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## PATRIOTISM

HON. W. H. HEARST, PREMIER OF ONTARIO

A full report of the Address given by the Premier at the Annual Rally of the Toronto Epworth League Union, held in  
Carlton St. Church, November 12th, 1914

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—You have asked me to speak to you to-night on the subject of "Patriotism," a very important and appropriate subject at this time in our country's history. And I purpose dealing with my subject first in a general way, and then with special reference to our own country and the great crisis through which we are now passing.

The words "Loyalty" and "Patriotism" are frequently used as if meaning one and the same thing, while in fact they convey distinctly different ideas.

Loyalty is defined as allegiance to the Sovereign or established Government of one's country, also personal devotion and reverence to the Sovereign and Royal Family. The English word came into use in the early part of the fifteenth century in the sense of fidelity to one's oath, in service or love. The later, and now ordinary, sense appeared in the sixteenth century.

Loyalty expresses properly that fidelity which one owes according to law, and does not necessarily include attachment to the Royal Person.

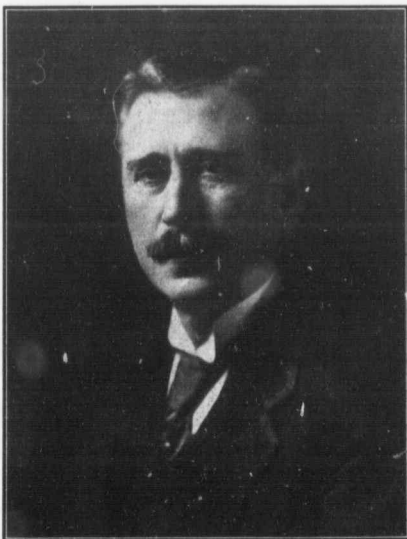
You will not find the word "patriot" in Shakespeare's writings. I am told that the word "patriot" was taken immediately from the French, where it was in use as early as the fifteenth century in the sense of "citizen," "fellow-citizen" or "compatriot." It occurs occasionally in the literature of the sixteenth century, at the end of which it was accompanied by such adjectives as "good," "true," and "worthy," which ultimately were imported into the meaning of the

noun, until finally a patriot necessarily implied a good citizen and a true lover of his country.

The dictionary tells us that a Patriot is "one whose ruling passion is the love of his country," and that Patriotism is "love and zeal for one's country,—devotion to the welfare of one's country,—the passion which inspires one to serve one's country."

"Learning," said Lord Bacon, "should be made subservient to action," and your action will largely depend on the conception you form in your youth of the duties and privileges involved in that greatest of civic virtues and most important element in national character which we call Patriotism. Patriotism is an almost universal instinct for which more men have given their lives than for any other cause, and which counts more martyrs than even religion itself; a potent sentiment which has produced great and splendid deeds of heroic bravery, and of unselfish devotion; which has inspired art, stimulated literature and furthered science, which has fostered liberty and won independence and advanced civilization!

Every art and every science has won triumphs under the stress of Patriotism that it has hardly known in less enthusiastic days. Not only have statesmen, soldiers and seamen been spurred by love of country to give the best that was in them, but our loftiest songs and noblest verse have been produced under the same influence; and while there have been patriotic blunders as well as patriotic triumphs, it never-



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