

# HON. J. D. HAZEN TELLS BOSTON CANADIAN CLUB WHAT CANADA IS DOING IN THE WAR

## MINISTER OF MARINE CHIEF SPEAKER AT ANNUAL BANQUET

### How a People Unprepared for Strife Rallied When the Call Came and Set an Example to All the World—Business Conditions Sound Though Affected by War Dislocation—How Canada is Graduating from a Debtor to a Creditor Nation—Balance of Trade Soon on Our Side.

(Continued from page 1)

After a few introductory sentences, Mr. Hazen said:

In view of the fact that the great war which is now being waged is the predominant idea in all minds at the present time, and as the carrying on of that war is our first business in Canada today, it may not be out of place for me to devote the time at my disposal to a presentation of some facts connected therewith, and more particularly referring to Canada's participation therein. It is almost unnecessary to say that public sentiment everywhere united in favor of participation in the struggle, and that the Canadian people are as one in their minds that everything possible should be done to sustain Great Britain and the Allies in the contest and in assisting to bring it to a successful and triumphant termination. The reasons for this I think are very plain to anyone who knows anything about Canadian affairs and the sentiments that prevail in Canada in regard to participation in the affairs of that Empire. It is impossible to conceive how the Empire can be at war without every part of the Empire being engaged in the struggle, and apart from this year by year regard for the motherland and what it has done to protect the trade and commerce of Canada in the past and to make possible the continuation and perpetuation of those democratic institutions under which freedom and liberty flourish has filled the minds of Canadians generally with a sense of loyalty to the flag and a desire for a closer link together of all the Empire's component parts. Our feelings of loyalty would of themselves be sufficient reason to justify the part which Canada is playing in the great struggle. But in addition to that there is the important fact that the future destiny of Canada is in no small measure being determined today on the battlefields of Europe, and that on the result of that struggle will depend not only whether Canada will continue to enjoy in the future the same freedom, liberty and democratic rule that it now enjoys, and the important fact that that struggle depends on the decision of a still more momentous issue, that is to say, whether the principles for which our Saviour suffered death upon the cross or the laws of the jungle will be the determining and governing factor in the future history of the world.

### Our Debt To The Navy

Canada owes its absolute freedom from invasion today to the safety of a pathway across the seas over which Canadian products are carried to European countries, entirely to the fact that the British navy is still as supreme as it was in the days of Drake and Nelson, and the words of the song "Britannia Rules the Waves" are not merely a poetic expression, but a statement of the truth. Were it not for the protection afforded by that navy Canadian commerce today would be paralyzed, and before this destruction and ruin would have occurred to the coast cities of Canada and its people would have been called to arms to resist the landing of hostile troops upon Canadian soil. If that protection were withdrawn or if the British navy were defeated in a great battle on the North Sea it is not hard to imagine what the effect on Canada might be, for while the enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine might prevent permanent settlements being made in Canada, yet it must be remembered as it has been stated by contemporary writers that the Germans have colonists though no colonies, and with the war at an end Germany victorious, undoubtedly large numbers of people from that country would settle in the fertile plains of Canada and in time work a revolution in the government of the country, so that before many years German Kultur and the policy of German might and fitness would be found asserting its influence in the suppression of our democratic institutions in the introduction of militarism and the repression of which Canadians know is secured to us so long as the British Empire remains intact, and while the Union Jack flies above our heads.

### War Our First Business

The troops who have gone from Canada and to whom I will speak in detail in a few moments, are all free men whose services have been volunteered for the purpose, and they realize that wherever they may be engaged in battle, whether in France or the Hellespont, or the Western theatre of the war, they are fighting for the defence of their own Canadian homes quite as directly as

Empire, and as such was in honor and duty bound to stand by the Motherland in any difficulty in which it might become engaged, and although under our militia act troops cannot be called out by the government to serve outside of Canada except for the defence of the country, yet the self-respect of the Canadian people and their loyalty to the flag would impel them to rush to the assistance of the Motherland under such circumstances.

### Unpreparedness Overcome.

When the war broke out Canada found herself in a state of unpreparedness, in so far as trained men were concerned, and also in large measure with respect to equipment necessary for a great overseas expeditionary force, but in spite of this, and I think very much to the credit of our people, within four weeks after war had been declared a mobilization camp had been constructed at Valcartier in the Province of Quebec, and there were gathered together from every part of our broad Dominion an army of 34,000 volunteers. Six weeks after war broke out this army was fully equipped for active service, and could have been sent forward had it been possible for the British government to provide suitable escort, and within a very short time after such arrangements had been made the greatest army that ever crossed the ocean was found on thirty crowded transports conveyed by British war vessels hastening to Britain to fight side by side with the troops of the Motherland in the defence of the Empire, which was equalled dear to them all.

### At Valcartier Camp.

Would it be uninteresting if I speak for a moment on what was done at Valcartier regarding the organization of the camp and army within the space of a few weeks and which may, I think, be regarded as a magnificent achievement. A rifle range comprising a line of 1500 targets, and extending about three and one-half miles, was completed in ten days. A complete water supply with necessary pipes, pumps, tanks, and chlorinating plant, with about 300 taps fitted with valves, and 75 shower baths was constructed. An electric light, power and telephone system was installed, streets were constructed, buildings and tents erected, and an effective sewage system, comprising over 28,000 feet of drain pipe was completed. Railway sidings with necessary loading platform were constructed. Woods were cleared and elaborate sanitary arrangements provided. Six large buildings for ordnance stores and for the Army Service Corps, buildings for medical stores, for pay and transport offices, hospital stables for sick horses, fumigating and other buildings were constructed, and made ready for use within the same period. 35,000 men were assembled and put through a most systematic course of training in all branches of the service. Infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineering, army service corps, military medical corps, signallers and ammunition columns were organized, and all were trained in their respective duties. The clothing and equipment, the transport and the stores for 35,000 men were a heavy undertaking, especially in the urgency of haste.

### What was necessary to equip the force sent forward and to make some provision for future contingencies included 290,000 pairs of boots, 100,000 forage caps, 90,000 great coats, 200,000 jackets and sweaters of various types, 235,000 pairs of trousers, 70,000 rifles and bayonets, 80,000 oil bottles, 70,000 water bottles, 90,000 sets of valise equipment, and so on, in like proportion, over a list of sixty-six different articles. With the first expeditionary force we sent to Great Britain twenty-one 13-pound quick firing guns, nine 18-pound quick firing guns, ten breechloading 60-pounder guns, a large number of machine guns, motor lorries, transport wagons and a vast quantity of ammunition. The force was ready for embarkation within six weeks of the outbreak of war. This force was twice as great in point of numbers as the Spanish Armada, and fifty per cent greater than the British force commanded by Wellington at Waterloo.

### The Canadian Forces.

Since then further contingents have gone overseas, and speaking generally it may be stated that at the present time there are about 120,000 Canadian troops serving overseas, that there are 80,000 at home who have been enlisted and are being trained and organized and that orders have been given to bring the total number up to 250,000, so that within a comparatively short time one quarter of a million Canadians will be occupying their places in the firing line and taking their part with the Allies in the great struggle that is now being waged.

### At the present time the Canadian forces in Europe more than equal in number the combined total of troops that fought on the side of the British at Waterloo and of the troops that in the first instance Great Britain sent to the Crimea.

The expense to Canada of equipping and maintaining this army and

own Province of New Brunswick a few weeks ago orders were issued for the enlistment of men for a battalion to be known as the 104th, the name of the historic New Brunswick regiment, which during the war of 1812, marched from Fredericton to Quebec, a feat which was regarded as one of the greatest marches in British history. It is commanded by Lieutenant Colonel George W. Fowler, Member of Parliament for the County of Kings. Its ranks are not only filled already but it is five hundred men over strength. All the men who enlisted are from the Province of New Brunswick, although thousands of men, many of whom are now overseas, had volunteered their services from that province to do their bit for the sake of the Empire. Orders have gone forth for the enlistment of three more regiments there, and orders for other battalions have been issued in all the other Canadian provinces all of which are generally doing their duty. It is estimated that more than 250,000 men are enlisted and equipped and sent overseas it is found necessary for Canada to send more troops. I have no doubt they will be forthcoming and that many thousands more free men will be found willing to enlist for the services of King and country, of God and home and native land.

### Happiness and Prosperity.

We cannot help contrasting the condition of Canada with its happy, prosperous, and contented people with that which prevails in war-stricken Europe. We share in common with the United States the greatest prosperity of any country in the world today. It is evident that during the coming winter there will be little if any unemployment and that business conditions which were undoubtedly disturbed and unsettled at the outset of the war are now steadily improving. The farmer goes about his work free from danger, while in many parts of Europe agriculture is carried on by the old men and women, the young men all being in the fighting line and the operations are conducted within sound of the guns and in some cases within reach of the enemy's shells. Our fishermen pursue their work with no danger other than that incidental to their calling, while in the North Sea fishermen have been driven from the waters through the operations of the submarines, and in a lesser degree by the fact that many of the trawlers have been commandeered for naval purposes. We retire to our beds at night with an absolute feeling of security, while on the other side of the water no one knows at what moment his slumbers may be disturbed and his life endangered by bombs dropped from Zeppelins. It is not a matter, therefore, for wonder that the people of Canada should feel that it is their duty to give generously of their lives and treasure for the sup-

### Period of Reconstruction.

After the war is over there will no doubt come a period of reconstruction for Canada, as for all other countries engaged in the conflict that will follow. I believe by a period of tremendous expansion so far as our Dominion is concerned, caused by an immense influx of population attracted to our country by its fertile lands, its moderate taxes, its democratic institutions and the opportunities which it affords to every man within its borders of acquiring for himself a happy home and of winning position and distinction if his talents and character en-

### The War Taxes.

Extra taxation has been imposed for war purposes, but has been levied in a most judicious manner, and in cases of goods entitled to British preference 5 per cent, and other taxes including stamp taxes, but none of these have borne heavily upon the people, and they have proved the most successful for the purpose for which they were devised and are in marked contrast to the taxes which have been found necessary to levy upon the people in the British Isles for war purposes, and it is therefore no wonder that it is believed by those best competent to judge that the people of Canada will respond to the invitation that has been issued to subscribe to the patriotic donation on terms which are equitable and fair. An appeal was made last winter and the early spring to the farmers and others for more production. That appeal was cheerfully and patriotically responded to with the result that there has been gathered in the Western Provinces of Canada during this year the greatest crop of golden grain that the country has ever produced, and it is estimated that Western Canada has raised well over 200,000,000 bushels of wheat during this season, in addition to large quantities of oats, barley and other cereals.

Orders are also being placed in munitions that will aggregate in value approximately \$500,000,000, and hundreds of machine shops and foundries in different parts of the country are now engaged in the manufacture of these products. Economy is also being exercised with regard to items of expenditure that are more or less controllable, and if the balance of trade continues in our favor, as financial men believe it will, we are going to have in Canada surplus money to invest because we shall have such a favorable trade balance and Canada will be able to finance in large part her own war expenditures.

The railways are preparing themselves capable of handling the immense grain crops of the West, and moving them to the sea border, and the banks have no difficulty in affording the financial assistance it is necessary for this purpose.

The work of recruiting is going on satisfactorily and rapidly. In my

### In the Kitchen

OXO CUBES are a most efficient aid to the cook. They are handy and uniform in size, flavor and food-value so that the right quantity to use can be judged to a nicety. It is surprising how quickly a cook can prepare her soups and savories with OXO CUBES. The OXO CUBE, way of cooking is as great an advance on old-fashioned methods as the electric cooker on the coal-fire.

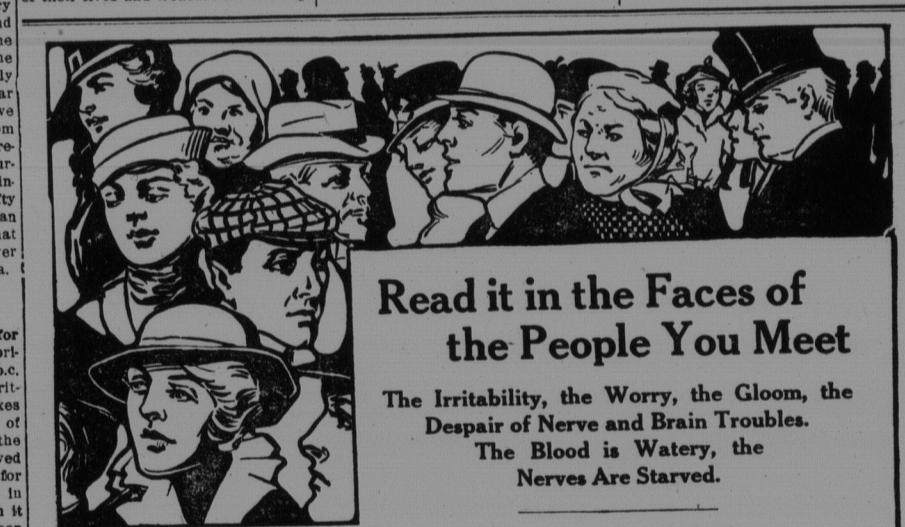
## CUBES

title him to do so. We have no doubt in Canada of what the ultimate result of the war will be. While no man can foretell its duration, we conscientiously believe that our cause is just and that there is an unflinching determination to make it triumphant. In the language of Sir Robert Borden, any reverses that have come or may come in the future will only inspire us with deeper courage and a greater determination. All that our fathers fought for and achieved, all that we have inherited and accomplished, our institutions our liberties, our destiny as a nation, the existence of our Empire are all at stake in this contest and we are confident that the resolution, the determination, the self-reliance and the resourcefulness that have never failed Canada in the stress and trials of the past will assuredly not fail her now.

Let me say in conclusion that we appreciate the advantages and blessings which we enjoy in living side by side on this continent with the great nation, in one of whose principal cities we are assembled tonight and whose citizens have given us so many evidences of sympathy and friendship during the past twelve months.

It is freedom's battle that is now being waged and the Canadians who enlist are enrolling themselves in freedom's sacred cause.

Division Engineers, I. C. R.  
Moncton Times: A. R. MacGowan, Division Engineer, in future will have jurisdiction over Districts Nos. 3 and 4 of the Intercolonial Railway, and the Prince Edward Island Railway office at Moncton. H. T. Ruhl is appointed Division Engineer and will have jurisdiction over Districts Nos. 1 and 2 of the Intercolonial Railway, and District No. 5 of the National Transcontinental Railway, office at Moncton. Mr. Ruhl arrived in the city yesterday from Truro to enter upon his new duties.



### Read it in the Faces of the People You Meet

The Irritability, the Worry, the Gloom, the Despair of Nerve and Brain Troubles. The Blood is Watery, the Nerves Are Starved.

This is the age of nervous troubles, of brain fag, of heart failure, of paralysis and bodily weakness. You can read it in the faces of the people you meet.

The business man, the factory hand, the professional man, the woman in the home, all find their nervous systems giving way before the terrible strain of modern life and keen competition. Nervous force is consumed at a terrible rate, and the blood which must make good this loss becomes thin and watery, lacking in quality as well as quantity.

The whole secret of preserving health and curing disease in all such cases is to supply an abundance of rich, red blood. Stimulants may drive the heart at a more rapid pace for a time, but the breakdown will come with greater force.

The blood demands nourishment, the nerves cry for sustenance. They call for just such help as is supplied by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, the great blood builder and nerve restorative.

In many, many thousands of cases of this kind Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has proven exactly what was needed. In using it you are not experimenting, but are supplying to the system the very ingredients from which Nature reconstructs the wasted nervous system. For this reason its cures are both thorough and lasting.

## Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

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### OVERLOOKED

ct that the larger financial institutions and commercial concerns have taken so much. The investor will get the amount he deserves for and the allotment to the concerns will be reduced.

Further statement was issued by V. T. White tonight. He is still in Toronto and is the recipient of congratulations for the successful loan.

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- ..... Paul Scardon

### OF A POPULAR EVIL

ing Resorts, On Police, Etc.