

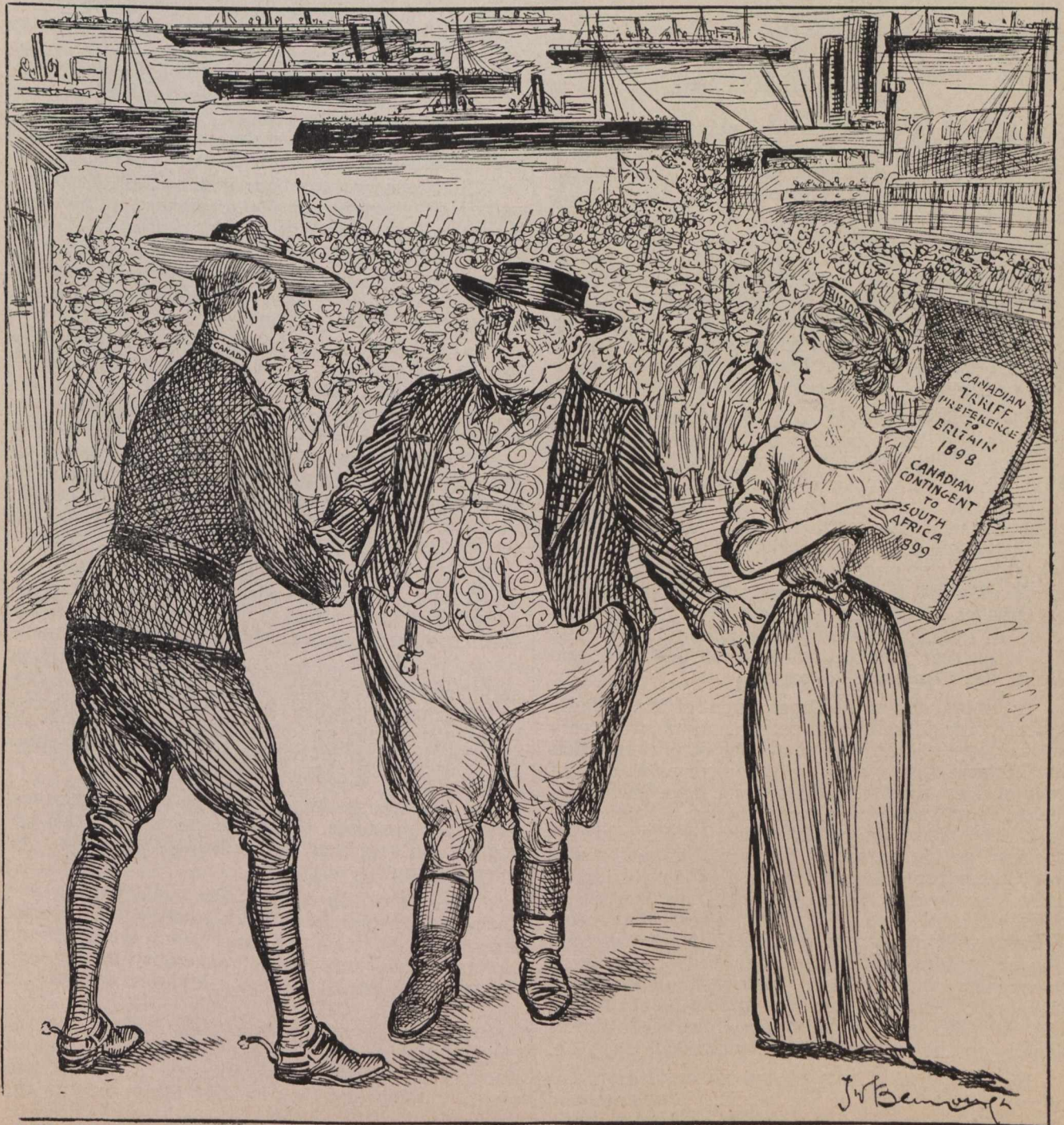
# THE CANADIAN LIBERAL MONTHLY

Vol. II. No. 3.

OTTAWA, NOVEMBER, 1914.

Ten Cents

## JACK CANUCK IS DOING HIS SHARE



MR. BULL--Welcome, My Boy; this is not the first time you have proved a dutiful son.

## CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER

<i>Jack Canuck is doing his share (Cartoon)</i> .....	25
<i>The New Ministers</i> .....	26
<i>Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Speech at Montreal, Oct. 15</i> ...	27-28-29-30
<i>The Chateauguay Election Trial</i> .....	30
<i>Too Deep for German Science (Cartoon)</i> .....	31
<i>Hon. Geo. P. Graham at London, Ont., Oct. 9</i> .....	32
<i>British Statesmen and the War</i> .....	33
<i>Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux at Toronto, Nov. 3</i> .....	34
<i>An Election Deferred</i> .....	35-36
<i>Diary of the Month</i> .....	36

## THE NEW MINISTERS

CHANGES in the Dominion Cabinet, anticipated for several weeks, and which led to an unusual crop of rumors and predictions in Government circles and in the Government press, were finally made on October 20. Hon. L. P. Pelletier, Postmaster General, resigned and was replaced by Hon. T. Chase Casgrain of Montreal. Hon. W. B. Nantel, Minister of Inland Revenue, was appointed to the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada in place of Hon. M. E. Bernier whose 10-year term of appointment had expired, and was replaced by Hon. P. E. Blondin of Champlain, deputy speaker of the House of Commons.

The appointment of Hon. Mr. Casgrain to the Cabinet had been anticipated for some time and occasioned but little comment. The selection of Hon. Mr. Blondin, however, was so entirely unexpected, even in circles closest to the Cabinet, that it created something in the nature of a sensation. In all the speculations of weeks as to the probable appointees, the name of Mr. Blondin had not so much as been mentioned and the announcement on October 20 that he had been sworn in as Minister of Inland Revenue came as a positive and not altogether pleasant surprise to the rank and file of the Conservative party.

In Liberal circles the appointment of Mr. Blondin aroused considerable comment and it was very soon apparent that were it not for conditions existing because of the war, his appointment as a Minister of the Crown would not only have been challenged but would have been fought at the polls. In strict observance of the "truce to party strife" declared at the outset of the war, this action was not taken, the Liberals of the two constituencies as well as the Liberal leaders called into conference shortly after the cabinet shuffle had been announced, agreeing unanimously that at this time of crisis and danger nothing should be done that might raise dissensions and divisions among the people of Canada. The feeling that the appointment of Hon. Mr. Blondin should be opposed applied almost equally to the appointment of Hon. Mr. Casgrain.

In pursuance of this policy, no opposition was offered to the return of the two new Ministers who were duly elected by acclamation on November 7.

The definite decision not to oppose the return of Hon. Blondin under existing circumstances was reached by the Liberal electors of the county of Champlain in open convention at St. Stanislas, on October 25, when after full discussion, a resolution was unanimously adopted which leaves no manner of doubt as to how the electors of his own constituency view some of his actions in the past and how they received the announcement that he had been chosen from among so many to take a place in the Ministry at one of the most critical periods in the history of the Empire. The resolution (translated) is appended;

Whereas the British Empire is now weathering a crisis which threatens her destinies and the destiny of Canada;

"And Whereas the distinguished Leader of the Liberal Party, Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, has proclaimed the necessity of uniting all minds and of shunning all questions likely to cause discussions during these days of grave danger;

"And Whereas the harshness and bitterness usually part of any electoral campaign would necessarily cause deplorable dissensions to arise;

"And Whereas we feel that Canadians will require to conserve all their energy and good-will to combat the adversities and relieve the distress assailing the allied countries;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that this Convention deeply regrets that the Government has seen fit to bring about changes in its Ministry at this time of national danger, and to take advantage of the political truce to open the County of Champlain;

"The Liberals of the County of Champlain desire to affirm that under any other circumstances they would have contested the election of Mr. Blondin, as they do not think him worthy of the confidence of the electors, for the following reasons;

1. Because during the campaign of 1911 he shamefully misled the electors by affirming and declaring that Canada is not bound to contribute and should not contribute to the defence of the Empire.

2. Because he has forfeited our confidence and has lowered his compatriots in the eyes of the country by his thoughtless and almost seditious utterances, as for instance: "We could not breathe the air of liberty under British domination except by shooting holes through the flag";

3. Because he has broken his word and repudiated his promises to the electorate at the last general election and has failed to keep his most solemn engagements;

"That the Liberals of this county, however, deeming it their duty to place country above party, are agreed not to contest this election under present circumstances, but do not thereby waive their right to discuss Mr. Blondin and his acts at the next election;

"That they affirm that this decision not to contest this election is not a ratification or endorsement of Mr. Blondin's appointment to the Cabinet, which appointment they entirely disapprove for the reasons given".

## SIR WILFRID LAURIER AT MONTREAL

### Speech on Call for Recruits for French-Canadian Regiment

AT Sohmer Park, Montreal, October 15, on the occasion of the public meeting in the interest of recruiting of the French-Canadian regiment which will form a part of the second Canadian Overseas contingent, upward of 15,000 people applauded the notable speech of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in which the Liberal Leader uttered a clarion call to service and sacrifice in the cause of the Empire.

On the platform at Sohmer Park with Sir Wilfrid were representatives of both political parties, including Sir Lomer Gouin, Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Senator Dandurand, Senator Belcourt, Mr. L. T. Marechal, Hon. T. Chase Casgrain, Mr. J. N. Tellier and others whose presence testified to the fact that party politics had been forgotten and buried in the hour of the Empire's need. Members of the Dominion Cabinet, including Sir Robert Borden, Hon. Mr. Coderre and Hon. L. P. Pelletie were invited and expected to take part in the meeting, but found it necessary to send regrets.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who was greeted with a demonstration such as rarely comes to a Canadian from Canadians, said:

"Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen,

I do not know if this great hall recognizes me but I know it well. I have had the honour to come here several times in various circumstances. Although the circumstances are not the same this time, I am happy to know that the heart of the City of Montreal is still in the right place.

#### Dramatic Moment.

"I have seen many manifestations in my life, many manifestations of different kinds, but never have I seen one under circumstances so memorable as this evening. There are on this platform men who are not used to appear together at meetings, men who, up to the present time, had been separated from each other by differences of opinion that might have been thought to be irreconcilable, men who, not very long ago, were engaged in a heated discussion over the question of the participation or the non-participation of Canada in the defence of the Empire and who to-day, at this moment, forgetting these differences, all stand together, ready to declare that Canada must take part in this great war, the object of which is to drive the Germans out of France and Belgium, or, to use a stronger expression, as Joan of Arc said, "to butt the Germans out of France".

"To-day, thank God, the conditions are not the same as they were in the time of Joan of Arc; those who were the foes of France at that time are now her friends and the two proud nations fight side by side in this War, the object of which is not only to assert the honour of France and the independence of Belgium, but also to fight for civilization against barbarism.

How terrible is this war in which half the world is engaged! To find a similar one, one has to go back at least fourteen hundred years, one has to go back to Attila, this barbarian whom awe-stricken populations use to call "the curse of God".

#### The Duty of the Hour.

"We have to-day the official statement that the Government proposes to send a corps of 30,000 men to Europe. French-Canadians know that they owe it to themselves to organize a separate corps, in order to show their loyalism, to show that they have not forgotten the land of their ancestors. This is what brings me here to-night. You have asked me to come and help you to form this regiment; I am ready to help you with all my heart.

#### The Call of Duty.

"This call addressed to our race involves a sacrifice. We are calling the young men in particular, and to you, young men, I have only one thing to say: I envy you.

We are asking you for a great sacrifice, and it may be expected that some few of the regiment will remain over there, victims to their courage, but they shall sleep in the land of their ancestors. But we shall not let ourselves be influenced by such a consideration. When Dollard and his seventeen companions left to save the young colony, they knew that they would not come back and their courage grew with the hope of a triumphant death. If there are still a few drops of the blood of Dollard and his companions in the veins of the Canadians who are present at this meeting, you will enlist in a body, for this cause is just as sacred as the one for which Dollard and his companions gave their lives.

#### We Are Free.

"This is a voluntary sacrifice, Great Britain asks nothing of us. She accepts with gratitude what we do for her but she does not set any obligation upon us. Once more I repeat, Canada is a free country. If some Canadians were frightened by the monster of conscription in the past, they must now recognize that this monster was a myth. I have not come here to discuss if our participation in the war is in accordance with the Constitution; this is not what I came here for. I have pledged myself to say nothing politically, and I will remain faithful to this pledge. I confess that never more than to-night would I have liked to discuss the question of the navy, but I will say nothing about it. I am a party man, I will not conceal this fact, but it is because I am a party man that I am a patriot.

#### No Politics.

"Let us leave this question until the war is over. I will tell what I have come here for: I have come

to second the efforts of Dr. Mignault who wants to send French-Canadian soldiers to fight for the cause of France, for the cause of England, for the cause of Belgium and for the cause of mankind. I was saying that for my own part I have declared a truce to party strife; this truce I have observed religiously. I want to say that if it is not observed, the responsibility will not lie with me. My only reason for taking this attitude is that I believe that we are generous. Our old motto is "I remember" and it is because we remember that we declare a truce to party strife when the country is in danger. It is because we remember that the bravest amongst us will go and fight for a sacred cause.

#### Historical Example.

When Bazaine appeared before his judges, accused of betraying the cause of France in surrendering the garrison of Metz,—a garrison that was a whole army,—he claimed that he did not know what else to do because there was no longer any government in France. The president of the tribunal, who was the Duke of Aumale, answered "But France was still there". If Bazaine had had the soul of a Charette or of a De Sonis, who did not figure upon the vicissitudes of a government but who put their sword unconditionally to the service of their country, he would have made his army march against the Germans—instead of surrendering, and it may be believed that victory, so long unfaithful, would at last have smiled upon France. It may be that this partial victory might not have prevented the final triumph of the Germans, but it might have prevented the amputation of France by the loss of Alsace-Lorraine.

#### France is still There.

As for us, we can also say to-day that France is still there. She reveals herself, she surpasses herself in this struggle. The exploits of her army fill us with admiration. When we saw the German hordes arriving under the fortifications of Paris—I confess for my part—we have all had a painful anguish of heart, but we did not know what the plans of Joseph Joffre were. We did not know—that generals Joffre, Pau, Galliéni, Castelnau were so far-sighted, that they had such sound judgment, that they were fully the equals of the young generals of the Revolution. We did not know that the French soldiers had lost nothing of the valour of their ancestors. And this is why we may hope upon a final and complete victory for the armies of France and for those of her allies.

#### Heroic Belgium.

"There is another country, the name of which calls for our deepest admiration. It is heroic Belgium. I heard the name of this country pronounced in Ottawa, in Toronto and in these cities as well as here, it has been greeted by an ovation. Why? Because the Belgian people has displayed such heroism as has probably never been seen before and that may never be seen again in history.

"I cannot hear the name of this country without being moved over the sufferings that it endures,

without a feeling of horror for the atrocities that are being perpetrated, without a feeling of indignation for barbarian Germany. Are we now going to weigh and discuss and measure to know if we must defend this little people? To put the question is to answer it. We will go to the help of Belgium and this is why we are here to-night.

#### Old England.

There is still another country which causes our heart to beat faster. This is Old England. The cause of England is almost as heroic as that of France and of Belgium. England did not go into this war to defend itself, as she is impregnable. She went into this war for the sake of honour, to defend friendly nations and especially to protect nations that are too weak to defend themselves. Let me say once more this is not the time for controversies or for discussion; this is time for a union of all the hearts of patriots. England has been blamed for waiting too long to enter the conflict. However, if we study her attitude in the light of facts, we see that she could not have done any better than she did under the circumstances. It was chiefly against France that Germany made war. Shortly after 1870 Prince Bismarck declared that a new war with France was necessary and that this time France would be bled white. You know also that England is a constitutional country and that in a conflict of this kind it is necessary that the people should be unanimous, that is, that political parties representing the people should be united.

#### A Delicate Situation.

"At the beginning of the war, the two great parties of the English Parliament were still fighting against each other on delicate ground, and if the Government had hurried matters, the consequences might have been disastrous for England, whilst they would have served the end of Germany.

"The British Government has thus acted wisely. One could not too highly praise the patience and the dexterity showed by Mr. Asquith, the Prime Minister, and Lord Grey, Secretary of External Affairs, in order to bring about the union of all parties, in order that the decision of the people might be unanimous. What must be admired still more is the rapidity with which Lord Kitchener sent troops to France. If there is a thing which I am happy to see realized before I die, it is the union of France and England.

#### Lord Kitchener.

"I want to say a word about Lord Kitchener. Lord Kitchener is not enough known. In 1870, during the Franco-Prussian war, he was twenty years old. He left his country to fight in the ranks of the French troops and try to spare them the humiliation of the defeat. He had the sorrow to see France agonize under the heel of the Prussian; after forty-four years, after having reached the highest rank in the British army, he has the opportunity to help France to avenge herself. These are the reasons for which we, French-Canadians, must fight in the ranks of the British, French and Belgian armies. This is why we are going to give a magnificent exam-

ple to the world by showing that we believe in the justice of our cause, that we are faithful to the flag and that we remember all that we have been.

### The English Press.

I hear that some are complaining about the attitude of certain English papers in Montreal. Let us forget these complaints. Let us keep our hearts united, let us remember only France and Belgium and let them say. It may be said that this language is too generous. This is, after all, the same taunt that has always been made to our race and for my part I am proud of it. Yes, our history is full of such instances of chivalry. In 1776, the delegates of the American Congress and De Rochambault came to Montreal to solicit the help of the French-Canadians. If, at that time, our ancestors had been willing to look into the actions of England they might perhaps have found reasons for embracing the cause of the Revolution but they set their hearts higher, they had faith in the future and they remained faithful.

### The Duty of our Men.

"They say also: What is the use of sending a few soldiers to France? The fact that I am about to relate will show what may be their use.

"In 1897, I was Prime Minister, as you know, and I went to England to the Queen's Jubilee. Then I passed to France, for I cannot go to England without going to France. Being Prime Minister of Canada, you understand that my name was in all the French papers. One day I received a letter signed Louise Laurier. She was a young girl, just out of convent who was writing to me to know if we were related. I answered that I hoped so. I looked into the matter and I found out that her ancestors and my ancestors came from the same department, from the Charente. We were related. Since then I always correspond with this cousin. A few years ago I went to see her with Madame Laurier. To-day she is married to an artillery officer who is now at the front to defend and avenge his country. A few days ago I received from her a letter which I want to read to you.

Cessac, near Douelle, Lot.

"Dear Sir Wilfrid,

"I want to say how deeply touched France was when she heard of the generous move of Canada and how grateful I am to you for having helped with all your influence. My husband is now fighting at the frontier and perhaps it will be through the help of one of your men, that I may see him back, safe and sound. Alas how far off this day is, how uncertain, and how cruel the hours that we live we poor women, left behind and who can do nothing save thinking ceaselessly of those whom we love and who are fighting in this horrible war. With all my energy I want to hope and I want to convince myself that he will come back, but how hard it is.

### All Gone.

"Four weeks ago to-day I left hastily for Toulouse, on receipt of a wire from my husband stating

that he was recalled from Camp du Larzac where he was with his command (three batteries of artillery). I rejoined him on Thursday, at Toulouse, from where he left the following Sunday to go to Agen, where his regiment was mobilizing. I followed him there and on the 7th at six p. m. I saw them leave. I was on the station platform when the train pulled out. All were happy, full of confidence and full of spirit, but the hours that I have lived then can never be forgotten. Since then I have had a little news, but always after a long wait.

"I have my men well in hand, he says, I am happy and full of hope. May God help us, keep him and bring him back to me, safe and sound. But this news is already a few days old. They have been fighting on the Belgian frontier for the last five days and I have heard nothing.

"France will never forget the generosity of our Canadian brothers. Let them all be thanked. We are confident in victory but this is a terrible struggle and the material and moral support of our Canadian brothers is a great help and a great comfort to us in this hour of sorrow. We thank you for it, dear Sir Wilfrid, and no Frenchman will ever forget it, in my house less anywhere else.

"My husband, my cousins, my relatives, are all at the front. I am alone in the country with my mother. Tell Lady Laurier that I want her to pray so that our victory may be rapid, complete, so that I may have no tears to shed. My husband is my life and I cannot imagine life without him. I wanted to wire you at once to thank you from the bottom of my heart, but my telegram could not go.

"Give your Canadians the thanks of a French woman and believe, Sir Wilfrid, in the gratitude and the deep affection of your French relative.

(Sgd.) LOUISE BERGON.

### A Moral Help.

"You see, by this letter," continued Sir Wilfrid, "what help Canadian soldiers may give to France, material and moral. The material help is not very large but it is not to be despised, no matter how small. As to the moral help, it is enormous. When the German emperor sees the troops of Canada, New Zealand, South Africa and Australia shedding of their own free will their blood for the Empire, he will learn at his expense, that the strength which binds Empires is not a brutal strength, but that it is founded on liberty and the respect of the rights of nations.

"Since the beginning of the war Germany has violated all the laws observed by the civilized nations. On the 4th of August, German troops entered on the territory of Belgium, this small state whose neutrality had been guaranteed by the greatest powers of Europe, including Germany herself."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier then showed the attitude of Germany in this conflict and the mentality of her people. He spoke with indignation of the lies fabricated to influence opinion. He read the statements of Von Jagow, the German Chancellor, which are nothing but a tissue of lies. Von Jagow

said that Germany was compelled to violate the neutrality of Belgium and Luxembourg because France herself intended to do so. This is a falsehood: France has repudiated this statement more than once and in unequivocal terms". "Many charges have been laid at the door of France but she has never been accused of lacking in the respect due to the weak."

### There Is a Just God.

"If Belgium, said Sir Wilfrid, "had consented to the violation of her neutrality, perhaps her monuments and her citizens might have been spared, but she preferred to sacrifice everything. Honour to Belgium and shame to Germany. If there is a just God,—and there is a just God,—there will be a fitting punishment for this crime."

"The only law that knows the German Emperor is the law of the brutal strength. Some people may have a very high opinion of the Emperor of Germany but it is surely very far from the opinion that he has of himself. Listen to him, in his proclamation to the German soldiers: "Remember that the German people is the people elect of God; on me, the German-Emperor, the spirit of God has descended" and the German hordes, when they are in a foreign territory, perpetrate all sorts of atrocities: arson, slaughter and murder. They

have only one object in view, to strike awe into the heart of populations. Who dares deny that the fight in which the allies are engaged is the fight of civilization against barbarism? If, per chance, Germany should be victorious, it would mean the blotting out of Belgium, the dismemberment of France and the lowering of England. Civilization would be put back fourteen centuries. "Germany", said Sir Wilfrid, "is no longer the Germany of Goethe, of Schiller and Kant, who prized intellectual greatness. This time has passed. To day Germany wants to establish herself on brutal strength."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier concluded his inspiring speech, often interrupted by enthusiastic acclamations, by these words:

### A French Canadian.

"I am amongst you to-day, not as a politician, but only as a Canadian and I may add, as a French-Canadian, as a Canadian of my race, and when I go to the English provinces I am quite as proud to call myself as such. I am here to tell you all that we owe to England and to France. What we want before everything is equal rights for everyone, the rights for which England and France have fought, the respect of minorities and the respect of justice and loyalty, so shamefully outraged by Germany."

## THE CHATEAUGUAY ELECTION TRIAL.

THE Chateauguay election protest, scheduled to go to trial on November 24, has been "continued" for a period of eight months. This action, to which both sides consented, was formally taken at Valleyfield, Que., on November 5, as the result of a suggestion made by Chief Justice Sir Charles Davidson and communicated to the parties by the trial judge, Mr. Justice Charbonneau. The inadvisability of proceeding with the trial was pointed out by the Chief Justice, who advised "It is not difficult to understand that these cases can give rise to bitter feelings at a time when the Empire needs the united good-will and co-operation of all its subjects. It is of course the right of the parties to proceed in the case, but I suggest that it is our duty to consider whether it would not be better to postpone the trial, and I am ready to receive suggestions from the Bar".

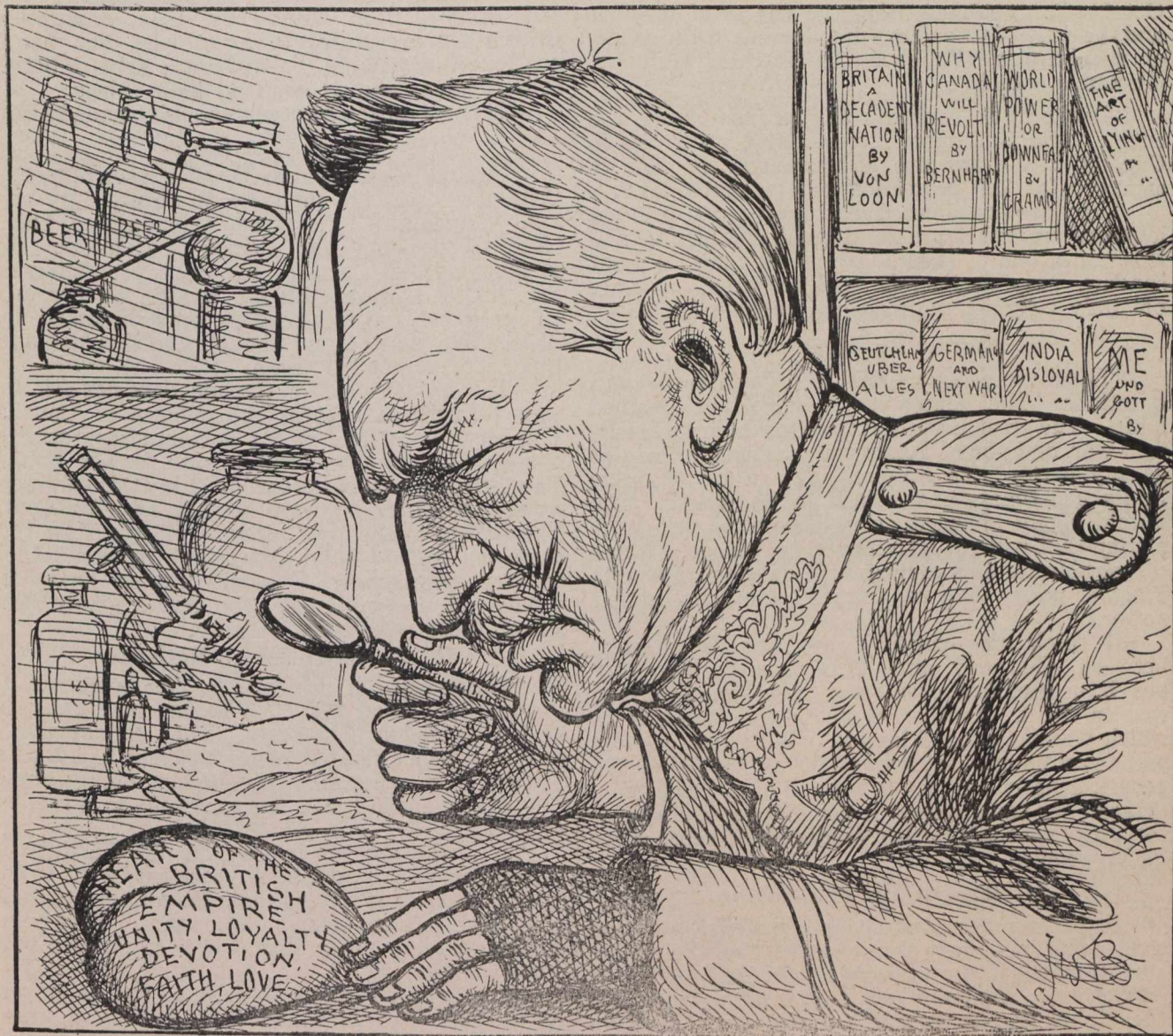
Mr. W. McKeown, K. C., who with Mr. L. Codbecq, represented the petitioners, agreed readily with the suggestion of the learned judge, stating that he had communicated with leading Liberals interested in the matter and had been instructed by them that they were quite willing to consent to

a suspension of the trial until such later time as it might be deemed advisable to proceed, provided the other parties gave a like consent. This consent was then formally given by Mr. F. J. Bisailon, K. C., who with Mr. J. G. Laurendeau, K. C., represented Mr. James Morris, M. P.

In the course of his address to the court, Mr. McKeown said that after having communicated the suggestion of the Chief Justice to the leading Liberals interested, and who are represented by the petitioners, he was prepared to declare on their behalf that, notwithstanding all preparations made to proceed with the trial on the date fixed, and they had made ready to submit their proof of the charges contained in the petition, they would, nevertheless, sacrifice, for the time being, the opportunity of obtaining party advantage, and would accept the suggestion of the Chief Justice.

The order does not mean that the trial is necessarily postponed for eight months, but simply that the rights of the petitioners are preserved for that period, at any time during which they may proceed to trial if they so wish.

## TOO DEEP FOR GERMAN SCIENCE



A Phenomenon the Cultured Professor can't make out at all.

“ALTHOUGH our thoughts are constantly directed towards the troops at the front, and the great tasks they have on hand, it is well to remember that the enemy will have to reckon with the forces of the great Dominions, the vanguard of which we already have welcomed in this country in the very fine body of men forming the contingents from Canada and Newfoundland, while from Australia, New Zealand and other parts are coming in quick succession, soldiers to fight for the Imperial cause. And besides all these, there are training in this country over 1,250,000 men, eagerly awaiting the call to bear their part in the great struggle.

As each soldier takes his place in the field he will stand forward to do his duty and, in doing that duty, will maintain the credit of the British Army, which I submit, never stood higher than it does today.”—  
Earl Kitchener, at the Lord Mayor's Banquet, The Guildhall, London, November 9, 1914.

## HON. GEORGE P. GRAHAM ON THE WAR

INAUGURATING the series of non-partisan patriotic meetings arranged by the Liberal Club Federation of Ontario, Hon. George P. Graham addressed a large meeting at London, Ont., on October 9, his subject being the causes of the war and the duty of Canadians in this crisis in the affairs of the Empire. Following are extracts from Mr. Graham's speech:

"The present outbreak of war has shown the entire world that there are no Grits, no Tories in Canada, but every one of us stands shoulder to shoulder for the protection of the motherland.

There are principles greater than party principles, there are issues greater than party issues, and this war is one of them. We all sit under a great shadow, praying that it may be lifted. We are not only praying, but fighting, to see it lifted.

### Should Be Steadied.

"These are serious times, and these are serious questions. The young people should be steadied a bit. The great British Empire to which we belong is at war, and you of London are as much in this war as any part of the Empire. This war is horrible in its ghastliness and hellish in its results. The untold agony of spirit as well as body will leave a sting that will not be removed in this age. Those responsible for this carnage will have to answer to a higher power than us, and we leave them to that power.

"I think one cause of the war is illfeeling between Germany and France, a feeling that has been manifest ever since the Franco-German war in 1870. Another cause is the situation in which Germany found herself. With few colonies and a vast population, some 65,000,000 or 70,000,000 people, densely confined to a small area, produced a demand for some outlet, a demand for more territory, an expansion for her products and more space for her people.

### Settlement By Arbitration.

"I believe there is no international question that could not have been settled by diplomatic arrangements if the persons at the head of things in Germany wanted it so. (Applause.) Some say the Kaiser is not to blame for the war. I have it from a person close to the royal family, that the German Crown Prince, the great war leader in his country, had put the nation in such a position that they could not get out of a war. If the Kaiser had wanted to prevent war, the actions of a boy would not have prevented.

### Principles Dearer Than Life.

"How then did Great Britain get into it? some people ask. There are principles dearer to an honest heart than life. Great Britain, France and Germany had made treaties respecting the neutrality of Belgium. They were bound by a solemn obligation to protect Belgium. England asked Germany her intentions with regard to Belgium. France asked Germany her intentions with regard to Belgium, and even assured her that no matter what happened between Germany and France she would respect that neutrality. (Applause.)

"Germany's reply to England was that she did not intend to take any of the Belgian territory. This was no reply. Then came the 'scrap of paper' announcement, and Great Britain declared war, and every Briton stands by that declaration. Britain did everything to avert war, but betray her honor. (Applause.) It meant a fight or betray little Belgium, and we don't do those things.

"Then some people ask why should Canada be in it?"

### Duty As A Son.

"I would be ashamed to be called a son of mother Britain if I was not prepared to do my duty as a son. (Applause.) For years Canada was but a piece of property for British speculators. But tonight we, of Canada, are part proprietors of the British Empire. All her wealth, all her arts, all her stores and treasures are ours to defend and share. We must stand shoulder to shoulder until England's supremacy again leads the world.

"The military act of Canada does not ask any man to fight except for the defence of Canada. The service we give is not a compulsory service, but a voluntary one. But we are for the British Empire in any part of the world. May this voluntary service in Canada always remain so. (Applause.) The bullets in the back of some officers show that there are some soldiers compelled to defend their country. (Applause.) I would rather have the services of one volunteer who serves gladly than six of those who serve sullenly.

### No Commensurate Benefits.

"There can be no benefits commensurate to the loss of human life. No broken hearts can be healed by dollars and cents. They cannot give a son back to his mother nor a husband to his wife. They cannot reassemble the broken family circle.

"The financial loss is not so serious as is the loss of lives.

"We, who are left in Canada, have a duty to perform just as important as those who went to the front. First, it is to look after the families of those who have left to defend our empire. This being done we have another duty. It is to proceed with our business.

"Praying for peace is all right, as well as prayers for the success of the British army, but if you 'crawl under the bed' then don't look to Providence to help you out. It is up to our manhood to face what looks like adversity. It is up to our manhood to run our business and at a loss rather than deprive men of their bread and butter.

"Maybe you say you cannot do this because of the loss. Bless you, men, what are dollars and cents to a man's life?"

"I want to beseech business men of Canada to hold their heads as they are asking the boys who are at the front to do," Mr. Graham said in conclusion. "The interests of the world demand that the British empire shall not go down. So long as the young dominions beyond the seas have a man or a dollar left she shall not go down and shall stand by her allies, and when this war is over we shall remain in the empire, behind the empire, and for the empire, aiming always in the future, as she has in the past, at a higher civilization."



## BRITISH STATESMEN AND THE WAR

## Extracts from some Notable Speeches by Leading Men of Great Britain

## "A Scrap of Paper."

It is the interest of Prussia today to break the treaty, and she has done it. She avows it with cynical contempt for every principle of justice. She says: "Treaties only bind you when it is your interest to keep them." "What is a treaty?" says the German Chancellor, "A scrap of paper." Have you any £5 notes about you? I am not calling for them. Have you any of those neat little Treasury £1 notes? If you have, burn them; they are only scraps of paper. What are they made of. Rags. What are they worth? The whole credit of the British Empire."—*Rt. Hon. Lloyd George, at Queen's Hall, Sept. 19.*

## The Vision.

"May I tell you in a simple parable what I think this war is doing for us? I know a valley in North Wales, between the mountains and the sea. It is a beautiful valley, snug, comfortable, sheltered by the mountains from all the bitter blasts. But it is very enervating, and I remember how the boys were in the habit of climbing the hill above the village to have a glimpse of the great mountains in the distance, and to be stimulated and freshened by the breezes which came from the hilltops, and by the great spectacle of their grandeur. We have been living in a sheltered valley for generations. We have been too comfortable and too indulgent, many, perhaps, too selfish, and the stern hand of fate has scourged us to an elevation where we can see the everlasting things that matter for a nation—the great peaks we had forgotten, Honour, Duty, Patriotism, and, clad in glittering white, the great pinnacle of Sacrifice pointing like a rugged finger to Heaven. We shall descend into the valleys again; but as long as men and women of this generation last, they will carry in their hearts the image of those great mountain peaks whose foundations are not shaken though Europe rock and sway in the convulsions of a great War."—*Rt. Hon. Lloyd George, at Queen's Hall, Sept. 19.*

## Our Solemn Vow.

"You have heard of "The Day" which the Germans looked forward to, for which in secret they prepared, for the success of which they sacrificed honor and truth; the day in which the armies of Europe should meet in a shock in which they thought they would be victorious. That day has come, and the issue may be long delayed. But ladies and gentlemen, there will come another day—though its dawn be far distant, though every step of the road that reaches to it be marked with pain and grief, though brave men's blood be shed like water and women's tears like mist—another day shall come when our gathered people, gathered from the four corners of the earth, from the glow-

ing plains of India, from the snows and pines of Canada, from the broad veldt of Africa, from the great territories of Australia and New Zealand, from the mist-bound shores of Newfoundland, from wherever our bugle echoes, wherever our proud flag flies, our people shall come and shall meet together in London, the centre and the citadel of the liberties of the world, to celebrate the victory of our right over might, of honour cherished, of faith undefiled, of humanity and courage over brutality and strength. As I have said to you just now, when that day comes, the people who are not poorer in some way for the struggle we have gone through, in the hazard and risk of dear ones who have fought, or whatever the sacrifices may be, though they may pretend to share in the rejoicing will stand as a race apart because they did not come to their country's need. But England has no need to stand as a suppliant to her sons. We have come here to register together our solemn vow that to the last ounce of treasure, to the last throb of pain, we will endure unto the end; and we will maintain—nay, more—we will hand on enriched to our children's children the great traditions of stainless honour and of fearless courage that we have inherited from the great men who went before us, and from our fathers whom we have succeeded."—*Sir Stanley Buckmaster, at Bradford, Sept. 16.*

## "There Never Was a Juster War."

"He had come to join with the representatives of all parties, all creeds, and all classes, to tell the Prime-Minister, and through him the people of Great Britain, that Ireland was in full heartfelt sympathy with the objects of this war, and that she would bear her share of the burden and sufferings entailed by the War with alacrity and gallantry. Already he had declared in the House of Commons that in his judgement Ireland was bound in honour to take this course. The right to Autonomy (he would not use the word Home Rule) has been conceded by the Democracy of Great Britain, and therefore Ireland would feel bound in honour to take her place side by side with all the other autonomous portions of the King's Dominions. Further than that, there was this consideration. The heart of Ireland had been profoundly moved by the spectacle of the heroism and sufferings of Belgium. The other day in London he met the Cardinal Archbishop of Malines and he took the opportunity of promising him then that Ireland would bring her arms and her strength to avenge Louvain, and to uphold the integrity and independence of Belgium; yes, and Alsace-Lorraine and France. There never was—that he believed was the universal sentiment of Ireland—a juster war, or one in which higher and nobler principles and issues were at stake."—*Mr. John Redmond, at Dublin, Sept. 25.*

## HON. RODOLPHE LEMIEUX AT TORONTO

A ringing message from the people of "old Quebec", to the people of Ontario and all the other provinces of the Dominion was delivered at Massey Hall, Toronto, by Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux on November 3rd, the occasion being the patriotic demonstration given in the interests of the Canadian Red Cross Society, under the auspices of the Empire Club.

In a short speech following the lecture of Mr. H. B. Ames, M.P. of Montreal on "The Royal Navy", Mr. Lemieux said, in part:

### A Lesson for Canada.

"The struggle raging beyond the Atlantic carries with it a lesson, which cannot fail to be fruitful to us all Canadians. Great Britain, our mother country, is deeply engaged in that war. Canada, being part of the Empire, is also engaged in it. If the enemy ever believed that England's difficulties would be Canada's opportunities, it was indeed sadly mistaken. The world knows now — indeed Germany knows — that the trials of Great Britain are our trials, just as her victory shall be our victory.

"When on the 4th of August, war was declared, even before a call to arms had been made, Parliament—our free Parliament — decreed unanimously the equipping and sending of a Canadian contingent to share with the Allies the honour and the risks of Armageddon. Thirty-three thousand of our fellowmen are actually assembled at Salisbury Plains—Twenty thousand will soon follow and join their comrades, thus strengthening the firing lines now under the combined command of King Albert Sir John French and General Joffre.

### Not a Dissenting Voice.

"I have just referred to the action of Parliament. This institution, national in character, but human in its composition, is as you well know made of men and not of angels. I am proud to say that in the grave crisis which from its inception confronted the Empire, each and all of the Canadian representatives forgot their party ties to remember only that they were patriots. There was not a dissenting voice in Parliament when the war appropriations were brought down by the Minister of Finance. It unanimously rose above party bias and political passion to the higher and loftier ideals of unflinching duty and unswerving loyalty.

"A party truce has been declared. A tacit understanding is binding upon us all. Our duty, our foremost duty, is to help the mother country to crush the enemy. May I express the hope that the noble example set during our session in August last, by the two great leaders of public opinion in Canada, Sir Robert Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier shall be strictly followed throughout the Dominion.

The British Empire is not in quest of votes. What the British Empire needs at this momentous hour is men, more men, who, in the language of Mr. Asquith "as joint and equal custodians of our common interest and fortune" are willing to fight "under the flag which is a symbol to all of a unity that the world in arms can not dissever or dissolve."

### A Closer Bond of Unity.

"This great war — the issue of which cannot be doubtful if we are true to ourselves — will have far-reaching consequences. In Canada it will bring nearer together the various elements which make our Confederation. The East and the West will feel a closer bond of unity. Out of common dangers will emerge common ideals and common aspirations to both English and French speaking Canadians.

"It is with pardonable pride that I say to you fellowmen of Ontario, that the Quebec yeomanry has nobly answered the call to serve King and country. With the first and with the second contingent as well, there will be a fair proportion of French-Canadian volunteers ready and anxious to face the foe on the battlefields of France, Belgium — and soon I hope — of Germany.

"My fellow countrymen realize that the British institutions under which their forbears have lived and prospered are at stake in this gigantic struggle. They are fully conscious that they are not only duty bound — but impelled by their sense of honour—to stand by the mother country in this, her hour of trial.

"Sir, the spirit which pervades the whole of the British fabric can be defined in one cryptic sentence: To be a British subject means to be a free man enjoying full religious and civil liberty and equality before law.

"We, who live under the aegis of the British Crown are apt to believe that this is the happy lot of other men living under a foreign rule. Unfortunately such is not the case. Let there be no delusion about this. The present war reveals to us the cruel evidence that there, beyond the Atlantic, where a much vaunted "Kultur" is held up as the acme of civilization, millions of men are still living in abject bondage.

"In Great Britain, and in Greater Britain as well, we at least can claim that freedom, justice and equality before the law are within the reach, nay, are the birthright of every law-abiding citizen.

"This is a just war, the issue of which will mean the maintenance or the destruction of the liberties of the world.

"It is gratifying — more so perhaps for us of French origin — to realize that the two great liberty-loving nations, England and France, are closely allied in that supreme contest.

## AN ELECTION DEFERRED

## Conservative Press Reflects Public Opinion on attempt to Force a "Khaki" Contest

A general election in Canada in the near future seemed in the early part of October to be not only a possibility but a very great probability. It was discussed in the press at great length, and one of the features of this discussion was the decided stand against an election taken by a number of the Conservative journals which are usually ready to support and applaud any action of the Government.

It is now generally admitted that the final decision against an election at this time was forced upon the Government by an overwhelming demonstration of public opinion against it, particularly from the business interests of the country. This opposition was altogether separate and apart from that which developed among leading Conservatives and Conservative journals who took the ground that not only was there no possible necessity for plunging the country into the turmoil of a general election, but that such an action on the part of the Government would be a gross treachery to the party truce deliberately declared and accepted at the outset of the War, so that Canada might be a unit in meeting the greatest danger that has ever confronted the Empire.

Late in the month, when public opinion began to make itself felt in so unmistakable a fashion that it was realized that an election at the moment was out of the question, a section of the Conservative press raised the ingenious cry that there never had been any intention at all to bring on an election and that all the talk of the month had been on the part of the Liberals, who were declared to fear an appeal to the people. The absurdity of this argument may be judged by the fact that as late as October 16, such staunchly Conservative organs as the *Winnipeg Telegram* printed Ottawa despatches stating "There is still a conflict of opinion. Members of the Cabinet either decline to discuss the matter or intimate that no definite decision has been arrived at".

That the efforts of that section of the Government which had fought so hard for an election had by no means ceased, even after the decision against an election had been informally announced on October 18, was shown when the *Montreal Star*, which had first argued editorially against an election on October 15, returned to the attack on October 22.

Herewith are quoted some of the editorials of leading Conservative journals that opposed an election at this crisis in the affairs of the nation:

*Ottawa Journal*, (Conservative)—

A New York paper, the *Wall Street Journal*, published an article on the Canadian political situation which alleges a probability of an early general election in this country. The reason stated is that the Borden government has not felt free to do all it wants for Britain in the present war, on account

of Liberal lukewarmness, and that a general election will clear the air. No allegation of this kind would be made in Canada. Parliament, in its war session, both sides alike, gave the government an absolutely free hand; and in speeches since that, Sir Wilfrid Laurier has urged the most vigorous Canadian action as a high patriotic duty. Unless some special cause arose, a political contest in Canada before something pretty decisive happened in the war in favor of the British cause would be very unfortunate, even though under normal circumstances an election this fall would have been likely enough.

*Montreal Star*, (Conservative), October 15,

The rumours which have been set afloat that a federal general election might be precipitated at this time, are surely to be deprecated. We do not believe for a moment that the Government have any such intention in mind. The whole nation is today acting under a party truce, reached deliberately and with patriotic unanimity in order that Canadians might move as a unit against by far the most menacing danger which has ever threatened our country or our Empire.

A general election could not be called now without causing a fierce renewal of party strife—without dividing our people into two hostile camps—without leaving the Liberals under a bitter sense of betrayal, after having been led into the "ambush" of patriotic co-operation. It would be like approaching a foe with a flag of truce and then opening fire on them. As we have said, we have not the slightest notion that the Government entertain any such treacherous intention.

*Montreal Star*.—October 22

Rumors still persist that there are forces—for which the government cannot be held responsible, that press for a dissolution of parliament at this time. Such forces cannot have measured the full effect of their proposal. What they urge is the violation of a flag of truce. Both political parties had their plans made for a platform campaign this autumn; and both immediately abandoned them when the nation found itself under foreign fire.

Canada's preparations to take part in the war have been conducted under a tacit agreement between the parties to "cease firing" on each other and to unite in concentrating the heaviest possible "fire" upon the German enemy. As in Britain, the Opposition have stacked their arms, and publicly pledged themselves to extend full confidence, without either cavil or criticism, to the government of the day. They have done this, practically, on

the invitation of the government. For the government to take advantage now of this patriotic disarmament, and suddenly attack them with a view to securing a party victory, would be even worse than firing on a flag of truce—it would be equivalent to one Ally treacherously firing on another.

Sir Wilfrid has pointed out that the signature of His Royal Highness, the Governor General, was obtained last session to an order, postponing the preparation of certain voters' lists, which postponement was tantamount to a pledge that there would be no general election before another session of parliament. Undoubtedly His Royal Highness knew perfectly what he was signing, and how it would be interpreted by the country. What His Royal Highness would prefer to do, under such circumstances, cannot be for a moment in doubt; but we have responsible government in Canada, and full responsibility for anything he does do in the matter will rest upon the shoulders of his ministers. In this case, they cannot escape an ounce of it; for the course of His Royal Highness will be beyond conjecture. But if they force him to dishonor his signature, they will have assumed a responsibility which only a very reckless government would dare to carry to the country.

*Toronto World*, (Conservative).

Surely there is no foundation for the rumors and talk that the Ottawa government intends dissolving parliament and making an appeal to the country. Surely we have enough of troubles on hand without unnecessarily adding to them that of party rancor.

All our energies, the energies of all our public men and of the people should now be consecrated to the one thing, that of saving our empire, our political freedom, our commercial future, the welfare of our country, our nationality. Could there ever be another contingent after such a disruption as a political struggle on the stump that must be based on recrimination, on charges of disloyalty, of inefficiency in office? It would put us out of all standing as a nation that had the instincts of British democracy.

We believe there are men who are canvassing this idea of throwing the people into such a turmoil as we dread, we trust that it will forthwith be made abundantly clear that the government at Ottawa have no such policy in hand no matter what individuals may seek for mere party reasons. All are for the state and nothing else.

*Hamilton Herald*—(Conservative).

If the Government were now to make an appeal to the country, it could not base its appeal upon its Naval policy. It is too late for Canada to give naval aid to the Empire in the present crisis, either in the way the Government proposed or in the way the Liberals proposed. That matter is not of present importance. Canada is helping the Empire in the

life-and-death conflict now in progress—and helping in the only way at her command. There is no division of opinion, so far as the political parties are concerned, on the question of military aid to the Empire. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the other Liberal leaders are not less heartily in favor of the measures already taken than the Government is. In the brief war-session of Parliament, the opposition cordially cooperated with the Government in all that was done to provide for the dispatching of Canadian troops to the scene of war. Considerations of party politics were for the time being thrust into the background, and while the Empire is imperilled this attitude should be maintained. We believe that this is the feeling of the vast majority of Canadians. It is not necessary for the Government to ask the people to endorse its war policy. The fact that that policy is also the policy of the Liberals makes formal endorsement at the polls unnecessary. And if the Government were to base an appeal to the constituencies upon the Naval policy, it would expose itself to the suspicion that it was merely endeavoring to utilize for partisan gain the present patriotic sentiment which prevails throughout the country. Such a suspicion would be justified.

## DIARY OF THE MONTH.

1914.  
October

- 1 HON. W. H. HEARST chosen PREMIER of ONTARIO, succeeding the late Sir James Whitney.
- 2 CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE sails for ENGLAND.
- 6 Government announces decision to mobilize SECOND CANADIAN CONTINGENT of 22,000 men, with reserves.
- 9 HON. GEORGE P. GRAHAM addresses public meeting at London Ont., speaking on the War and the duty of Canadian citizens.
- 12 GLOUCESTER COUNTY (N.B.) CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION at CARAQUET, nominates J. B. HACHEY. A. SEVIGNY, M. P. (Quebec) speaks on the "splendid record of the Borden Government".
- 13 MONCTON, N. B. CONSERVATIVE CLUB, annual meeting and election of officers.
- 14 EAST AND SOUTH GREY CONSERVATIVES meet at DUNDALK, ONT.; elected officers and organized for new constituency of SOUTH EAST-GREY.
- 14 ALBERT (N. B.) CONSERVATIVES meet and appoint delegates to general convention at St. John to nominate candidates for next general elections.
- 14 BATTLEFORD (SASK.) LIBERALS, in convention at Wilkie Sask., nominate JOHN BOWLAN of Macklin, Sask.
- 15 WINNIPEG CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION; ANNUAL MEETING, election of officers, etc..
- 19 HUMBOLDT, (Sask.) CONSERVATIVES, in convention at Lanigan, nominate HARVEY HEARN of Wadena, Sask.
- 20 HON. T. CHASE CASGRAIN enters Dominion Cabinet as POSTMASTER-GENERAL, vice HON. L. P. PELLETIER, resigned; HON. P. E. BLONDIN (Champlain), enters Dominion Cabinet as MINISTER OF INLAND REVENUE, vice HON. W. B. NANTEL (Terrebonne) appointed to Board of Railway Commissioners..
- 24 HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN, Solicitor General, principal speaker at CONSERVATIVE ORGANIZATION MEETING for new constituency of NORTH HURON at Wingham, Ont.
- 27 BEACONSFIELD, (N. B.) CONSERVATIVES meet and pass resolutions endorsing HON. J. D. HAZEN.
- 28 CONSERVATIVES of LENNOX and ADDINGTON meet at Napanee, Ont., nominating W. J. PAULL, M. P., the present member. HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN, Solicitor General, chief speaker.
- 29 HUGH GUTHRIE, M. P. (Guelph) addresses LIBERALS of PARIS, ONT., on "Canada and the War".
- 29 BATTLEFORD, (Sask.) CONSERVATIVES in convention at Wilkie, nominate DR. J. A. ROUTLEDGE of Unity.

## CANADIAN LIBERAL MONTHLY

Issued by THE INFORMATION OFFICE of the CANADIAN LIBERAL PARTY, HOPE CHAMBERS, SPARKS ST. OTTAWA, ONT.

Subscription Rates, \$1.00 per annum.

Single Copies 10c.

Volume I, comprising the 12 Numbers, September 1913 to August 1914 is now complete, and bound copies, with index, are for sale at the rate of \$1.25 per volume.

Subscriptions or orders may be sent to the Secretary at the above address.



Simmons Printing Company, operating job printing plant of Capital Press Limited, 227 Sparks St.