

LAURIERISM HAS EVER OPPOSED EFFORTS TO BRING CANADA CLOSER TO MOTHERLAND

Hon. Robert Rogers in Stirring Address in Winnipeg Outlines What Government Has Done to Meet Crises Arising as Result of War And Tells of Wise and Beneficial Legislation for the Days After Peace Has Been Declared.

Special to The Standard.

Winnipeg, July 21.—Hon. Robert Rogers, Minister of Public Works, this morning addressed the five hundred guests who attended the banquet following the annual Manitoba Conservative convention held here today. The minister was in excellent form and made a fighting speech which aroused the greatest enthusiasm. He strongly denounced Laurierism for not only having tried to keep Canada from making any preparation to do her duty as part of the Empire, but for having, during the war, endeavored in many ways to hamper the efforts of the government. He also sketched briefly the government's designs for the coming days of peace and the steps to be taken for looking after the immigration which is confidently expected to then pour into Canada. He declared the government were ready to take care of this development and felt sure of the support of the country in the measures it would initiate. Mr. Rogers, after some introductory remarks, said:

"It is true, for reasons within the common knowledge of all, that we have not had many opportunities for political meetings since the outbreak of the war. During that period the government have been called upon to meet an emergency the like of which no government have ever been called upon to meet in Canada before. We had no precedent to guide us, for never in all our history had we such conditions forced upon us. The government, however, took hold of the situation determinedly and fearlessly. We recognized that Canada was British to the core, and we believed then, as we believe now, that all loyal Canadians would endorse our every action in taking the necessary steps to aid in the protection of our Empire and securing victory for her flag and our flag. We recognized that in such a crisis assistance promptly given was doubly valuable and therefore acted without a moment's delay."

Taking that proper position which Canada, the great colony of the Empire, should occupy—that of being the first to lead in our offer of assistance to the motherland—not only did we act quickly but we felt there should be no two opinions in Canada, that we should act generously and rely upon the support of the people to endorse our generous measures of assistance. It is quite true that Canada was not prepared for war. We are not a warlike people. We are a great industrial, peace-loving people."

How Laurierism Balked Naval Plans. It is, however, undoubtedly true that we should have been better prepared than we were and had the feelings of the policy which we represent been allowed to prevail, we would have been much better prepared than we were. But on that score the government have no apologies to make. They believed that there was danger. They believed that that danger was grave and serious, hence our naval proposals as made to parliament, which were there met by the following argument as made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier:

"I charge upon the administration, Sir, that they have submitted this measure to us under false pretences, and I do not consider that observation too strong. I charge upon the administration that they put into the mouth of His Royal Highness the Governor-General, assertions which were absolutely unfounded in fact, when they placed in the speech from the throne the assertion that a condition of things exists in Great Britain which makes it imperative that the naval force of the Empire should at once be strengthened. I say there is not the shadow of foundation for such an assertion."

"There is one fact in the situation which I think shows that there is no intention on the part of Germany to attack England, and that fact is the German Emperor. The German Emperor is undoubtedly one of the great men of the present age. By intellect, by character, by moral fibre, he has shown himself wonderfully endowed. In the first year of his reign some of his utterances were a shiver through those who had the peace of the world at heart. Many believed that he was, perhaps, hankering for the glamor of military glory. But, as he advanced in years, and as crisis after crisis came his patient influence was always directed towards peace. And the day may come, when, like his illustrious uncle, our late King, he may be called the peacemaker."

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After the War.

We expect to win this war so completely that it will be the last for generations, and the work of the present government will not be finished until we have fully developed our "after the war" programme—a programme that will mean much for Canada, and especially to western Canada. The lines upon which the peaceful development of the world will proceed will be fixed in the first few months after the signing of peace and the present government are bound to secure for Canada our full share and, depend upon it, western Canada will not take second place to any other portion of our Dominion, but on the contrary will be the show-window of attraction, and to this end we are making painstaking preparations. Who knows better than the present government what it was to suffer from unpreparedness? Unpreparedness, for war cost us a large number of priceless lives and millions in treasure. By the removal today of our great barrier in the Upper Chamber, the government can be depended upon to see to it that Canada will not lose again through unpreparedness for the coming blessing of peace. We are preparing now for a great after-the-war immigration which, with preparation, is bound to flow to our ports. We must attract the immigrant as never before. We have in the three prairie provinces the greatest opportunities for immigration that are to be found in any part of the civilized world, but a great responsibility rests on the government to see that the home-seeker is attracted as never before. We must provide means to make him happy and prosperous. We must provide a large number of practical demonstration farms, on which the government can place thousands of our returned soldiers who are desirous of

making agriculture their life work for the future. We must provide abundance of room on those farms for the stream of war-worn European immigrants with agricultural inclinations which will be sure to come to us. When they have given evidence of their suitability for farm work we must assist them to get properly located that they may at once become producers. The government will be ready in every desirable country in the civilized world to attract desirable immigrants to our shore.

Then as to industry, the government have another great responsibility to see that there will be no gap in our industrial activities at the signing of peace. The government must see to it that the wheels of development must whirl on. The government are already endeavoring to find out how much of the merchandise we have paid others to make for us can be made profitably by our own people. What the government asks of the people is to assist in the task of getting ready. We believe now is the time to commence getting ready. We also believe this to be Canada's greatest opportunity of a generation, and perhaps of a century. We are determined that our preparations for peace will be intelligent and earnest, so that in a few years we will be better off than ever before, believing, as we do, that a few millions spent in intelligent preparations for peace will enable us to reap for Canada and her people untold millions through the long future.

"EVERYTHING ALL RIGHT" then go ahead. No hitch when the REMINGTON has charge of the typewriting. A. Milne Fraser, Jas. A. Little, Mgr. 37 Dock street, St. John, N. B.

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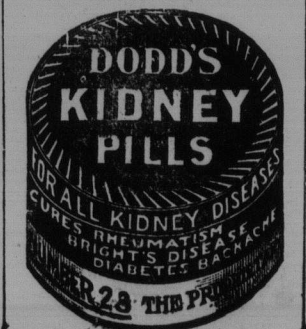
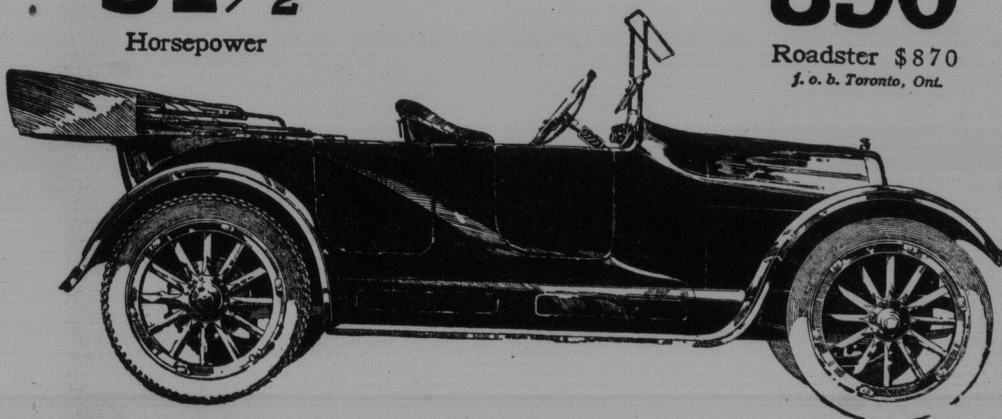
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M. Williamson, of New York.
ine expert, who says that in
of the submarine would be out-
anger of being stopped and
scape without being detected.

RE N.B. MEN
CASUALTIES

ra, July 21—
ENGINEERS.
ly reported unofficially, now
officially prisoner of war.
r John Robert McLeod, Thor-
r, S.

ARTILLERY.
Seriously ill.
er Ronald Macneil, Lunenburg,
er Louis Joseph Wade, 113
street, Halifax, N. S.

Wounded.
a Ayotte, Campbellton, N. B.
r Edgar Ince, 54 Gerrish
Halifax, N. S.

Wounded.
s Kildon, Sydney, N. S.
s McGrath, Esquimaux, N. B.
Midnight list.

Wounded.
Killed in Action.
N. Secord, Apohaqui, N. B.
Wounded.

Wounded.
d M. Owen, Minto, N. B.
Bertram Smith, Box 45, St.
N. B.

Wounded.
er Robert P. Randall, Moncton,
N. B.

Wounded.
ly reported unofficially, now
officially prisoner of war.
r Wm. J. Piaster, Beaver Dam,
N. B.

Wounded.
elaine Retire, Berlin Reports.
in, July 21, via wireless to Say-
A retirement of the Russians
a sector of the Volynian battle
is reported in the Austro-Ru-
army headquarters' report of
0, which says:

Volhynia, the Germans pushed
emy back west of the Zuntse
usky?) lowlands toward the
the Italian war theatre the situ-
is generally unchanged."

Wounded.
KER OUT INDEFINITELY.
the hard-bitten third baseman
New York Americans, will be
the game indefinitely, it was
need tonight.

Wounded.
injuries he sustained during
Friday's second game in running
at the grandstand while chasing
have been found more serious
at first thought. An X-ray pho-
revelated that two ribs were
n.

Wounded.
Boone, last year's regular
baseman, will play third until
is able to resume play.

Wounded.
AMER TAKES THE TITLE.
Frank, N. J., July 20.—Frank L.
or clinched the cycling cham-
pionship of America for the 16th
occasion by winning the second
race at the Velodrome here
afternoon. Bob Spears finished
d.

Wounded.
MORAN AND MORRIS.
Moran, Ohio, July 20.—Frank L.
Moran was matched today to
Carl Morris of Oklahoma in a
and bout here on the afternoon
mor Day, Sept. 4. Moran will get
90 for his end of the battle, win
or draw, with a privilege of 50
cent.