

THE ACADIAN.

WOLFVILLE, N. S., JAN. 8, 1915.

Editorial Brevities.

A good resolution for the New Year would be to live within one's income. Misadventures which he was talking about when he said in effect: "Income, one hundred pounds; expenditure, more than one hundred pounds; result, misery."

On Monday the war had lasted five months so far as Great Britain is concerned, but the end is not in view. The Kaiser boasts in his New Year's message of victories won on land and sea by his forces, but he says nothing of the price paid by Germany for such doubtful advantages. It is true that with a mighty rush his military force swept over Belgium and into France several months ago; but since then it has surely, though slowly, retreated. A test of endurance has been entered upon, and though no material advantages are recorded on land, yet the evidences of weakening hold mark the Germans rather than the Allies. On the sea there have been engagements by squadrons and also isolated attacks, but it is unnecessary to balance these results to prove that German commerce has virtually been swept from the seven seas.

Since the war commenced immigration from Europe into Canada and the United States has been less than at any time for decades past. The monthly average in the republic since the outbreak of the war has been 32,000 as against 88,000 monthly ten years ago. Canada's situation is about the same. There is a possibility, however, that after the war is over that there may be an influx of settlers into Canada and it would be good policy for the government to assist bona fide settlers on the land, under such conditions as would compel such settlers remaining on the land and making the same productive. The country would not favor assistance for competitors in ordinary industrial pursuits. There is a law of supply and demand which will regulate the latter under any circumstances, by assistance to men and their families to occupy and make productive the untitled and unsettled lands of Canada would be an advantage in which everybody would indirectly share.

Peace from an industrial standpoint may, in its early stages, be as great a calamity industrially as was the war, unless the Allied armies are cautious in disbanding the huge bodies of troops which have been epilated. Economically, it may be imperative that the armies be maintained for some time after the war, and gradually brought to a peace standing by the discharge of bodies of soldiers and volunteers, as the development of the industries of the various countries demand. Professor Sidney Webb in a lecture on 'The Terms of Peace' at the opening of the London School of Economics said:—

"We have survived the outbreak of war with amazingly little economic distress. The question now is whether at the coming of peace we shall be able to take the steps necessary to prevent the terms of peace working out in misery and distress in hundreds of thousands of households. If we are to do so, the first of the terms of peace from the economic point of view must be: No disbandment of the army. If men have jobs to go to, or a willing to take the risks, let them go, but there must be nobody turned out until they are likely to absorb in industry."

The War and Canada.

An exchange speaking of what this country has to be thankful for says in part:—

"In Canada, we are peculiarly blessed. The war does not touch our shores and leave our territory unprinted by the foot of an invader. We can 'plow, and sow, and reap, and now,' without interference, and for all this we should be heartily thankful. Yet the war is Canada's war as much, in one sense, as it is Britain's, and we must stiffen our selves to the necessary sacrifices and accept without grumbling the burden entailed upon us. The one way about all things by which the certain depression can be helped is by our agriculturalists adding to their cultivated acreage and greatly augmenting the country's food production. By so doing they will not only ensure a plentiful food supply for our own people, but will vastly benefit them selves and the Allied cause by a greatly enlarged exportation. The movement to encourage the purchase of things 'made in Canada' is certainly of itself deserving of support; but if it means the beginning of a campaign for higher protection, for the imposition of new and higher duties, it must be regarded from another standpoint altogether, for this country neither desires nor needs any augmentation of tariffs.

The New Year dawns daily, may it close brightly, but ere it closes much history will be made and world-shaking events will transpire."

Red Cross Work.

The following list of articles were sent forward from the Red Cross canteen for December. It is requested that all who have work finished will bring it to the room as soon as possible. To make it possible to give such articles to the needy, the Red Cross canteen will be open on the following dates:—

The American Protest.

The protest of the United States against the treatment of American commerce by Great Britain raised an awkward question. The United States does not wish its trade interfered with. On the other hand, as the London Morning Post says, the Americans cannot expect Britain to tie one hand behind her back when she is meeting a powerful antagonist. Germany is willing to pay very high prices for contraband goods, and there are plenty of Americans ready to supply the demand if there is any way of getting the goods through. They could sell the same goods to the Allies, and are not therefore deprived of a market; but they are tempted by the higher prices Germany offers. Great Britain has no desire to cripple American commerce in the slightest degree, but she is naturally and quite properly anxious to prevent Germany from getting supplies which would enable her to prolong the war. Britain is not responsible for the war, neither is she to blame for a decline in American commerce. The real offender in the case is Germany, and it is regrettable that Germany should be a cause of friction between Britain and the United States. President Wilson recognizes the difficulty of the situation, and calls upon American shippers to abandon the practice of mixing contraband with non-contraband goods, a practice which has led to the stringent measures adopted by the British government, and the detention and seizure of some cargoes. It may well be that British vessels sometimes overstep the bounds in prosecuting and searching for contraband and in their efforts to shut off supplies to Germany, and President Wilson is probably right that certain indemnities must be paid after the war is over. Great Britain will not shirk any responsibility of this sort. The present difficulty is to satisfy the American public without giving Germany an undue advantage in the matter of securing supplies from the United States. The British press discusses the American note of protest in the most friendly spirit, and expresses confidence that the matter will be satisfactorily adjusted. The American press also manifests an amicable spirit.

Canada Will Not Stint.

Whatever supplementary revenue is needed to enable the Government to provide for the outlay on war account Parliament will readily authorize and the Canadian people will cheerfully contribute. Canada is both willing and abundantly able to bear the cost of raising, equipping and maintaining an army several times as large as the expeditionary force it has now in camp on its own soil and abroad. Our trade is far better than we had reason to expect it would be at this stage of the war. Existing taxation is not felt as a burden. There are modes by which a very considerable increase in the Dominion revenue could be effected without making any sensible pressure upon the means of subsistence. Canada will well afford to do her part in the war. Not only are her resources ample, but the benefits to be gained will be large for her as well as for other nations. When peace is established no country will be in a better position to reap the fruits of it than Canada. We are now responding to the call of British connection. We shall be getting in full measure once more the vast advantages of British connection. The influence of the British Government and the partiality of British investors will run towards Canada with additional force. Canada is making no calculations as to abating in any war indemnity that may have to be paid by enemy countries. The scores of millions of dollars she is spending, and the scores of thousands of troops she is sending are free offerings of her loyalty to the Empire.

The Forward Movement.

The Maritime Merchant, discussing the Maritime Forward Movement and the recent conference at Amherst, is not disposed to agree with those who say that the conference was not sufficiently practical to be useful, nor yet with any who may anticipate great results in the near future. The Merchant is, however, disposed to be more sympathetic than those who anticipate good results, because the conference was a definite starting point, and it could not be expected to achieve practical results other than to give the forward movement a good start. The Merchant points out that the meeting was only designed, as Chairman Douglas said, to increase the confidence of Maritime Province people in their own port of Canada, and to encourage a spirit of co-operation. With those addresses which were of inspiring character the Merchant is heartily in accord, but holds that the meeting should not have been made the occasion on the part of anybody to lay stress upon the troubles of any line of business. The Merchant is heartily in favor of an annual conference of Maritime Province men, which might be made the clearing house of the Maritime Provinces thought with regard to industrial and business matters, with addresses by men having special knowledge of the subjects. The Merchant is not disposed to favor the adoption of many resolutions by such a body, and declares that the Maritime Board of Trade lost its opportunity for influence by passing quantities of resolutions that would not stand careful analysis. If the Maritime Forward League will be useful in this regard, and also keep the politicians as such in the background, the Merchant thinks the movement started in Amherst may do a very great deal of good.

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It is acknowledged by the best bakers to be the most satisfactory bread flour now made in Canada, and

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REGAL FLOUR is sold with a money back guarantee.

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PHONE 16-11.

Queen Mary's Needle-Work Guild.

The following letter has been handed to THE ACADIAN for publication. The project is a most worthy one and we have no doubt will be generously responded to by the women of this vicinity. Any wishing to contribute, in ever so small a manner, may send the articles made to Mrs. Dr. G. E. DeWitt, and they will be forwarded:

To the Editor of the Montreal Star:—
Sir,—Will you kindly allow me, through your valuable medium, to ask the women of Canada to unite Queen Mary's Needlework Guild in sending a New Year's present to Queen Mary, which shall be worthy of our great Dominion and the magnificent work the women are doing.

Will each woman in Canada, who is working for the soldiers and sailors, send one garment during January, through Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, for Her Majesty to distribute? This can be done very easily.

Thanks to Emily Williams Taylor, the Bank of Montreal has kindly instructed any of its branches to receive parcels on account of the Guild, and such parcels will be forwarded with out cost to the donor. Persons residing in a town where there is no branch of the Bank of Montreal may forward parcels to the Bank of Montreal at 215 Peel Street, Montreal, at the same time sending the bank the receipt for the charges paid, the amount of which will be returned to them.

It will be my pleasure to supply material for one thousand garments, to those who are willing to give their work, but have not material and patterns available. This material will make flannel dresses for infants, woolen underclothes for children from two to eight years old, men's flannel shirts, socks and children's stockings. A postcard sent to Miss Weller, assistant secretary, Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, St. Catherine's, saying how many garments can be made, will result in material and directions being forwarded to the sender free.

Queen Mary, by her unselfish devotion to duty, and splendid example, has endeavored herself to the women of the Empire at this crisis, and such a New Year's gift as I have suggested would not only prove that the women of Canada are as ready to 'serve the King,' but also give to her Majesty the great pleasure of distributing use of garments to the soldiers and sailors, the refugees, the poor and needy, the walls and strays.

Hoping that the idea of New Year's gift to Queen Mary from the women of Canada will meet with a hearty response, believe me,

Yours faithfully,
C. WELLS MERRITT,
Honorary Secretary.

Rosevelt and Wilson.

The correspondent of the Montreal Star speaking of the American note of protest says:—

"President Wilson is before all things a school man, and they do not teach diplomacy in the schools. If Germany had to deal with a Roosevelt, Teddy's rough and ready diplomacy would have found expression in vigorous action long ago. He would have said to the Kaiser (no doubt in diplomatic, but plain English): 'You are violating all the laws of war; you are breaking treaty obligations to which Government is a party; you are outraging the laws of humanity openly and defiantly; you are threatening to violate the independence of the United States; you are inflicting vast injury upon the commerce of the United States, and jeopardizing American shipping and the lives of American citizens upon the high seas. You are at liberty to carry on the war to its inevitable end, the ruin of your country and destruction of your dynasty. That is your business, not ours; but these outrages I have enumerated have got to stop within 24 hours; or I shall be under the painful necessity of resorting to a neutrality which is becoming irksome and irritating to the people of the United States.'

"The outrages would stop, and the Kaiser would have to fight fairly and like a man."

ATTENTION IS CALLED

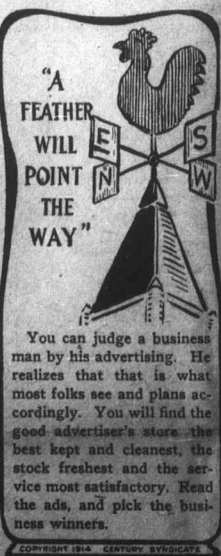
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The appointment of an Associate Teacher in Voice and a Fifth Teacher in Piano forte makes it possible to meet the needs of all who desire instruction in any branch of Music.

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The Director of the Conservatory
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JEWELER & OPTICIAN

OPERA HOUSE

W. M. BLACK, MANAGER, WOLFVILLE

Monday, January 11th

"THE ORDEAL"

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The scenes throughout this masterpiece are without a doubt the finest ever filmed.

Monday, February 15th

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1853 The Old Reliable 1915

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VERY HAPPY NEW YEAR

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A. V. RAND, Prop.

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ADMISSION: Skaters, 25c. Spectators, 10c.

Season Tickets Good.

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We guarantee every garment and shall be pleased to show goods and quote prices.

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Miner's Lament Cares Dispensary.

1915. 1915.

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BEGINS

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One third off Ladies' Coats.

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