by manual laborers and working men in this War. Sixty per cent of those Canadians who have enlisted have been manual workers. These men, thought Mr. Rowell, were not going to offer their lives for the world's freedom and then return to Canada to live in conditions where only a low standard of living was possible. They would expect and deserve sufficient remuneration to enable them to live and keep their families in comfort. Mr. Rowell, while in England, attended the Annual Meeting of the Trades Union Congress in Birmingham and was deeply impressed by the ability and earnestness of the labor leaders of Great Britain. To a greater extent than most people realized, he thought, the future of Britain, governmentally, socially and industrially would be in the hands of the workingman.

Prohibition, nickel, hydro and the disastrous fires in Northern Ontario were other topics discussed by Mr. Rowell. It was in the City of London on the 1st of July, 1912, that the "Abolish the Bar Campaign" had been opened by himself and his colleagues. At that time, he stated that the campaign would not end until every licensed bar was closed in the Province of Ontario. That campaign had ended, for every licensed bar had been closed. "The Legislature," he continued, "by the consent of both parties, has put the responsibility of finally determining the issue upon the people themselves, and no political party dare withdraw from the people that right now conferred upon them."

On the nickel question, Mr. Rowell told of the opportunities he had had in Europe of ascertaining how vital a part nickel played in modern warfare. He reviewed the efforts made by himself and his colleagues in the Legislature to persuade the Government to secure a more effective control of the production, manufacture and export of nickel, and told how the government had refused to act. He also told the story of how the Government illegally had allowed the International Nickel Company to escape taxation they should have borne.

In reference to Hydro Electric affairs, Mr. Rowell contended that one of the most striking developments of the War had been the extension of Government control over industries and transportation. Everywhere he had found the views entertained that we would not revert after the War to the old conditions, but must look forward to an increasing development of Government control, in these departments. Applying this to Hydro Electric, Mr. Rowell felt that however much men might have differed with reference to the initiation of this project or as to certain methods pursued in connection with its development, they must all recognize that it