

The Daily News

THE PEOPLE'S PAPER

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A GRAVE MISTAKE

The German emperor is persisting in the same mistaken course which led him to violate the neutrality of Belgium. He does not sense the attitude of the neutral world towards him and his policy. He does not understand, or perhaps we should say he will not understand, that the neutral world regards him as responsible for the war, and thinks it is incumbent upon him to make, if he is really desirous of peace, a definite, tangible proposal on which a friendly power may act. His play is to put the onus of a continuation of the war upon the allies. He would stand in the position of a sovereign solicited to grant peace as a boon. That attitude the allies have already said they will not confer upon him by any invitation which would imply that peace comes from him as a concession. They do not want a simple cessation of hostilities. They want a guarantee against a recurrence of a war like the present, not a mere truce, but a peace. That peace they will not make "at any price," neither will Germany if we may credit official statements. It is equally credible however, that Germany would welcome peace at the present moment if it could be obtained on terms short of positive humiliation.

The German campaign has miscarried. The war has assumed proportions that the German general staff did not anticipate. There may be new enemies of Germany in the field, for Italy is acting like a nation preparing to take a share in the spoils, an intention which implies taking part in hostilities. Germany, moreover, realizing the magnitude of the task it has taken upon itself, is endeavoring to detach Belgium from the allies. We are told that the recent mysterious mission of Von der Goltz to King Albert was designed to induce Belgium to make a separate peace in return for a grant of increased territory. Such an effort betrays almost anxiety on the part of Germany to shake off some of the numerous foes which have gathered about it.

The allies have several reasons for keeping the war going until they have won a decisive victory. Not only is their general aim the defeat of Germany, but they must have time in which to arrange their peace programme. An alliance can more easily act with unity in making war than it can in making peace. Russia, France and Great Britain must come to a common understanding before they can begin negotiations. It is hinted that they have reached such an understanding with regard to Austria and are prepared to receive in a friendly spirit any motion that Francis Joseph may make looking to the elimination of the dual monarchy from the contest. If this is the case the German situation will rapidly become worse, for Russia would then be able to throw all the troops it now employs against Austria into the main arena of the war for the purpose of a march upon Berlin. Germany is losing time if it desires peace in asking the allies "to submit" their terms.

AMERICA'S WAR EXPERIMENT

Scotland has suffered, so we are told, not alone from the blood-letting of war, but also through the unjust land laws which forced out of Scotland every year tens of thousands who would have maintained the high standards of Scottish life. True, terribly true. But one wonders how long those cruel land laws would have been tolerated by a free people had the passion for freedom and justice, which spent itself in foreign wars, been turned against oppression and injustice at home. The island of Skye alone gave more than 22,000 men to Britain's wars, but few were left with strength to fight against the social wrongs that gave the big-thorned stag the monarch rights denied to Scottish men.

Not Scotland alone, but America as well, tells the story. Canada as yet has no war record. Since Canada became a nation few of Canada's sons have fallen on any battle-ground. The day of national sacrifice for this nation has not yet come. But the United States offers its warning. So does Mexico. Both have suffered, as old Rome, and France in Napoleon's day, and the British Isles in all the days, suffered from the killing of their best and the unchecked breeding from their worst.

During the thirty years of the Diaz regime war prevailed over most of the Mexican States. Some of the races were almost blotted out. The noble type of men of the Tehuantepec Indians of two generations ago is gone. The women remain, as handsome as any women on the continent; but the men who survive the continuous wars are the very scum of the race. Fathered by such culls and runts, the next generation will not advance Mexican civilization. War has wrought the same destruction of the human type everywhere in Mexico, and everywhere the human harvest will be the same.

The United States in its first hundred years of history had but one great war. If ever war had a full chance to work benevolently it was in that "ir-

repressible conflict." For both sides the issue, as they conceived it, was itself high and worthy. Abraham Lincoln and the North said they fought to save the Union. Jefferson Davis and the South said they fought for State Rights. But did the Civil War settle the dispute? The conflict between Federal authority and the rights of sovereign States is still a vexed question in American politics. The war did not harmonize the ideals and life of New England and the North with the ideals and life of Virginia and the South. The idealists on both sides, by the tens of thousands, were slain in battle, died in hospitals and prisons, or languished through years of shattered manhood. The clash of the ideals for which they strove goes on today, as though the lives of more than a million men had been snuffed out in vain.

The reconciling of those ideals into the nobler conception of an enriched nation is still the baffling task of statesmen and educators and social reformers. That task would not be so slow of achievement, and its consummation would have been more magnificent, had Lincoln and the martyrs of the North and Lee and the martyrs of the South worked together in peace, had the carnage of the Wilderness and of Gettysburg never happened, and had the shame of Reconstruction days never blackened the page of American history for the disgrace of the North, or left a stain like a wounded in the memory of the South.

At the very time when Bernhardi's book was teaching Germany that "war is a biological necessity" an American professor, with more blasphemy than the German militarist displayed, was teaching in Harvard University that "war is God's method of riding humanity of the weaklings of the race." And in this month's issue of The North American Review a writer vexes himself over "the horrors of peace" and what will happen "if the world's population is not kept down by war."

"The weaklings of the race!" "The horrors of peace!" And that in Boston! Is there one cultured citizen who even yet can face without emotion what the Civil War cost Massachusetts alone? What it cost in blood? They tell of the 156,000 men from one State. Old men speak softly of their old regiments, their companies from Harvard and the Schools, scarcely a man out of his teens of whom only five or seven or nine came back, and three maimed for life. That was in very truth the Slaughter of the Innocents. They were indeed but "boys," and in them died a whole generation whose birth would have meant redemption for the State. The patriots and philosophers, the orators and poets, the leaders of thought and the men of vision who shed the light of Boston over all the land before that "killing time"—they have few successors. The men that but for war would shine today were the heroes in their teens and early twenties whose names crowd the tablets in Memorial Hall of Harvard University. Their light went out, with many hundred thousand more, in the armies of the Potomac, of the James, of the Cumberland, of the Tennessee, and of the Rio Grande. Were they "the weaklings of the race?"

And if the North paid the full measure of devotion in its heroic dead, by the same overflowing measure paid the South. If New England boasted of her blood of Puritan red, chivalric Virginia poured out blood as noble as ever flowed in old England's veins, North Carolina the blood drawn from the strong heart of the Scottish Highlands, Kentucky and Tennessee the hot blood of the Ulster Scot. "With only 115,000 voters in our State," boasted a North Carolina Scot, "we sent into the war 128,000 men—men, but mostly boys, and left behind on Gettysburg more dead than any other State—all told had on the field." Were they "the weaklings of the race?"

But the United States does add to Scotland's story. Emigration aggravated Scotland's loss, but immigration saved the day for the United States. The young and the virile and the undaunted came from Europe to give America a new start after the war; but to this day the Republic, in its politics and in its business and in its finance, is suffering from the reversed selection and the survival of the unfit in the Civil War of forty years ago. When the men who truly loved their country went out to death the self-seeking and the mercenary stayed behind and laid foundations for their fortunes in their shoddy trade: shoddy uniforms, shoddy shoes, shoddy saddles, shoddy harness, and a race of shoddy patriots, who with the bounty-jumpers and the skeddaddlers left their shoddy offspring in the grafters and bosses and plutocrats of today.

In the nature of things it must be so. In the history of nations it has been so. Blood tells: bad as well as good. What we sow we reap. If with prodigal hand we scatter our best on the stony places and by the waysides of war we shall reap only a memory of heroism; if we sow our unfit and our skulking worst where the nation's best ought to be grown the harvest will be like the seed. The price of blood it may be must be paid that freedom may be kept, but let us not be deceived with the disproved science that in war biology is on the nation's side. The Old world answers to the New: the fittest do not survive.—Globe.

The Germans do not like the bagpipes. What will they say when the Welshmen begin to sing "Men of Harlech" in the tongue of the unconquered Cymri?

"We want Peace." Down with the Kaiser! Thus do posters declare the position of advanced thought in Berlin. The authorities have been successfully eluded by the syndicalists who have made use of the blank walls. It is a suggestive conviction that to assure peace the autocrat must be deposed.

CORDIAL AND CAUSTIC

Comment on Matters of Some Importance, and on Some of No Importance

President Wilson, of the U. S., hesitating upon receiving a visit from German Americans says he does not recognize German Americans or any other "hyphenated Americans." It seems an opportune time to drop the hyphen and any word that preceded it, in any of the countries this side of the Atlantic.

The Women's Tax Resistance League composed mainly of suffragists whose motto is, "No vote, no tax," has decided to pay taxes this year on account of the war. There's a silver lining to every cloud.

Some of our good looking officials in City hall look just as fit in overalls as in their clerical garments. Sometimes the clothes don't make the man.

After the local golf tournament has been decided on the links there will be the usual strategic board sessions that will explain how certain players could have won or better scores would have been made if some other policy or methods had been pursued. That "If" is a mighty word.

The cut that appeared on the front page of The News yesterday, was not we admit, a photograph taken on the spot. But there is no doubt that the grin evident on all faces is the outward sign of the joy that the boys felt when told they were all to go overseas.

Some folks are saying Canada's representation should be one to two hundred thousand men. Many of us like to think in large round numbers but we are perfectly willing to be modest on this occasion, though without a shrinking from sentiment or duty.

A message to the American Exporter says that the demand for American machinery in France is going to be enormous. Isn't this an opportunity for Canada to make known that she makes some extra good machinery.

The crops in the United States are phenomenally large, but the prices to the consumer continues to move upward. Some one isn't playing the game square.

Brandon's patriotic fund has by no means reached the figure that was set or desired. The men are at the front but because they are at a distance enthusiasm should wax, not wane. Every dollar that may be subscribed will be needed and this is no time to lose sympathy with the movement.

Some people no doubt think they are pretty good sports when they take a holiday and spend five or ten dollars but if they listened to the stories some returned farm hands tell of getting rid of their season's pay in three or four days they would know they were only piking by comparison.

Only the people who follow the advertisements in the daily papers know when they are getting full value for their money.

Two new policemen will help some, though it is admitted the old force have kept the city in order. One vag at the police station the other day said he was told in Calgary to steer clear of Brandon. He knew it was good advice when it was too late.

Recently the women of New York City had a peace day demonstration when thousands of them marched in soubriety black with slow steps and downcast heads. Later in Pittsburgh the women marched in white and with a more jubilant air. The women in New York expressed sorrow and mourning for thousands of deaths. In Pittsburgh the emblematic significance was of hope and reconciliation after the war. Both had their lessons and to doubt the thousands who witnessed the parades gave a sympathetic thought to the many who have given their lives in this conflict and the many more who must be a sacrifice before peace or reconciliation can come.

An impression is gaining ground that when the mobilization of the second contingent from Canada is ordered that the troops will not be sent to Valcartier or any other single headquarters. The theory is that a varied number of regiments will be centred in different cities where they may be schooled in regimental work in small units. Also it is contended that the men could in that way be taken care of with more thoroughness and healthfulness. For instance, it is claimed that Brandon could take care of a thousand men and these could be quartered in the old winter fair building or the Arena and possibly the old skating rink could be made of use. It appears from letters from Valcartier that it is cold and bleak there and should any number of men be kept ready for service during the winter, it would be a season of hardship for them in temporary quarters, that are of necessity the only conveniences there. The volunteers will have to test enough of courage and endurance without subjecting them beforehand to any that are not

The Turn of the Tides

"There is a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, leads on to victory."

Many Canadian business men are eagerly looking forward to the "turn in the tide" in Canadian trade. Some of them are saying: "Just wait until this war is over—the country will prosper, business will boom, and we will then start advertising on a large scale to get our share of it."

There is a wiser type of man; the man who is acting instead of talking—laying his plans now, so as to have his "boat of business" headed upstream when the tide turns; advertising now because he knows that to delay until the war is over is to add a hundred-fold to the opposition his plea for "a share of the big business" must encounter.

Public opinion is not to be won "over-night." When the Canadian public lets loose its cash, the manufacturers and merchants to whom the golden stream will most freely flow, are those who are busy now creating good will for themselves and their goods.

To take the tide of business at its flood requires, not days, not weeks, but months of preparation. Prepare now—advertise now—if you would later prosper.



Best For Frying

The goodness and delicacy of fried foods depends upon the fat used for frying.

Swift's Silver-Leaf Lard

may be heated to a high degree without scorching or discoloring. This puts a delicate brown crisp crust on the food so quickly that it prevents its becoming greasy soaked, and it enables you to use Swift's Silver-Leaf Lard many times for frying before clarifying.

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positively imperative. Doubtless if such a project as dividing the second contingent into thousands and providing camps and headquarters for them, is done, there will be good military reasons for it. We can see that if a thousand men were stationed here, they would have roofs over their heads and beds to sleep upon and that there would be no restriction in the matter of food stuffs. Moreover we can't see why if these men are quartered in comfort and in preparation for war, why they would not be just as fit when the call comes.

LAND AT CHEAP PRICES

Cape Town, Sept. 29—The government of the Union have recently purchased seven farms in the Hav division of the Cape province, embracing 55,530 acres in one block, at the price of 6s. per acre. It is understood that the farms are required for land settlement purposes.

"PALS" BATTALION

LIVERPOOL COMMERCIAL MEN ORGANIZING A REGIMENT OF FRIENDS

Liverpool, Sept. 29—Lord Derby's efforts to organize a battalion of Liverpool commercial employees who might have the advantage of enlisting with friends were highly successful. His meeting at the King's hall was attended by 3000 men, and two meetings instead of one had to be held.

Lord Derby described the proposed company as a "pals battalion" and said he would be able to telegraph to Lord Kitchener that the battalion was full. They had to fight to the bitter end. They must win and dictate the terms of peace in the end. There was a part for

every one to play. Employers had important duties and he was glad to know that the cotton and corn trades and the White Star and Cunard lines had made such arrangements that their employees who volunteered would in no way be losers.

Lord Derby announced that the new battalion would be commanded by his brother, Capt. Ferdinand Charles Stanley, of the Grenadier Guards, who served in the Khartum campaign and also with the Imperial Yeomanry in the South African war, being awarded the distinguished service order.

As to commissions he was urging the claims of those connected with Liverpool trade and commerce, who had previous military service, so that the battalion would be commanded and officered by and composed of Liverpool men, and be a real regiment of friends.