BRITAIN DEEPLY MOVED BY CANADA'S SPLENDID GIFT

Press Calls it a Magnificent Contribution and Says Motherland is Gladdened by Support of the Dominion.

The arrival in England of the Canadian contingent was the theme of many tributes by the British press. The Motherland is unquestionably deeply moved by Canada's magnificent support in the struggle.

The Ministerial "Westminster Gazette" says:—

"This, indeed, is a magnificent contribution to the Imperial army now at work in Europe. We in the Motherland are deeply conscious of the splendid loyalty which Canadians, like all kinds of people overseas, have displayed at this critical time. A good many Canadian farmers find it difficult to leave their farms for the front. They may rest assured that by staying in Canada and growing wheat for us for 1915, they will perform a very real service to the Empire."

The "Evening Standard" says:—

"They are a fine body of men. They represent the best manhood of Canada. They are well fitted to uphold the honour and dignity of the Empire, and they are enthusiastic in their desire to participate in a great world fight for the liberty and sanctity of treaties, and determined to do whatever the British military authorities ask in the thorough business-like way characteristic of them."

The London "Star" recalls that the troops have had no severe training, but will now get it soon, and be equal to the hardships of actual warfare. "Many are either athletes, or have followed pursuits which harden the muscles and make them at the outset as fit as seasoned soldiers," it says. "They expect to be in the field themselves, and they would consider it would hardly be fair to be sent 3,000 miles just to do garrison for the British."

WHERE THE FATE OF THE COLONIES WILL BE DECIDED

The fate of the German colonies will not be decided on the Pacific or in Africa, but on the European battlefields is the assetion of Dr. W. S. Solf, German Secretary of State for Colonies and one-time Governor of German Somoa. Germany fears England's sea power is another statement by the same authority. His argument really means the victory in isolated territories must be only a temporary advantage if defeat is the result where the mighty armaments, sea and land, are congregated.

The German colonial secretary is not alone an advocate of such a view; with him are the British Government and the Canadian Government, while opposed to this view is only Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his shattered following in Canada. Victory for Britain in Europe places the German colonies at the mercy of Britain; but a triumphant Germany would soon regain any lost possessions, and in addition take from the Empire what it desired. Canada's future is being decided in the North Sea.

It was for this reason that an all-powerful Imperial navy was known to be a necessity for the Empire's preservation, and any menace to Britain's naval supremacy in Europe was an even greater menace to the Dominion's British connection than if they had been directly attacked. Colonial navies could of themselves be but commerce protectors, and only even that while the Imperial navy maintained its supremacy. Loss of the Imperial naval supremacy and the necessarily minor colonial navies would be swept aside as easily as "a scrap of paper" was in Europe two months ago.

It is for such reasons that the German colonial secretary says that the fate of the colonies will be decided on the battlefields of Europe. It is for the same reasons that the British Admiralty and the Canadian Government earnestly desired, two years ago, the immediate strengthening of the British navy at once, to be followed when any danger to its supremacy was removed by commerce protectors designed and maintained by the several dominions. New Zealand listened to the urgent call and is represented where the fate of the colonies will be decided, but, unfortunately, the desire of Canada to do likewise was thwarted.

STRIKING AT GERMAN TRADE.

London, Oct. 23, 9.42 p. m.—An official statement issued this evening says the government has prohibited the importation of sugar into the United Kingdom, with the object of preventing German and Austrian sugar reaching here from neutral countries.

Will The War Last Long

By L. G. Chiozza Money, M. P.

(From the "British Weekly.")

In spite of the fact that prophecy is the most gratuitous form of error, I venture to attempt an answer to this very important inquiry. If the answer had solely to be given upon military issues I should hesitate to make the attempt, but the great war is one of material resources as well as of fighting power, and the economic side of the matter seems to me to be so clear that I cannot help thinking that those are mistaken who think that the war will be long protracted.

Our Trade Good.

The British economic position safely based as it is upon seaborne supplies secured by the navy, has not suffered as some people loosely imagined would be the case.

It is true that our oversea trade, in August, showed a considerable drop as compared with that of August, 1913 but it is actually the case that last month our imports and exports were higher than in the year 1900, which was a boom year of British trade. There is no question that the figures of August will be improved upon, and each succeeding month should see recovery towards the ante-war level. Employment as a whole is already surprisingly good, and will be better when our manufacturers fully awake to the extraordinary opportunities which are theirs owing to the almost complete paralysation of German and Austrian commerce.

The German Economic Position.

When we turn to Germany, a very different picture is presented. Germany, like ourselves, for the greater part, depends upon manufacturing industry based upon native coal and imported materials—the imported materials being earned by manufacturing a big export surplus, sent to all the markets of the world. Germany normally imports £300,000,000 worth of materials in a year. This indispensable supply, without which Germany cannot do her work, has been shut off by the war, and just as Germany cannot import, so she cannot export. Her ships are either interned in her own or neutral ports, or captured by the British navy. The German flag has disappeared from the seas. What, then, is the position of the enormous German population, which now numbers about sixty-eight million people?

Why Germany Cannot Last.

The answer to this statement is that week by week Germany is approaching an economic standstill. She has certain stocks, and certain of her trades, of course, are busy making war materials out of those stocks. With every day that passes, however, the time surely approaches when Germany will be brought to actual ruin. Already unemployment is exceedingly bad in almost all the German trades. Take, for example, the great Metal Workers' Trade Union, the greatest trade society in the world. Fully 20 per cent. of its members are at the war, and it is a union which is largely employed upon the making of armaments. Nevertheless, 12 pr cent. of its members are unemployed. The Woodworkers' Union has 50 per cent. of its members out of work. The Masons' Trade Union, with a membership of 12,000, of whom one-sixth are at the war, has yet 2,500 members out of work. These figures are, up to about a fortnight ago, and the position at this moment must be far worse. It seems certain that if the war lasts no longer than six months fully one-half the German industrial population not actually fighting will be out of work. The German commanders may exact fines from poor Belgian cities, but that cannot prevent the collapse of the German economy.

Time, Therefore, With Us.

Time is, therefore, with us in this great contest. The German economy cannot withstand the strain of a prolonged contest, and, quite apart from the military side of the matter, we are able to state that, unless the nearly seventy millions of German people are prepared to face the most extraordinary privations, they cannot endure the strain of a protracted war. Each month that passes will make the British position stronger both in a military and an economic sense, while it makes the German position weaker. The sum of the whole matter is, therefore, that it is highly improbable that this war will be a long one. It could only be that, it seems to me, of the Germans were so successful in repelling the Russian invader, while continuing and enlarging the invasion of France, and they could bring such influence and pressure to bear upon neutrals as to secure the means of economic continuity. And there is nothing in the military situation to make that a likely prospect. Nevertheless are we well advised in so great a matter to prepare against the worst possible prospect, and the greater the force we prepare the shoter the road to the certain end.

GRATEFUL FOR CANADA'S AID

Through the prompt action of the Borden Government, Canada enjoyed the distinction of being the first of the overseas dominions to come forward with food supplies for the Motherland. That action is being appreciated in Great Britain, as it has been appreciated and endorsed by the Canadian people.

The London Morining Post, one of the most influential papers in the United Kingdom, says:

"The patriotism of the Dominions in placing their food supplies at our disposal at a time of crisis suggests a policy of mutual trade benefit in the future. Australia, which, in common with the other Dominions, has long given the United Kingdom a trade preference, is now considering how to ensure, by force, if necessary, that its supplies of food are placed at the disposal of the Mother Country before all competitors. A Commission, which has been considering ways and means of effecting this object, has made certain practical proposals to this end. In the same way Canada and New Zealand have displayed a most filial desire to secure for this country a constant and abundant supply of food. Friends in need are friends indeed. When peace once more dawns in the world these gracious and kindly acts are not likely to be forgotten by the British people."

The Manchester Guardian, dealing with Canada's aid, says:

"The cry against emigration in this country must be forever silenced, now that we have seen our own emigrants stand by the Old Country when their help is needed; how they shower gifts upon the home government, the army and the navy; how they rush to enlist to fight for the Empire as eagerly as any home-staying citizens, and comparatively in far larger numbers."

THE DRYAD NOT INJURED.

London, Oct. 23, 4.30 p. m.—The British torpedo gunboat Dryad, which went ashore recently at Kirkwall, off the coast of Scotland, has been refloated. An examination shows that she has sustained no damage.

PATTI SINGS BEFORE KING

Makes re-appearance at Patriotic Concert given in Albert Hall--Greeted with tremendous applause.

London, Oct. 25—Adelina Patti, after her long retirement, re-appeared yesterday at the patriotic concert given in Albert Hall, with the King, the Queen and other members of the Royal family present. Her pure vocalization of Mozart's Aria, "Vos Che Sapete," from "The Marriage of Figaro," delighted the critics, many of whom had not heard her for almost a generation. Encores are contrary to etiquette when Royalty is present, but the rule was stretched, thus permitting Mme. Patti to sing "Home Sweet Home," her rendition arousing the same furore with which it was always greeted when she was the reigning queen of song.

WHAT BRITAIN'S NAVY MEANS TO CANADIANS

Britain's participation in the European conflict brought Canada, for the first time, to a realization of the position of this country in the Empire. Three courses were open to Canadians: (1) neutrality, (2) separation, or (3) participation.

The neutrality policy had for years found advocates among the leaders of the Liberal party. Some went so far as to say that unless Canada was menaced this country should not participate in the defence of the Empire. The war has proved the neutrality doctrine impossible, for Canada is either in the Empire, and therefore at war, if Britain is at war, or this country must sever all connection with the Motherland and the other Dominions. Even if a possible position, Belgium's fate indicates the uncertainty of peace for this country if we had sacrificed national honor in a hope of national security.

Separatists are few in Canada, and even the treason of these few is today clouded by protestations of loyalty. Therefore, the second course found no public advocates.

Only One Course

There only remained one position—that of participation—a position in keeping with our national honor, political relations and imperial aspirations. The adoption of this course has brought forcibly home to the Canadian people what a triumphant British navy means to Canada and the Empire. The navy is the great commercial insurance policy of the political, industrial and agricultural life of the Empire.

"Business as Usual"

Canada is at war, and yet our commerce has been uninterrupted. The products of our farms, factories, mines and seas are going to the world's markets as in the time of peace. Our importations, except from hostile countries, have suffered no delay nor interruption.

Why is this?

Britain is powerful enough to police the seas and Canadian commerce has the protection of that safeguard. If the opposite had been the case what would Canada's position have been today? Britain, our great market, would have been closed to us, as would France, Belgium and other countries beyond the seas, while the hostile nations, Germany and Austria, would not be purchasers, but destroyers of our commerce.

It is true that we could probably have found a market in the United States, but at ruinous low prices, for Britain's market would also be closed to the United States. Prices in the United States and Canada would reach the lowest possible point if the great export market had not been kept open by the British navy.

How the Navy Pays

The "Naval and Military Record" publishes an interesting calculation showing what would have been the cost to Great Britain had prices risen owing to any failure of the British navy to control the enemy's fleet. The average expenditure per head per week is reckoned at $2 and the probable rise at $1, which is thought a moderate estimate. With a population of 45,000,000, the increase would represent an extra expenditure for food, manufactured goods and clothing of $60,000,000 a week. Therefore, the navy has saved the nation about $420,000,000.

What Canada aSved

The navy has saved to Canada a proportionate amount, and saved, in addition, thousands of our producers from actual bankrutcy. The saving to this country in the nine weeks of the war is estimated at $72,000,000. Defeat of the British navy would mean the farmers would see their products deteriorate or waste without a market; our fishermen would be kept from the seas; our miners and lumbermen would have to cease operations, and our manufacturers would be bankrupt; artisans and laborers would be idle, and the whole commercial structure of the country disastrously disorganized.

The Premium Not Paid

Canada realizes the value of the navy. A war for nine weeks and twice the sum proposed to be given to help keeping the navy supreme has been saved to this country. If the war lasts a year Canada will realize still further the value of a supreme navy. An insurance premium of $35,000,000 was all that was required to prevent commercial bankruptcy and general unemployment and distress in this country for all time. We defaulted on our payment, but the Mother Country is keeping the policy good. Even if it is late, is it not time that Canada paid the premium?

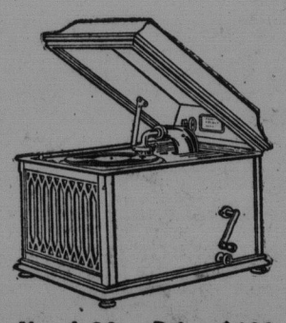
GERMANS SEIZE ENGLISH CHURCH

Amsterdam, Oct. 23, via London, (3.25 p.m.)—The German authorities, according to advices received here have seized the English church at Wiesbaden, requiring the Rev. Mr. Freese to give them a list of the church property.

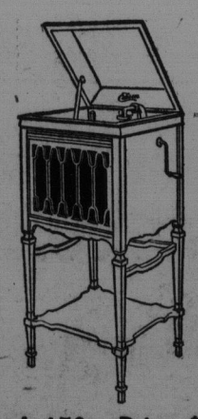
GERMAN AIRSHIPS CHASED

Paris, Oct. 23 (6.16 p.m.)—Two German aeroplanes were seen coming towards Paris today from Compiegne but a squadron of French machines pursued the Germans and the latter disappeared to the northward.

Edison Diamond Disc PHONOGRAPHS



No. A 80—Price $100
Oak or Mahogany



No. A 150—Price $195
Mahogany.

The rich, full tones of the violin, the lightest, daintiest touch of the bow, every beautiful effect achieved by the greatest artists are produced with amazing accuracy by the new

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An Instrument That Defies Description

All the words in the dictionary couldn't convey to you the really wonderful effect of Mr. Edison's latest invention. All the statements anybody could make regarding it wouldn't go more than half way in making you value it fully.

You must hear it. Whatever your musical tastes, this new instrument will satisfy them. It is for music lovers at all times. The Edison Diamond Disc Phonograph itself tells the most convincing story in the world of music.

If you are just learning the new dances, start right. Get the rhythm of them firmly fixed in your mind through the well-chosen, well-played records rendered by Mr. Edison's latest invention.

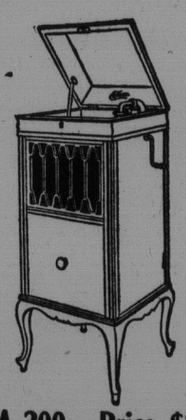
If you are already an expert you will appreciate the splendid interpretation which the mellow, fully-rounded tone of this wonderful instrument produces.

Between dances you need only put on a new record and start the instrument again, for there are

No needles to change. A permanent diamond is the reproducing point.

Mr. Edison's perfect mechanism insures uniform pitch and uniform speed from the first revolution to the last.

Hear the new dance records which we have just received. Come in and listen to as many as you like.



No. A 200—Price $250
Mahogany.

No. A 250—Price $300
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