CANADA WILL NOT BE FOUND REMISS IN HER DUTY, SAYS HON. MR. ROGERS

Minister of Public Works in Strong Address at Winnipeg Defends Government Against Unjust Criticisms in Reference to Conduct of War and Points Out That Besides Helping to Bring Conflict to Successful Issue Canada Should Also Make Ready for Making Most of the Unusual Opportunities That Will be Her's When Peace Shall Have Been Declared.

(Continued from page 1)

Spirit of Loyalists Lives in Hearts of Men Who Have Gone to Front.

I have sometimes thought, continued Mr. Rogers, that there is some little feeling that probably the government were not acting as quickly as they should in the matter of mobilization of additional troops. Let me assure you that this is not the case. The government has been alive to the situation at all times, and you can rest assured that they have kept in the very closest possible touch with Lord Kitchener and the war office, and that no step has been taken and no policy adopted that has not had the complete approval and endorsation of the imperial authorities, or, in other words, the government have always felt, and feel now, that the best service which we can render is that which we perform upon the advice of those responsible for the carrying out of the war. If, occasionally, you do not understand what is being done, rest assured that we are being guided by the wisdom, experience and knowledge of those responsible for the success of our cause, and in this course I am sure that we have the sympathy and support of Canadians everywhere.

"The spirit of loyalty and determination which moves our gallant sons is what we have a right to expect when we remember that, in all the provinces of Canada, we have pioneers and sons of pioneers of the United Empire Loyalists, who left their homes and smiling fields after the American revolution and came up into the wilderness rather than do dishonor to the flag which their mothers loved and for which their fathers had died. They established here a young British nation and they hoisted the British flag, determined that it would never come down. That is the spirit that is inspiring our young men today in going to the front to fight for the perpetuation of our Empire on the fields of Europe.

Huge Cost of War Will Be Money Well Spent

"We believe that the large sums of money which Canada will eventually be called upon to spend will be the best spent money that Canada ever dispensed, for we are spending it to assist in preserving our greatest possessions in this country, that of our British citizenship and our membership in the British Empire. And we have decided,—I am sure with the sympathy and support of Canadians everywhere,—that it was Canada's duty to assist in preserving these two great possessions, not alone for ourselves, but for future generations and for the world, since no greater loss could come to civilization than the crippling of Great Britain as a world force for the protection of liberty and freedom on land and upon sea.

"Great Britain is at war for the defence of the weak, for the maintenance of liberty and the preservation of our freedom. England's name has for centuries stood for everything that was honorable in the carrying out of international treaties. She stood for this principle at the close of the eighteenth century, when Napolean had his dream of world power and was quite willing to devastate, rob and destroy the peace of the world in order that he might carry out his plans. The world then suffered from the vicious plans of a despot. It is suffering again today from the vicious plans of a despot. The Kaiser's dream is of world power and he is not prepared to allow anything to stand in the way of the consummation of that plan. Nations are being financialy ruined, millions of homes and firesides are being made sorrowful and millions of the best and bravest of the nation's men are being sacrificed on the altar of his inordinate and criminal ambition.

"We are assembled at the crisis of this great struggle in which the liberties of humanity and the existence of the British Empire are at stake, to say nothing at all of the future of our own Canada. It is, therefore, difficult indeed to divorce our most anxious thoughts from the paramount problem of what can best be done to win this war in the shortest space of time and with the surest finality. That is, above all, the first business of the Canadian people. This is truly a duty the neglect of which would rob us of all opportunity to devote ourselves to any other duties.

Will Canada Be Ready For Glorious Future

"But, gentlemen, with union and co-operation, we will finish fighting some day. We will do it by finishing German militarism and German covetousness of our great Empire. We will do it by destroying Germany's hope of ever being able to turn Canada into an overseas Alsace-Lorraine, and when we have finished the Germans we will find ourselves just beginning the upbuilding of our own common country Canada.

"The question I ask tonight is: Will we be ready for it. Will we be ready to grasp the new opportunities with strength and determination in competition with many other nations fully awake to these after-the-war chances? Will we take promptly up once more the task of making the twentieth century Canada's century?

"The war caught Canada at an unfortunate time. It caught us, speaking commercially, in the midst of our great harvest. We were making more progress than any similarly situated people in any part of the world. It was our day, our century. Then shadow of the coming war loomed upon the horizon like a rising storm could in summer, and the wind left our sails. We were becalmed before the storm broke, before many of our people knew the storm was coming at all. But Europe knew, and from Europe had always blown much of the financial 'wind' which filled our sails and kept our national craft sailing onward and onward. So there fell upon us the breathless pause which preceded the hurricane and Canadian development was staggered.

War and War Orders Are Likely To Cease Suddenly

"So sudden was the onset and so absorbing the novel and imperative task of taking our part in this wide field of conflict for our common freedom that we have hardly yet fully observed what happened to our ship of progress. But it was startling enough. The tide of immigration turned in a night. The immigrant became the recruit. Our country was denuded of most of the fine young English, French, Scotch and Irish boys who had previously come to us to seek their fortunes and help to build up our nation.

"Moreover, many of the best of our native-born sons followed the flag. Then industry fell into the doldrums, from which it was quickly rescued, however, by war orders. That has caused a drastic dislocation of our industrial machinery, the effects of which we can hardly yet appreciate. War orders will cease with the war, and it is quite likely that both will cease suddenly. Again, our trade has been tossed about by this war storm. Both our imports and our exports have changed in character, in origin and in distination. But the arrival of peace will largely obliterate the new compelling conditions which have made these changes and will restore something of the old order.

"So, what I want to ask tonight is, are we ready as a nation for this next sudden change when it comes? Are we ready for the immigration which, if we are prepared for it, will once more flow towards our ports. Much, vitally much, will depend upon this. We must attrack the homeseeker as never before, and we must especially provide the means and the measures to make him happy and prosperous after he once decides to find his home in Canada. Remember, the war-worn European, looking abroad for a possibly more peaceful country in which to rear his family, will be so industriously canvassed by rival nations. We shall not be alone in the field. But while we will not be alone in the field we will at least be encouraged by the knowledge that we have in the three great prairie provinces of western Canada the greatest inheritance known to the human race.

Problem Worthy of Attention From All.

"I am one of those who think that this problem should be taken up now not only by the government of Canada, and by the various governments in the different provinces, by our municipal organizations, but by every good citizen, as there is a part and a place for all to assist in the energetic betterment of the conditions of our common country; I do not mean for a moment that we should neglect at all our endeavors to equip forces to fight for our national liberties across the sea. This we must continue with every resource at our command. That, as I said to begin with, is our first business, but we have men who are not employed and who are not likely to be employed in this business. Why should they not now devote their attention to preparing immigration plans and policies which would make it certain that the stream of homeseekers which was filling the country before the war will again flow in our direction?

"Then as to industry: In this a great responsibility falls upon the government of Canada, in that that government has had much to do with diverting our industrial machinery from peace to war. It must prepare to take at least an equal part in swinging it successfully back again from war to peace. There should be no staggering and ruinious gap in our industrial activities at the signing of peace. The wheels of development should whirl on. Pay day should come around with regularity and profit should continue. It is, I take it, the business of the government to take the lead in the preparation of what will best meet this change.

Canada Must Also Prepare for Trade.

"We know what it is to suffer from unpreparedness. Unpreparedness for war has cost us a large number of priceless lives and millions in treasure which we cannot yet estimate. Let us not lose again through unpreparedness for the coming peace. That is surely the great lesson of the moment. We should prepare today to make the very best of our opportunities in that bright tomorrow, when we can again beat our swords into ploughshares. If we do not prepare in advance with promptness and thoroughness we will suffer from a lack of trade munitions as surely as we suffered at the outbreak of the war from the lack of war munitions. I maintain that to prepare for the end is quite compatible with the greatest efforts to swiftly reach that end. It is the plain duty of our governments and people to make these preparations. Neutral governments are sure to be early in the field and our governments must calculate to compete with them. Cabinet ministers have some special opportunities for studying present as well as prospective conditions, and it is their duty to do what they can to prepare for the new order of things. Our governments must be ready in every desirable country to draw in immigrants to our shores.

"Moreover, we must know what is best to do with the newcomers when they arrive. We must know in advance how many farmers can be placed; how many industrial workers, and also where they can be directed without causing unemployment. We must know all this in advance, if we do not want to see the stream of immigration flow past us. We must too, study our imports and our industrial capacity in detail. We ought to learn in advance how much of the merchandise we have paid others to make for us can be made profitably by our own people. An exhaustive analysis of this whole industrial and trade situation must be prepared.

Can Double Population in Few Years After War.

"The individual citizen, too, must study the situation and help the government. The banks have a special responsibility and should look ahead and be prepared for the expansion of trade that is sure to come if we will do our duty. The governments and the people ought to combine in the study of possibilities and probabilities of new opportunities and new problems. We can double our population in a few years time after the war if we study and prepare now. But if we neglect our preparations for peace we will be just where the allies have been for the first ten months of the war owing to lack of preparation, and our rivals will prosper at our expense.

"I say to our governments and people, get ready, commence getting ready now. This is the opportunity of a generation, perhaps of a century. I cannot refrain from interrupting myself again to insist that this all means not the smallest relaxation of our efforts to win the war and usher in this happy day of opportunity.

"If any man must choose at any moment between striking a blow to defeat the enemy and taking a thought for the morrow of peace, by all means strike the blow and let the thought go, but we surely have time for both, and if our preparations for peace be intelligent and earnest we will, in a few years be better off than we ever were.

"The chance that is coming will not be repeated. We expect to win this war so completely that it will be the last for generations. The lines upon which the peaceful development of the world will proceed will be fixed in the first few months after the signing of peace, and we will certainly not get our fair share unless we have made previous painstaking preparation.

Transportation of Crops the Duty of The Moment.

"I need not go further into this question tonight. Its outlines are clear enough to you all. For the moment the government is confronted with the very important duty of providing transportation to market this year's crop—a bounteous and profitable crop. The farmers of our great west have heeded the call of the allied world and planted an unparalleled acerage of wheat, and yet the very war which prompted this call has caused a shortage of the means of transportation. The farmers have done their duty splendidly. In closing I may add that the government should not hesitate, in my opinion, to take the greatest pains, not only to live up to our traditional policy to keep Canada for the Canadians, but to supplement that policy with an allied policy, to trade with those who fight for us or help us. Here we could combine patriotism with development. We must be careful where we buy goods in the years which will follow the failing of the present dastardly attempt to destroy our liberties. We should not buy them where our custom will help to arm an enemy to cut their throats. They say there is no sentiment in trade. I am not here to plead for sentiment, but I do plead for common sense, or ordinary national providence, for the elementary sagacity that is implied in not enriching a nation which has just shown a lively desire to destroy us. Moreover, we must find markets for our output and new sources of the raw material which may be shut off by this very natural prejudice against patronizing those who would work our destruction. The nations which have gone together into the valley of death to safeguard for us and for future generations all of the freedom, all of that liberty, all of the democracy which the centuries of the past have won for us, must from this day of Armageddon forward regard themselves as brothers sealed in a pact of blood, who will not sell back again for gold that which their gallant sons have purchased with their lives."

POLICE COURT.

One drunk pleaded guilty. His name was placed on the interdict list and let go.

Jack Ham, a Chinaman, charged with sweeping dirt from his shop on Coburg street into the sidewalk, was fined $2.

Winslow Currie was found guilty of attempting to purchase liquor for soldiers and was fined $20.

In the case of Oscar Johnston, charged with stealing a watch from the home of Charles Anderson of Little River, postponement was made.

Grey and Cottrell were sent up for trial for obtaining money under false pretences.

A SPECIAL CONTEST

In Aid of Uncle Dick's Toy Fund

For Soldiers' Kiddies

Books, Toys, Games and Boxes of Paints

To be Awarded as Prizes.

Below will be found a piece of poetry with the last line missing. CAN YOU FILL IT IN? The prizes will be awarded to those whose entries show the most thought, and originality, handwriting also being taken into consideration.

Read the verse carefully through, then write down in the space provided, what you consider would be the most appropriate completion, fill in the following coupon, pin it to your attempt, and send same, together with FIVE CENTS to

UNCLE DICK
THE STANDARD,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

All entries much reach this office not later than Wednesday, December 1st, and the amount thus received will be given to Uncle Dick's Toy Fund.

"There was a smart boy named Ronald,
"Who helped Uncle Dick's Christmas Toy Fund.
"He worked very hard,
"And completed his card
".....

No boy or girl must be more than fifteen years of age last birthday, and Uncle Dick's decision must be considered as final.

STANDARD COMPETITION.
For Boys and Girls

Full Name.....

Address.....

Age Last Birthday.....

Word-Making Contest

As you will seem to enjoy the above contests, so much, I have decided to let you have another. Make as many words as you are able out of the letters in the word "CONSCRIPTION." Write them neatly out in ink, on one side of the paper only, stating how many words you have managed to get, fill in the above coupon, pin same to your result, and send in not later than November 24th, 1915, to

UNCLE DICK,
THE STANDARD,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

To the boy or girl who sends me in the greatest number of words as found in any standard dictionary, I shall award first price a Beautiful Watch; second prize a lovely Story Book. Neatness of writing will be taken into consideration, and Uncle Dick's decision must be reckoned as final.

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RED BALL ALE or PORTER are so wholesome, invigorating and refreshing that when you have once tasted them you refuse all other brands. They are put up in cartons containing one dozen quarts or two dozen pints.
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