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Ten Cents

NOT COMMANDEERED, BUT VOLUNTEERED



JOHN BULL--Well, the young 'uns won't see me run short of provisions anyway!

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HON. DR. BELAND IN BELGIUM

HON. DR. H. S. BELAND, former Postmaster General of Canada, and who still represents Beauce county in the House of Commons, is a distinguished Canadian who is doing fresh honor to his country in the great war. The circumstances under which Dr. Beland volunteered his services were at once romantic and characteristic of the man. He had been married but a few weeks to Mrs. Cogels of Cappelen, near Antwerp, Belgium, a lady whom he had met on a trip to Belgium a year before. The happy couple were in France and just preparing to come to Canada, when war was declared. They hastened to Antwerp where Dr. Beland immediately volunteered his services as a surgeon. Their house near Antwerp was turned into a hospital for British soldiers and the latest reports from Dr. Beland state that he has been treating many of the British wounded from the battle of Mons and that he is in charge of the larger hospital for British wounded which consists of the Dawson Memorial church, which has been given for that purpose.

Dr. Beland has made formal application to be attached to the medical corps with the Canadian expeditionary force when it takes the field.

WESTMORELAND BY-ELECTION

MR. ARTHUR B. COPP of Sackville, N. B., was the unanimous choice of the Liberal Convention held at Moncton, September 15, to nominate a candidate for the by-election made necessary by the death of the late Hon. H. R. Emmerson. The nomination of a candidate and the preliminary preparations for the campaign at this time were forced upon the Liberals of Westmoreland. The Conservative managers in Westmoreland county, placed Mr. M. G. Siddall in the field and commenced an active campaign some weeks ago. This forced the hand of the Liberal party and the first result was the splendid convention at Moncton which resulted in the unanimous nomination of Mr. Copp.

The Liberal candidate, although a young man, has a long and successful record in the politics of his province. In 1901, at the age of 31, he was first elected to the legislature and continued as member for Westmoreland county for 11 years. In 1906, he was appointed Provincial Organizer for the Liberal Party in New Brunswick and in the year 1911, he was leader of the Liberal Opposition in the provincial house.

KEEPING THE FAITH

THE "truce to party strife" instantly declared by Sir Wilfrid Laurier on behalf of the Liberal Party of Canada at the outbreak of the war, and as readily accepted by Sir Robert Borden on behalf of the Government, was rudely broken within a week of its declaration. In spite of the positive mutual understanding that partisan discussion should be dropped, the mail bags out of Ottawa for many days in August were loaded with Conservative campaign literature sent broadcast over Canada to the electors.

"Splendid Record of the Borden Government" was the illuminating title of this 32-page pamphlet, the distribution of which at the very moment of the special war session of Parliament, has brought disgrace not only to those directly responsible for this despicable breach of faith, but to the Conservative party as whole.

The Toronto "Globe" commenting on the incident, says:

"As everybody knows, the recent special session of Parliament was accepted by all members, by the Press, and by Canadian people as frankly a non-partisan session. The Liberals in the House and in the Press, then and ever since, kept faith. But at the very time Sir Robert Borden was speaking words of gratitude for the courtesy extended to him and to his proposals by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Liberals the officers of the Government party were sending through the mails, under the frank- "J. S., M. P." of the Chief Conservative Whip, thousands of copies of a 32-page campaign pamphlet, "Splendid Record of the Borden Government."

"Let there be no mistake. This franked pamphlet, with its 'naval Policy clearly defined,' has been so shattered by the deadly facts of the past month that only political stupidity would distribute it now as political chicanery produced it a year ago. When the time comes the Liberals will be ready to discuss 'emergency' and 'navy' policies in the searching light of recent experiences on the Atlantic and Pacific defenceless coasts, and with the inevitable exposure from Valcartier and elsewhere. In the meantime, are decent and honorable Conservatives willing to have this disreputable conduct of their responsible party officials go unrebuked and they and their leader dishonored? Who speaks for Conservative respectability?"

A QUESTION FOR MR. FOSTER.

THE French Government has just placed an order with a Pittsburgh firm for enough horseshoe nails to keep that firm going night and day for eighteen months. The Italian Government has just placed an order with a United States firm for \$5,000,000 worth of saddles, boots and other leather goods. The Australian Government has just placed an order in the United States for a huge consignment of steel rails. All these goods could have been made quite as quickly and as cheaply and of equal quality in Canada. This question suggests itself—Is the Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa doing anything or nothing to guide orders from friendly or allied Governments into Canadian channels? *Montreal Herald and The Daily Telegraph*, September 26, 1914.

KEEPING THE TRUCE

DURING the month of September, the Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier appeared four times on public platforms at Ottawa and Toronto. True to the attitude adopted by the Liberal Leader before the War had actually commenced, an attitude which has been so heartily endorsed and adopted by the rank and file of the Liberal Party throughout Canada, Sir Wilfrid entirely eschewed political controversy in his speeches. The War, its causes, its certain result and effects, and the part which Canada is taking and will continue to take, has been the theme of uplifting and inspiring addresses in which the Liberal Leader, speaking on behalf of a united party which is but part of a united Canada, has proved by word and action his undeviating adherence to the "Truce to Party Strife"

SIR WILFRID AT TORONTO, SEPTEMBER 10.

SIR Wilfrid Laurier was one of the chief speakers at the great musical festival given by the American residents of Toronto under the auspices of the American Aid Society on Thursday, September 10. The concert was held in the Arena, and the entire receipts were donated to the Canadian Patriotic Fund. Being entirely the work of American citizens, resident in Canada, the occasion was unique in the history of the Dominion.

As he walked to the platform to deliver his address, Sir Wilfrid was greeted with tremendous cheering which was resumed with even greater volume as he assumed his attitude to speak. After paying graceful respects to his audience and to the speakers who had preceded him, Sir Wilfrid turned directly to the war and to Canada's part in the epochal struggle.

"Some few weeks ago Canada deliberated upon the situation, the stupendous struggle in which Britain is engaged and the part which Canada bears. All vestiges of political differences were eliminated. We found in comparing our views that we stood exactly upon the same platform. Without a dissenting voice it was the unanimous opinion of the Canadian Parliament that the war in which England is engaged to-day is a sacred war and that Canada must help to its last man and its last dollar."

For a Scrap of Paper.

"Yes, England would go to war for a scrap of paper," Sir Wilfrid declared, "and it is for that we are proud of England. That bond will be redeemed, as the German Chancellor knows now, though he did not know it then. The Kaiser stands before the bar of nations to-day charged with having broken his bond, and he must be made to redeem that bond. This war was commenced for the purpose of saving civilization; it is being continued to vindicate the right of humanity. The German Ambassador said a week ago that the war was ended. Whether or not the German Emperor is now ready for peace, Britain is not ready for peace and will not be until the bond is redeemed and Belgium granted her independence. She can never be recompensed for the loss of her sons and her cities. This war has been carried on with a cruelty that carries us back to barbarism. I do not think that the German people are by disposition a cruel people, but fifty years of Kaiserism and military rule has made Germany callous to human suffering.

After touching in praiseworthy terms of the American people and their sense of justice, and declaring: "I am proud to say as a British subject that there is

no man to-day in the United States, so far as my information goes, whose heart does not go with us" the Liberal Chieftain brought forth cheers when he exclaimed:

"We must face the situation as it is, and as Lord Kitchener told us some few days ago, we must have more men. There is a difference between the British nation and the nations of the continent. The nations of the continent get their soldiers by law, by conscription, and the enforcement of authority; the British nation get their soldiers not by law, but by appealing to the patriotism of men. Lord Kitchener tells us he wants more soldiers. If he wants more soldiers from Canada let him say the word, and we will respond to meet him. We are behind the mother country, and let us send them a message that this war must be fought out to a finish, and that arms must not be laid down until the principle for which it has been fought is vindicated, and until the day has come when right takes the place of might." (Loud cheering.)

AT DIRECTORS' LUNCHEON, TORONTO, SEPTEMBER 12.

AT the concluding luncheon of the directors of the Canadian National Exhibition on Saturday, September 12, Sir Wilfrid was the guest of honor and the chief speaker. His address, which naturally dwelt at some length on the exhibition, included a reference to the war which aroused the utmost enthusiasm. Freedom and justice—two basic principles of British institutions, were the keynote of a speech in which Sir Wilfrid again declared that Canada will do her full share in the cause of the Empire—in men and in money.

Sir Wilfrid struck a happy note in his reference to Peace Year and the marking of one hundred years of peace between Canada and the United States.

"That bond of friendship, which, I am glad to say, is ever growing stronger, will I hope forever banish the difference between these two branches of the Anglo-Saxon race."

Speaking of the war, Sir Wilfrid said the Exhibition was coming to an end under more popular auspices than it commenced. When the Fair opened the horizon was reddened and charged. People thought of one thing only—the war. The war had not been proceeding in a way that was cheerful to our hearts, but he was glad to see at the moment that the news was becoming more cheering, and they had every reason to believe for the time the tide of the German invasion had been stopped. But even in the prospect of victory war was a horrible thing. "But there is," he continued, "some consolation in this: that it teaches

us that which no doubt we have known all our lives, but which comes in a concrete form at this moment: the superiority of British institutions above all others. Wherever the British flag flies there is a unanimous feeling of devotion and determination to conquer." (Applause).

The readiness with which the British Dominions were coming to the aid of the motherland was not accidental. The cause was that wherever British rule had been established freedom and justice prevailed. He personally testified to the justice that had been extended to the French race in Canada. Wherever possible Great Britain had withdrawn her rule and given self-government to the races over which she had domination.

An Audacious Policy.

It was done in Canada, it was done in Australia, it was done in India," he declared amid applause, referring to Lord Minto's action in calling representatives of the native races to the Indian Council. "And in South Africa four years after the conclusion of the war the British nation did not hesitate to give responsible government to the men who had been fighting her armies. IT WAS AN AUDACIOUS POLICY. NO OTHER NATION WOULD HAVE DONE IT BUT BRITAIN."

Sir Wilfrid remarked how Britain was the only one of the European powers that did not recruit her army by law, but relied on the loyalty and devotion of her sons. Napoleon had once spoken of the British as a nation of shopkeepers, but the shopkeepers had shown at Waterloo that they were as efficient with the rifle and bayonet as with the yardstick.

"As a result of this war there will be an upheaval in continental Europe. The nations will take an example from Britain and do away with militarism, conscription and enforced military service, and rely on the good-will of the people to supply all the soldiers they want."

AT METHODIST CONFERENCE, OTTAWA, SEPTEMBER 23.

At the opening session of the Quadrennial Conference of the Methodist Church in Canada, Ottawa, September 23, at which Hon. Martin Burrell represented the Government in place of Sir Robert Borden who did not find it convenient to attend.

Sir Wilfrid's address was an inspiring and eloquent declaration of the underlying principles for which the Empire was fighting in the present great conflict. After noting that he had disavowed during the present crisis any attempt to discuss politics, and was "keeping silent in a good cause," Sir Wilfrid declared it was the pride of every British subject that Britain was not the aggressor, but that she had been compelled to resort to arms solely in the cause of justice and honor. Every Canadian was ready to help the motherland to the last man and the last dollar.

"This Imperial Bully."

"The sword will not be put back in the scabbard" he said, "until this Imperial bully has been taught that this scrap of paper is a solemn obligation, and that solemn obligations between nations, as between individuals must be observed. There can be no peace until heroic Belgium has had her rights and her lands restored, and her wrongs repaired. There can be no peace until the world knows that it is to be governed, not by brute force, but by truth, liberty and justice, for which the British flag stands.

Trust Loyalty of Free Men.

The great lesson of the response "with one heart and mind", from every part of the Empire to the motherland's call for help, he declared was that the unity and loyalty of every oversea Dominion was broad-based on the free-will of the governed. That was the inspiring lesson that came particularly from South Africa where General Louis Botha was to-day leading in defence of the British flag, the very men who fought fourteen years ago against Great Britain. "No country could have given free government to the Boers after the war" he said, "none would have dared, except Britain. Trust men and they will answer the trust."

AT PATRIOTIC FUND MEETING, OTTAWA, SEPTEMBER 28.

Sir Wilfrid made a fourth appearance on the public platform in the month of September at the great mass meeting of citizens of Ottawa at the Russell Theatre, Monday, September 28, which inaugurated the most successful campaign for contributions to the Canadian Patriotic Fund. On this occasion, the Liberal Leader made it a point to renew the assurance, on behalf of the Liberal Party, that whatever action may be taken by Sir Robert Borden and his Government in connection with the war, will have the undivided and unquestioning support of the Liberal Opposition in the House of Commons.

"It's a Long Way to Tipperary, but 30,000 Canadian boys are on their way and will arrive there in due time" said Sir Wilfrid, when the great ovation which greeted his appearance had subsided. He referred to the splendid way in which the men of Canada had come forward at the call to duty to "as sacred a cause as ever men fought and died for". Canadians were proud of the prompt, splendid way in which Canada's sons had come forward to defend the flag.

Referring to the French-Canadian regiment which is now being organized, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said, "It is not without pride that I find today my compatriots coming to the Government and asking permission to raise a French-Canadian regiment. I may tell you, for after all, blood is thicker than water, that I was deeply moved when I learned that the Government had granted the prayer of that deputation." Continuing, Sir Wilfrid declared he was sure that on the field of battle these French-Canadians would do their share well to uphold liberty and justice.

Freedom and Justice.

Declaring that he had nothing but admiration for the German people, an admiration which must be shared by all who knew them, Sir Wilfrid said: "Germany has been ruled by a military caste which has instructed the people to believe that they are invincible, that their mission is to rule Europe. The German Emperor is a man of ability, we must give him credit for that, but he ought to know that no Empire ever lived that was founded on force". Rapidly sketching the rise and downfall of empires which were great from a military standpoint, Sir Wilfrid added: "Only one Empire has stood the brunt and the test of the ages. The British Empire is founded on the principles of justice and freedom", and he proceeded to show the results in the instant rallying of all parts of the Empire to the help of the Mother

Land in the present crisis. The people of India had been given as full a measure of responsible government as was advisable and the result was that they were now hastening to defend the Union Jack. Great Britain had given the Dutch settlers of South Africa self-government only four years after they had been fighting against the British Crown. Nothing could make one more proud of the British Empire than this act. It was a bold action which no other nation but Great Britain could have attempted, yet how successful, for today the leading soldier of the enemy in the South African war, General Botha, was the loyal supporter of the Empire today.

Concluding, Sir Wilfrid said, "There can be no respite in this war until we have won and succeeded in again bringing forward the flag of civilization which is now on trial".

CANADIAN TROOPS FOR THE FRONT.

CANADA'S first Overseas contingent, approximately 33,000 strong, with 7,000 Canadian horses, is now in England undergoing training which it is expected will fit it, within a few weeks, to take its place at the front. Practically seven weeks after mobilization at Valcartier, Que., the Canadian troops, after a severe course of training, were loaded on the thirty-one transports at Quebec, and set sail under the convoy of British battleships, cruisers and torpedo destroyers. The movement from Valcartier to Quebec and the boarding of the transports occupied about seven days. The last transport is reported to have sailed on October 2.

Included in the Canadian contingent are men from every nook and corner of Canada, picked under stringent rules as to physical fitness, and all Canada is confident that when called upon to take their place in the firing line, they will add to the glorious reputation achieved by Canadian soldiers in previous campaigns.

The first call for volunteers for overseas service from Canada was for but 22,000 men. So many volunteered and so many made their way to Valcartier that it was soon found that 33,000 men were "under canvas". All keen for service, none satisfied to stay at home, an awkward situation was overcome by the decision to send everyone to England, where the contingent will undergo further training at Salisbury Plains, before being sent on active service.

An official statement by Premier Borden indicates that the first contingent will be organized in England as follows: field troops including a first re-inforcement of ten per cent., 26,400; line of communication troops, 2,100, making a total force for the front of 28,500. This will leave about 4,500 men for further training in Great Britain who will constitute a re-inforcement of nearly 20 per cent., for the men going to the front.

The Second Contingent.

The decision to organize at once a second force of 22,000 men was announced on October 6 by Premier Borden. Details of the proposed composition of this force, definite dates for recruiting and the methods to be followed in mobilization and transport are as yet lacking, but it is already apparent that the rush of recruits will again be such that the highest qualifications will again be required. Reports from all parts of Canada indicate that there will be many more offering their services than can possibly be taken. In this connection the organization of a French-Canadian corps is of particular interest and significance, as if included in the second contingent of 22,000 men, the French-Canadian unit would itself amount to more than one-fifth of the whole contingent.

Governor-General's Farewell Message.

His Royal Highness, the Duke of Connaught on the departure of the first Canadian Expeditionary Force for Europe, sent them the following farewell message on behalf of the Canadian people. It was read aboard each transport to the officers and men:

"Ottawa, Sept.—(no date.)

"On the eve of your departure from Canada I wish to congratulate you on having the privilege of taking part, with the other forces of the Crown, in fighting for the honor of King and Empire.

"You have nobly responded to the call of duty and Canada will know how to appreciate the patriotic spirit that animates you.

"I have complete confidence that you will do your duty and that Canada will have every reason to be proud of you.

"You leave these shores with the knowledge that all Canadian hearts beat for you, and that our prayers and best wishes will ever attend you. God bless you and bring you back victorious.

"(Signed) ARTHUR F. M.

"Governor General of Canada."

THE REASON FOR THE WAR



"Yes, England would go to War for 'a scrap of paper' and it is for that we are proud of England. . . . That bond will be redeemed, as the German Chancellor knows now, though he did not know then. —Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, at concert and mass meeting of American citizens, resident in Canada, Toronto, September 10, 1914.

"This doctrine of 'a scrap of paper' goes to the root of all public law. We are fighting against barbarism, and there is only one way of putting it right."—Rt. Hon. Lloyd George, Queen's Hall, London, September 19, 1914

A FRENCH-CANADIAN REGIMENT.

IF the loyalty of the French-Canadians has ever been called in question, and it is undeniable that it has been questioned by persons whose motives would bear some searching, an answer that should silence such critics forever has come to the people of Canada.

The movement to contribute a French-Canadian regiment to the Imperial forces at the front in Europe, is so far under way that the Dominion Government has accepted the formal offer made by a delegation of leading French-Canadians and preliminaries toward the enlistment of French-Canadians have proceeded so far and with such enthusiasm that it now appears that what was at first intended to be but one regiment of 1,000 men and officers, will quickly become, at least, a brigade of four regiments, fully officered.

At Ottawa, September 28, Sir Robert Borden, Col. the Hon. Sam Hughes and Hon. Mr. Coderre received a delegation headed by Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, L. T. Marechal, K. C., Senator Belcourt, Mr. J. M. Tellier, Leader of the Opposition in the Quebec House and Dr. Arthur Mignault, who as announced by Mr. Marechal, has offered a personal subscription of \$50,000 toward the raising of a French-Canadian corps.

Dr. Mignault, the first speaker, declared that it would be an easy matter to raise a large French-Canadian regiment for service at the front. The Sixty-Fifth Regiment, he said, had already sent 365 volunteers, and a great many more were anxious to go. The movement, he said, was backed by the military and civilians alike.

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, former Postmaster-General, read a letter from Sir Wilfrid Laurier in which the Liberal Leader gave the proposal his warmest endorsement. Everyone, said Mr. Lemieux, regretted and deplored the war, but public opinion was a unit in desiring that it be finished decisively. While there were over two thousand French-Canadians in the force then being despatched from Valcartier, the men were from all parts of Canada and scattered through the different regiments. It was felt, Mr. Lemieux said, that French-Canadians might do better if they were organized into a force by themselves and commanded by French-Canadian officers, of whom he believed there was a large number well qualified in Canada. It was not desired in any way to disturb the force which had been raised, but to supplement it with the proposed force composed entirely of French-Canadians.

Sir Wilfrid's Letter.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's letter, read by Hon. Mr. Lemieux as the Liberal Leader was unable to be present, was as follows:

DEAR SIR ROBERT BORDEN,—

There is every probability that the war will be of long duration, and I understand that the Government is already contemplating the organization of a second contingent.

May I suggest that as our population is composed of various ethnical elements, it might be well to

recognize the fact and to allow the formation of units out of these several elements.

The War Office at all times has taken advantage of the force of race sentiment in the formation of the army. At all times it has counted purely Scotch regiments as well as purely Irish regiments, and we understand that Lord Kitchener has just authorized the recruiting of an exclusively Welsh force.

The aim I have in view is in reference to the formation of a French-Canadian regiment. You are probably aware that a movement is on foot in Montreal and Quebec for the purpose of raising such a regiment.

There is every reason to believe that if the formation of a French-Canadian unit were authorized, there would be a generous response.

I offer these observations with the sole object of helping in the cause which we have all so much at heart. If you think well of my suggestion, I will be happy to assist in any way that may be deemed advisable, and I will hold myself ready to meet you at your convenience for a mutual exchange of views, both as to the object itself and the best means of attainment.

Yours Very Sincerely,

WILFRID LAURIER.

Mr. Marechal explained that while it was the keen desire of the best element of the Province of Quebec to obtain permission for the raising of a regiment, they wanted no special favours, no distinctive uniform and no special privileges. All they wanted was the opportunity to be enlisted and be sent forward as soon as possible to fight for King and Country. Senator Belcourt added that he was sure that any force which was raised for service today would uphold the tradition of French valor in America.

Colonel, the Hon. Sam Hughes, (as quoted by the Montreal Star), "spoke in very appreciative terms of the 2,400 French-speaking Canadians in the corps at Valcartier." In whatever shape it might take, the movement for a French-Canadian brigade merited the fullest approval. Joseph Rainville, M. P., and Mr. J. M. Tellier also spoke in endorsement of the movement and in reply to Hon. Mr. Coderre, Mr. Marechal said the troops would be happy to go as reinforcements if there was no second contingent.

Sir Robert Borden heartily approved of the scheme proposed and of the spirit which prompted it. He said there would be opportunity for the raising of an additional force as it was estimated that in the first year of the war the Canadian force which had been sent forward would have to be supplemented with some fifteen thousand to sixteen thousand additional troops. "The Government is not only happy, but proud to co-operate in every way possible in the movement" he said in promising to bring the request of the delegation before the Government, with the recommendation that it should be approved.

Col. F. M. Gaudet in Command.

Since then, matters connected with the recruiting of the force have proceeded rapidly. While letters patent authorizing the formation of the regiment had not been actually received at the time of this

writing, owing to the necessity of getting the formal permission of the British military authorities, this is but a matter of form. In the meantime, the actual work of organization is proceeding.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick M. Gaudet has been named and has accepted the position of commanding officer. Recruiting in Montreal will be carried on at four recruiting stations, each in charge of a separate group of officials. Four chiefs of groups have been named, Dr. Mignault, A. V. Roy, Major Paul E. Mercier and Captain J. A. Filiatrault. Public meetings in the interests of the regiment have been arranged at which leading public men, including Sir Wilfrid Laurier will appear.

Whether the French-Canadian regiment will become a part of the second contingent of the Canadian Overseas forces is as yet definitely unknown, but present indications point to the regiment being given its preliminary training at St. Johns, the historic military centre of western Quebec.

A PROMISE REDEEMED.

"I have no hesitation in saying that if the day should come when the supremacy of Britain, on the high seas should be challenged, it will be the duty of all the daughter nations to close around the old motherland, and make a rampart about her to ward off any attack. I hope that day will never come, but should it come, I would deem it my duty to devote what might be left of my life and energy to stump the country and endeavour to impress upon my fellow countrymen, especially my compatriots in the Province of Quebec, the conviction that the salvation of England is the salvation of our own country, and therein lies the guaranty of our civil and religious freedom and everything we value in life. These are the sentiments which animate the government on this occasion."

SIR WILFRID LAURIER,
House of Commons.

March 29, 1909.

HON. MR. KING'S WORLD-WIDE TASK.

HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, former Minister of Labor in the administration of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, has accepted a commission offered him by the trustees of the Rockefeller Foundation to conduct a world-wide investigation into ways and means of improving the relations between capital and labour. Mr. King's appointment dates from October 1, and he has already entered with characteristic activity on his new work.

The aims of the investigation which Mr. King has undertaken are set forth in an official statement issued by the Trustees. In many respects the work of the investigation of the problem of industrial relations will be similar to that carried on by the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research and other inquiries instituted by the Rockefeller Foundation.

It will be scientific and practical and will include a searching of such agencies as industrial co-partnership and co-operation, profit-sharing, housing conditions, garden cities, conciliation, industrial training and in fact everything that can be found to have a bearing on the relations between capital and labour.

World-wide in Scope.

The work will not be confined to any one country but will be world-wide in its scope and Mr. King has been given an absolutely free hand to proceed with his investigations in any way he may consider best. In a statement to the Press, Mr. King has foreshadowed its scope by describing it as "a study of existing means and agencies throughout the world for improving the relations of capital and labor, and for bettering conditions under which modern industry is carried on and industrial workers live". It will not relate to any existing controversies, or to the business of any corporation. In the words of the Charter of the Rockefeller Foundation it is "For the well-being of mankind throughout the World".

Remains in Canada.

Hon. Mr. King's acceptance of this commission will not involve his giving up residence in Canada nor severing his connection with politics, in which he has had so notable a career. In his statement to the Press, Mr. King said: "I have expressly reserved my right to run for Parliament, and if elected, to serve as a member, and unless the Liberals of North York may desire another candidate, it is my intention to reciprocate the confidence they have shown in nominating me for that riding, by contesting the seat whenever the general elections may be brought on." For the present, therefore, Mr. King will continue to reside in Ottawa where in the Library of Parliament and the special library of the Department of Labour, he will have at his hand facilities for extended reference and research.

An Honor to Canada.

In choosing Hon. Mr. King to direct this great work, the Trustees of the Rockefeller Foundation have paid a remarkable tribute to his ability, and at the same time a great honor to Canada. That Mr. King is eminently qualified for the work is known to all who followed his tenure of office in the Department of Labour, first as Deputy Minister, and later as Minister of Labour. During that time he made an international name for himself and for his department in dealing with the problems of labour in Canada.

The Rockefeller Foundation has among its Trustees a number of the foremost publicists and educationists of the United States. The Foundation has an endowment of \$100,000,000, affording it every facility to undertake any work the Trustees may deem proper and likely to benefit mankind. It is the policy of the Foundation to publish the results of its researches, and for those conducted under Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King there will be a permanent constituency of keenly interested readers and students in many countries.

Mr. King, on undertaking his new work, has of course terminated his connection with the Central Information Office of the Liberal Party, with which he has been closely connected.

AN IMPERIAL ANTHEM

By Hon. W. S. Fielding, Late Minister of Finance of Canada.

The following striking and beautiful new version of the National Anthem, written by Mr. Fielding and published by the London Chronicle during the national stress of the dark days following the outbreak of war, commanded instant public attention in Great Britain and in Canada. The nobility of the lines and the depth of reverent patriotic sentiment reveal a hitherto little known side of one of Canada's most distinguished statesmen.

It will readily be noticed that these verses breathe the sentiment of the Empire as a whole, a spirit which it is but natural to find in one who is recognised as a statesman of "the greatest Empire that has been."

"God save our gracious King,
Long live our noble King,
God save the King."
From Thee all blessings flow,
On him Thy grace bestow,
Guard him from every foe,
God save the King.

His world-wide power bless,
May he alway possess
Wisdom as wide:
Judgment, with clear insight,
Vision to see the light,
Courage to do the right,
Whate'er betide.

Send to his Council board
Statesmen in true accord,
Serene and strong.
Give them a high ideal,
Fill them with sacred zeal
To serve the Empire's weal,
Keep them from wrong.

Grant us sweet peace, O Lord;
The ploughshare, not the sword,
We fain would wield.
If, through man's lust for power,
Dark war clouds o'er us lower,
Be with us in that hour,
A strength and shield.

Not with a selfish aim,
Not to desire acclaim
Throughout the world,
But that its ensign bright
May ever, in Thy sight,
Speak freedom, truth and right
Where'er unfurled.

Not Motherland alone,
Loyal to King and Throne,
Thy blessing craves.
Vast lands beyond the seas
Repeat the earnest pleas,
Where proudly in the breeze
His banner waves.

Great hosts of faithful ones,
Fair daughters and true sons,
Join in our prayer.
From centre to earth's end,
At many shrines they bend,
In varied tongues commend
Him to Thy care.

In the broad world's affairs,
Through all the fleeting years,
Since early time,
Though 'gainst strong foes arrayed,
Our England, undismayed,
A gallant part has played
In every clime.

O God ! before Thee now,
With humble faith we bow,
And grateful heart.
Grant that until the last,
As in its glorious past,
This British Empire vast
Play well its part:

TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS

SERIOUS and outspoken criticism of the Borden government, and especially of the Minister of Labour, was a feature of the Thirtieth Annual Convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, held at St. John, N. B., September 21 to 26.

On the second day of the convention, Hon. Mr. Crothers, who was present, heard a scathing denunciation of his administration from Toronto delegates and others who during the course of a general discussion, declared that heads of the Labour Department had no sympathy with labour and were not in any way interested in the doings of organized labour. "The Government's fair wage schedule is a fizzle and a farce" was the statement from Delegate Bruce of Toronto which brought hearty applause from the gress. Mr. Crothers sat through this session without speaking.

On Thursday, September 24, Mr. Crothers heard much more of the same tenor, particularly with regard to his actions in connection with the recent Vancouver Island coal strike. Robert Foster of Cumberland, B. C., in a lengthy statement in which he gave chapter and verse, charged bluntly and vigorously that the men had not been fairly dealt with by the Minister and his department. Further charges by another delegate drew a reply from Mr. Crothers in the course of which he made the confession that he had "forgotten" to write to the miners at a time when his offices toward a settlement of the trouble were looked for. A press report quotes the minister verbatim as saying: "I did write them that I would look into the matter and I didn't simply because I forgot all about it".

Condemn Minister of Labour

The upshot of this discussion on the Vancouver Island strike was a resolution, unanimously adopted on Friday, September 25, which condemned the Minister of Labour in the following terms:

"Whereas, the convention has heard the Vancouver Island strike situation presented by Brothers Robert Foster, president of the Vancouver Island miners, and Frank Farrington, representing the International Union, United Mine Workers of America, and have heard the Minister of Labor Crothers defend the position of the department in connection therewith, therefore be it resolved that the members of the Labor Congress of Canada, as represented by its delegates assembled at the St. John convention, approve in the strongest terms the efforts of the Vancouver Island miners to improve their conditions of labor, first by arbitration and then by striking, and be it further resolved that we commend the miners for having affiliated with the United Mine Workers of America and urge them to continue their affiliation; and be it further resolved, that we condemn the minister of

labor for having failed to perform his duty and failing to use impartially the great power of his office to bring about an equitable settlement of the Vancouver Island strike."

Unemployment Problem

In the report of the executive council the following passages occur:

"The effect of the emigration policies of the federal and provincial governments has been apparent for a long time, and an unemployment problem of appalling magnitude would have faced Canada, even if there had been no war. With the confusion due to the war, the unemployed problem stalks abroad in such fashion, that even those who desire not to notice it, are faced with it in all its bareness. Canada is on the threshold of a winter which will contain suffering, the records of which will live in Canadian history, unless the provincial and federal governments rise to the occasion."

"Unemployment and the cost of the necessities of life, are two of the greatest problems Canada has to face at the present time. The interests of the common people of this country ought to be the primary consideration of all the legislatures in this dominion."

On the last day of the Congress, a resolution was unanimously passed calling on the Dominion Government to convene a conference of Municipal authorities, boards of trade and labour to consider the question of unemployment.

Criticize Immigration Policy

The immigration policy of the Borden Government, and especially the attitude of officials and employees of the department toward all who dare to criticize this policy, was also caustically dealt with in the report of the Committee on Immigration, submitted by Delegate W. R. Trotter of Vancouver. It was charged that immigrants are attracted to Canada by deliberately misleading statements regarding conditions here, and that much of the unemployment felt in Canada long before the War was directly attributable to the policy of the Government. A resolution was adopted condemning the course of the Government in "setting the seal of the Government" on wild and inaccurate statements made in special advertising issued through the newspapers of the older countries.

The congress voted against the repeal of the Lemieux act as proposed by a Manitoba delegate.

Regret was expressed that the government had as yet done nothing of a tangible character towards the introduction of technical education, and the minister of militia, Hon. Sam Hughes was condemned for his attitude in opposing the introduction of a system tending to its establishment.

DIARY OF THE MONTH.

The August and September issues of the Canadian Liberal Monthly having been devoted wholly to the War, the Diary of the Month was discontinued. It is resumed here with, necessarily curtailed to permit of a record of the chief events of the three months.

1914.
July
- 1 **GUSTAVE BOYER, M. P.**, for Vaudreuil, nominated for the Commons by the Liberals of the new constituency of **SOULANGES-VAUDREUIL**.
 - 2 **MAJOR R. W. LEONARD** resigns his position of National Transcontinental Commissioner; **HON. FRANK COCHRANE** takes over the work under legislation of last session.
 - 4 Meeting at **WATERVILLE, QUEBEC**, addressed by **HON. SYDNEY FISHER** and others.
 - 6 Validity of the Dominion order-in-council prohibiting entry of alien laborers, not direct from the land of their birth and lacking possession of \$200 unanimously upheld by British Columbia Supreme Court.
 - 8 Working time of 1,200 **INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY EMPLOYEES** cut thirty per cent. by Government officials.
 - 9 **HON. HENRY R. EMMERSON**, Liberal M. P., for Westmorland and former Minister of Railways, dies at Dorchester, N.B.
HON. SYDNEY FISHER, HON. W. L. M. KING, HON. RODOLPHE LEMIEUX, G. H. BOIVIN, M. P. (Shefford,) and **W. S. BULLOCK, M. L. A.**, address meeting at Waterloo, Quebec.
 - 10 **MANITOBA ELECTIONS** result in return of **ROBLIN GOVERNMENT** by greatly reduced majority; Conservatives, 25 seats, Liberals, 21; three elections deferred; Liberals poll popular majority.
HON. SYDNEY FISHER, HON. W. L. M. KING and **J. B. GOSSELIN, M. L. A.**, address rally at **BEDFORD, QUEBEC**.
 - 11 **HON. SYDNEY FISHER, HON. W. L. M. KING, G. H. BOIVIN, M. P., W. S. BULLOCK, M. L. A.**, and others, address meeting at **BROME**.
 - 15 **CANADIAN NORTHERN** \$45,000,000 mortgage deed signed National Trust and British Empire Trust Companies named by Government as trustees.
HON. W. L. M. KING, HUGH GUTHRIE, M. P., for **SOUTH WELLINGTON, HAMPTON JOBY, J. M. WALTON** and **J. W. WIDDIFIELD** address picnic of the **KING TOWNSHIP LIBERAL ASSOCIATION** at Kettleby, Ont.
HON. HEWITT BOSTOCK, RALPH SMITH, E. H. DEVLIN, M. L. A., and others address picnic of the **GREATER VANCOUVER LIBERAL ASSOCIATION**.
 - 20 **BORDEN GOVERNMENT** orders the **RAINBOW** from **VICTORIA** to **VANCOUVER** to overcome Hindus on the Komagata Maru; sailors ordered to **VANCOUVER** from the **NIOBE** a **HALIFAX**.
 - 22 **HON. J. P. CASGRAIN, D. A. LAFORTUNE, M. P.** for **MONTCALM, QUEBEC**, and others address public meeting at **MAISONNEUVE, QUE.**
Government papers in Montreal announce that **HON. BRUNO NANTEL** will attend regional **EUCCHARISTIC CONGRESS** at St. Anne-des-Plaines as the representative of the Borden Ministry
 - 26 **HON. DONALD McMILLAN**, Senator (C.), dies at Alexandria, Ont.
WEST EDMONTON LIBERAL ASSOCIATION organized with **HON. P. E. LESSARD** president; addresses delivered by **HON. FRANK OLIVER** and others—
 - 30 **E. D. OROK** declared elected by acclamation in deferred election in **LE PAS, MANITOBA**, on withdrawal of **WILLIAM CARRIERE**.
1914.
August.
- 1 Canadian Government sends telegram to Government of United Kingdom giving assurance of co-operation in War and offering Canadian troops.
 - 3 **SIR WILFRID LAURIER** returns to Ottawa and announces that he has cancelled all meetings of an intended Transcontinental tour and is ready to call truce to all party strife.
 - 4 Canadian Government receives official advice from Colonial Secretary that **GREAT BRITAIN** and **GERMANY** are at war.
PREMIER BORDEN announces **SPECIAL WAR SESSION OF PARLIAMENT**, August 18.
- Canadian Government places Canadian cruisers **NIOBE** and **RAINBOW** at disposal of HIS MAJESTY, with officers, seamen and Naval Volunteer Forces as provided in **NAVAL SERVICE ACT OF 1910**.
- 5 Government announces purchase of two submarines built at Seattle, Wash., U. S. A., for Chili.
 - 6 British Government formally accepts offer of **CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE**.
Canadian Government offers 1,000,000 bags of Flour as gift of people of Canada to the people of the United Kingdom.
 - 7 British Government gratefully accepts offer of flour from Canada.
Militia Department issues orders for recruiting of Volunteers for **CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE**.
 - 18 Special War Session of Parliament opened by Duke of Connaught.
 - 19 **SIR WILFRID LAURIER**, in **HOUSE OF COMMONS**, announces that Liberal Opposition will give immediate assent to all War measures, and offer no criticism so long as there is danger at the front.
 - 20 **HON. W. T. WHITE**, Minister of Finance, announces measures taken to relieve financial situation; also increase in rates of Customs and Excise to partially meet special war expenditure.
 - 21 Parliament unanimously votes \$50,000,000 for war purposes. Senate passes unanimously all measures of the session.
 - 22 Parliament prorogued by the Duke of Connaught.
 - 31 **HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN**, Solicitor General, is chief speaker at **CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION** at Strathroy, Ont., when **G. A. ELLIOTT, M. P.** (North Middlesex) nominated to contest new riding of **WEST MIDDLESEX**.
1914.
September
- 10 **SIR WILFRID LAURIER** gives address on the WAR at Festival of American residents of Canada, **TORONTO**.
 - 12 **SIR WILFRID LAURIER** speaks on the WAR at Luncheon of Directors of Canadian National Exhibition, **TORONTO**.
 - 15 **SPECIAL WAR SESSION** of **MANITOBA LEGISLATURE** opens at Winnipeg.
SPECIAL SESSION of **SASKATCHEWAN LEGISLATURE** opens at Regina.
ARTHUR B. COPP of Sackville unanimously nominated by Liberals of **WESTMORELAND COUNTY** at Moncton, N. B., to contest by-election rendered necessary by death of Hon. H. R. Emmerson, the **CONSERVATIVES** having previously nominated **M. G. SIDDALL**.
 - 23 **SIR WILFRID LAURIER** speaks at opening of **QUADRENIAL CONFERENCE** of **METHODIST CHURCH**, at Ottawa.
HON. W. T. WHITE, Finance Minister, speaks at **CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION** at Athens, Ont., when new Conservative Association of Leeds formed. John Webster, M. P. (Brockville) announced that Hon. W. T. White would be candidate for new riding.
 - 25 **TRADES** and **LABOUR CONGRESS** at St. John, N. B., (September 21-26) strongly criticizes **IMMIGRATION POLICY** of the **BORDEN GOVERNMENT**.
HON. SAM HUGHES, Minister of Militia, announces publicly at Ottawa that troops of Canadian Expeditionary Force are embarking at **QUEBEC**.
 - 25 **SIR JAMES WHITNEY**, Premier of Ontario, died at Toronto
 - 26 **TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS** passes strong resolution condemning action of **HON. T. W. CROTHERS**, Minister of Labour, in connection with strike of coal miners on Vancouver Island; congress also votes against proposal for repeal of **LEMIEUX ACT**.
 - 28 Proposal to raise a **FRENCH-CANADIAN REGIMENT** for Overseas Service submitted to Sir Robert Borden by delegation headed by **HON. RODOLPHE LEMIEUX**.
SIR WILFRID LAURIER and **HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING** take part in public meeting inaugurating Ottawa campaign for **CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND**.

A LESSON TO THE WORLD.

THE wisdom of British Liberal Statesmanship has been demonstrated in many ways and on many occasions, but it is doubtful if it has ever received more remarkable vindication than in the whole-hearted support of the Empire at war by the people of South Africa. When the British Government, within a few short years of the time the conquered Boers had laid down their arms, conferred upon the South African colonies the gift of free government, there were those, and not a few of them, who did not hesitate to warn the British statesmen responsible for this grant that they were simply laying up for the Empire trouble at some future day. As a matter of fact and record, some of the Opposition in Parliament went so far as to denounce the Government's measure as a rash and dangerous experiment.

The Liberal Government took little notice of this criticism. The wisdom of their course in applying in South Africa a fundamental doctrine of Liberal statesmanship has been demonstrated in South Africa from year to year, but it remained for the crucial test of War to prove finally and completely that it was the course of wisdom. It has been shown that instead of breeding disloyalty and fostering a spirit of revolt among a newly conquered people, it has had just the opposite effect. It has stimulated loyalty and has cemented forever the union of South Africa to the Empire.

British Liberal statesmen were ready to trust the people of South Africa, just as they have trusted the people of Canada, Australia and New Zealand. When war has come, South Africa has rallied to the call of the Mother Land just as readily as her elder sisters, and we have the inspiring picture of Premier Louis Botha, one of the most noted of the Boer generals who led his countrymen against the British armies so brilliantly less than fifteen years ago, pledging the whole-hearted support of the South African people to Great Britain in the present war. General Botha has himself taken supreme command of the British operations against German Southwest Africa and the whole Empire is ready to leave affairs there in his hands.

The spectacle of South Africa, lined up with Canada, Australia, New Zealand and India, to fight the battles of the Empire side by side with the soldiers of the Mother Land is one that has drawn the admiring gaze of the whole world, excepting, of course, Germany and Austria. A leading United States journal has voiced the sentiments of observers the world over when it made the statement "Never was there stronger proof of the excellence of British Administration in our times than the winning of Botha, DeWet and De La Rey to the new order in South Africa. The Empire has known no more loyal citizens".

General Botha, Premier of the Union of South Africa, has given the answer of the people of the Union to German sneers and taunts of British injustice toward the South African States, and can be counted upon to deal quickly and effectively with any evidences of more direct, if more insidious, German activities within the Union.

Canada's first Expeditionary force is in England; India's first contingent of turbaned warriors is at the front in France, and in Belgium; Australian and New Zealand contingents are on their way, if not already in England (the censors deny us definite particulars.) Australian and New Zealand forces are conducting most successful operations against German possessions in the South seas, and the Australian navy is protecting British commerce and British possessions, while what there is of Canada's navy is performing similar duty on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. South African forces are caring capably and with enthusiasm with the situation in that far-off part of the Empire. The Empire is united, "there is but one mind and one heart", and in this inspiring spectacle is to be seen so that all the world may read, the lesson of the sagacity and wisdom on which British principles of freedom and justice are founded.

THE IRISH HOME RULE BILL.

THE Irish Home Rule Bill is at last law, although it will not come into actual force for a year. On September 18, the assent of King George was given to the bill, which thus became law. On September 15, the House of Commons passed through all its stages a bill providing that the Irish Home Rule Bill and the Welsh Disestablishment Bill should not come into force for a year, the intention undoubtedly being to defer the actual application of these bills until after the war. At the same time Premier Asquith promised that before the Bill came into operation, the Government would introduce an amending bill under the terms of which there would be no coercion of Ulster.

The result of the Government's action in redeeming its pledges to carry the Home Rule Bill through was instantaneous throughout Ireland. Mr. John Redmond, the Nationalist Leader, immediately issued a manifesto calling upon all Irishmen to bear their share in the great and just war in which the Empire was engaged. He also appealed to the men of Ulster to accept the friendship of the Nationalist party. A wave of patriotic enthusiasm was engendered which has resulted in unprecedented recruiting for Lord Kitchener's army.

There now appears to be a growing belief that when normal conditions are restored in Great Britain there will be little if any difficulty in regard to self-government in Ireland.

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