

THE CANADIAN WAR

PATRIOTISM

UNION

VICTORY

Written and Edited
Without Remuneration

Devoted Entirely to
Propaganda for the War

Circulated Below Cost
All Profits for War Funds

Tenth Number

March 6, 1915

Five Cents

The American Speaks

....

India Speaks

....

What About the Canadian Part?

....

If Germany Came?

....

The Volunteer Armies

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PRACTICAL PATRIOTISM



Thirty members of the agency and clerical staffs of the Sun Life of Canada have volunteered for active service in defence of the Empire.

The Company gladly gives its volunteers liberal guarantees as to salary during period of service and holds the position of each open until his return.

In its corporate capacity the Sun Life of Canada contributed generously to the National Patriotic Fund, a contribution supplemented by a liberal donation from the members of the Head Office Staff.

The "Sunbeam Club," organized among the ladies of the Head Office Staff, are busily sewing and knitting for the Canadian boys at the front.

Ranking, as it does, among the most powerful of Canadian financial institutions, it is fitting that the Sun Life of Canada should thus bear its full share of the burdens of Empire.



**SUN LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE - MONTREAL**

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DEDICATED

To the women who, having magnified love and duty, that their country's honour may be exalted, await the dread issue with sublime courage; and, by their sacrifice for the Empire, inspire their representatives in the field, and set an example to all who are not privileged to bear arms.

THE INTERNATIONAL DINNER

Some of the Speeches at Unique Gathering Organized by
"The Canadian War."

Call for Spread of Propaganda Among Americans and
Naturalised Citizens.

THE CANADIAN WAR dinner, to declare the essential unity of democratic ideals in the British Empire and the United States, was a more comprehensive demonstration than was originally planned. From being an expression of Canadian-American, English-speaking unity, it grew into a unique exhibit of the essential unity of the non-English-speaking citizens of Canada and of India in the cause for which the Empire is fighting.

The main speech of the evening was delivered by Mr. B. A. Gould, the American contributing editor of "The Canadian War." His testimony to the freedom which obtains under the Union Jack was reinforced by speeches from Mr. Printz, a Norwegian; Mr. Catalano, an Italian, and Mr. Roher, an Austrian, which in turn were strengthened by a deliverance of Dr. Sundar Singh, of India.

The United Empire Loyalists were represented by their President, Col. McQueen, and also for the native-born

Miss Constance Boulton spoke with true eloquence and feeling, and the Hon. Justice Riddell, of the Supreme Court of Ontario, summed up the significances of the evening in his own inimitably strong way. With great heartiness, on the motion of Dr. J. L. Hughes, seconded by Mr. J. W. Bengough, it was resolved to take steps to spread this form of propaganda for the war, by similar gatherings elsewhere; so that once more it has been proved that it is expression of ideas and not silence that an engrossing war situation demands.

Exigencies of going to press compel a holding over of a discussion of the questions raised at the first public gathering evoked by The Canadian War, as well as reports of some of the speeches. There follow the addresses of Mr. Gould, Dr. Sundar Singh, and the Chairman, along with a very inadequate summary of the splendid address of the Hon. Mr. Justice Riddell. The newspaper reports described the

dinner as unique in the history of Toronto. It may be well to reproduce the editorial comment of the *Toronto World*, the writer of which was present:

The Empire and Its Ideals.

"Mr. Justice Riddell characterized the international dinner held on Tuesday evening as a unique and remarkable thing in the history of the world. Only two nations could have produced the material for such a gathering, the British and the American. He confessed that he was unable at a moment's notice to sum up all the significance of such an inspiring and unusual gathering. Speeches were given expressive of various Canadian and British views, and by a Norwegian, an Italian, an Austrian. Mr. Gould's address we have already commented upon as an expression of the good feeling of the United States towards the Allies.

"Even more significant was the speech, brief and effective, of Dr. Sundar Singh, the representative of the Sikh nation, of whom so many are now fighting in France. Dr. Singh did not express his consciousness of any distrust existing in Canada towards him or the race which he represents, but he showed that he was prepared to meet any formulated expression of such distrust wherever it may exist. It had existed in India in official circles, and his countrymen demanded as a right the opportunity to take their

place beside their fellow-Britons and help to fight the Empire's battles.

"Yet there was more than this, for it was the innate spirit of democracy stirring in India, as in Belgium and Poland and elsewhere, that brought these Indian troops into the field where democracy wrestled with despotism. India, said Dr. Singh, asked no more than that when the world had been delivered from the menace of German militarism she should be granted the rights purchased by the blood of the first-born, in accordance with the principles of democracy for which they had fought.

"It is clear that the end of the war will not see the end of all human problems, and these problems which arise with the progress of humanity can only be solved, as they have been in the past, by fidelity to the principles of human liberty and enlightenment. It is because Great Britain has been peculiarly loyal to those principles that she has had the honor of leading the van of human progress, and Britons will include the United States as bone of their bone and flesh of their flesh in making that claim.

"It was in the proclamation of the essential unity of democratic ideals in the British Empire and the republic, as Chairman Hawkes put it, and the acknowledgement of that unity by consenting nations in sympathy with the allies, that such occasions as the international dinner find their chief significance."

UNION WITH THE NATURALIZED

The Chairman said: One sometimes wonders whether the Lord puts a dumb spirit into the prophets. No more deceptive fallacy was ever uttered than that which found favor with certain excellent men when the war broke out—that it was not a time for words; but for deeds only. There is no time for great deeds which is not also a time for great words. If a man think not, how shall he act? If he communicate not his thoughts to others how shall he inspire them to act?

This gathering is a testimony to the value of expressing ideas. It arose from a written article, which sprang from a sense of the deep need for expression of the convictions which were making men and women sore with regret that too little was being said about the mighty verities that the war is exposing afresh to human examination. We began to heed our duty to one another; particularly to those who do not dwell in our racial fold. So there

has come together a company of people of diverse national origins; but of the same spirit. If I may speak for others as well as for myself, let me bid you all an intense welcome in the name of a common love for a common freedom.

We are assembled from everywhere, in a country that is at war, almost within earshot of a military camp; and we are as free to speak and to do as it is possible for mortals to be. If we called the roll it would be answered in a variety of accents, but with the same triumphant tone. The singularity of the responses would be that the only foreigners—it is an absurd word to use—the only foreigners here are those whom you cannot tell from the native-born. You cannot tell the difference between the United States Loyalist and the United States republican. Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity!

Perfect Accord is Stagnation.

We declare the essential unity of democratic ideals in the British Empire and the United States. Charity covers a multitude of sins. The word "essential" screens a mighty tally of shortcomings—on one side; and the other. When Her Majesty's judges met to indite a congratulation on the Queen's Jubilee the draft address began, "Conscious as we are of our own shortcomings," Lord Bowen, in whose chambers Mr. Asquith read law and imbibed wisdom, moved an amendment—"Conscious as we are of one another's shortcomings."

There can be no unity where there are no shortcomings. Perfect accord is not unity, but stagnation. But in this vast matter of our relation to this appalling war, we who love freedom as we love life, have the essential unity of assault and defence in which differences are buried so that death may be swallowed up in victory. Our republican brethren and sisters will be glad if I leave to one of themselves the essential unity of the English-speaking peoples of which they are this night a luminous cloud of witnesses; and turn to my fellow citizens whose mother tongue does not happen to be what a

very sedate American in trouble at Naples about his baggage called "God Almighty's own language." The war does not create the union of which the oath of allegiance to our sovereign lord the king is the outward and visible sign; it consecrates it afresh to the service of this generation and to the generations that are to come.

By the mercies of God we may live in our children. I have seen almost every kind of immigrant whose advent has blessed this country. Whatever our condition—you who come hither from the Scandinavian Lakes or the Italian highlands as well as we who once belonged entirely to the British Isles—our children are the native-born of this wide and heartening land. There we are on sacred ground, upon which our variegated accents—including the most variegated of all, the English—are only so many securities for what the future is to be.

Outlook Is to Britain Now.

But accent is not enough; and desire for the downfall of German militarism is not enough. While the war is on we must deserve the respect of those who are torn between grief for their Fatherland and love for their children's land. When the war is over we have got to work out our own regeneration, for things can never be as they were. Inter-Britannic relationships will be in a new perspective even though they rest upon the old sure foundation.

The war is giving to our naturalised compatriots an entirely new revelation of their touch with the world they have left behind. Hitherto they have felt that primarily their conscious relation to the old world has been with the nations they have left. Now they begin to see that the future relation will derive mainly from their citizenship with the country to which they have come. They will be more concerned with the diplomacy which is inspired in London than with what depends upon Vienna or Berlin.

The Canadian relation has to them been relatively simple, because, having found a better country, they have readily given it all the loyalty that

their new prosperity seemed to demand. To-day they are being introduced by the dread ritual of war, to a far larger Canadianism than they have dreamed of, or than the political organizations have revealed to them.

We are only at the beginning of this new revelation of our status towards the old world and towards new problems. We cannot predict how it will work itself out in details of governance. If we can find our way to the inalienable fundamental the detail will easily take care of itself. What is the essence of the democracy which flourishes and deepens under a monarchical form of Government? It is that there shall be equality of opportunity to serve the State, each according to his or her ability.

Inheritance by Choice.

We must apprehend it from what we know of Canada; because to more and more of us Canada is the land of our birth, as it must be the land of our superior devotion. We possess the Motherland in a degree that the Motherland can never be said to possess us.

All our citizens, come whence they may, enter into possession of all that the Motherland implies—her imperishable glories, her immortal services to mankind. We do not ask them to assume responsibility for the many and grievous errors which our forbears committed—it is enough to desire them to be partners in our own mistakes. We would that they could receive all the inspiration which descends upon us from the Past, which is only a promise of what we may together achieve for the future. It may be a greater thing to inherit by choice than by birth; for after all, we who have never been asked for sworn fealty, did not bear ourselves.

Brethren who have joined with us for all that the Future may hold, what did you appropriate when you came into this commonwealth?—I mean your distant possessions. Listen to what was put into the mouth of a fourteenth century prince by the peerless poet of the sixteenth century:

This royal throne of kings; this
sceptred Isle;
This fortress built by nature for her-
self

Against infection and the hand of war;
This precious stone set in the silver sea;
This land of such dear souls, this dear,
dear land,

Dear for her reputation through the
world.

Britain, bound in by the triumphant
sea,

Whose rocky shore beats back the envi-
ous siege.

Sometimes you see a man who has waxed fat and apparently sluggish and indifferent to the things which thrilled him in his ardent youth. He is exposed to no crises; there is no perpetual strain on his morale. You may wonder whether the spirit has died down as the flesh has mounted. There comes a time which neither you nor he had looked for; and behold, his native nobility, the things which tried him so as by fire in the long ago, bring forth fruit after their kind; and you rejoice that the lustre of his character has never been dimmed. So it has been with Britain.

When Civilization Reeled.

In the beginning of last August the world reeled with the certain apprehension of terrors to come. Civilization trembled, and watched to see what Britain would do, in the midst of the most appalling alarms. Ah! what a sublimity was there! It was as if the thunders that have riven the heavens since the Napoleon spectre was laid were gathered into one solemn, everlasting peal:—"Kings and emperors, nations and empires shall pass away, but my word shall not pass away."

It stood, and shall forever stand.

Into that supreme inheritance have you come; and right welcome and well-beloved you are. What hope would there have been for the small nations in the world if civilization had broken down in London as it had broken down in Vienna and Berlin? We proclaim the essential unity of democratic ideals in the British Empire and the Republic. It is no empty celebration. Though it

is no time to foster distinctions between what may be called the aristocratic and the democratic methods of interior government—I mean the persistent conflict between ancient and modern in Britain—one may avow himself as resolutely reaching into the Future more than clinging to the usages of the Past. One does not need to touch the debate as to whether preparation for war or preparation for peace induces war. These things are much less urgent than the relentless prosecution of the conflict. But may I commend two or three aspects of the ennobling of Britain by this prodigious war, which seem to belong to the essential unity of our democracies?

Why Empire is Immortal.

The British Empire has come to its blessed immortality in human history not because statesmen were wise enough to register changes in the fashion of assessing the value of service to the State, but because there have always been heroic souls who, in spite of expediency, in face of opposition and regardless of deadly persecution, have insisted on making the fight for the personal freedom and political independence of the individual citizen. The spirit that begot the Peasants' Revolt in the fourteenth century begot the Reform Bills of the nineteenth century. It was the same spirit which dictated the Petition of Right and the Declaration of Right in the seventeenth century, and which echoed in the Declaration of Independence in the Eighteenth. It was the spirit which endured the persecutions of bloody Mary and lascivious Charles and stiff-necked James. It was the spirit which caused the struggle for economic emancipation among the agricultural laborers less than a hundred years ago, and condemned to convict labor in the Antipodes men who were publicly restored to liberty and who now sleep in honored Ontario graves.

In the lineal succession to prophets like Piers, Ploughman and Father Ball, who taught the peasantry to sing

When Adam delved and Eve span
Where was then the gentleman?

are the democrats who have survived persecution and have written great laws upon the statute books and have inscribed their names among the doers of mighty deeds. When we speak of the fight for religious freedom we mean a fight against the comfortable powers that were, by men and women whose dauntless courage and divine vision were generally in inverse ratio to their wealth.

It is not for nothing that when the most tremendous war of history beat on the precious stone, set in the silver sea that the Empire that has been established on a sure foundation of freedom, for which the heroic and the elect were content to be despised and to die—it is not for nothing that this crisis found a Government in power, which after much tribulation, proved itself to be the strongest, most efficient Administration that ever faced an Imperial, world-staggering emergency. For a war which demanded a maximum of sagacity in the head of the State there was forthcoming a man of astonishing power, of inexhaustible wisdom—Mr. Asquith. He is the son of an Independent minister—one of those who were debarred not so long ago from studying at English Universities.

And Lloyd George.

When the most stupendous financial crisis that mankind has ever known—something whose magnitude even the seers had not predicted—fell upon the commercial capital of the world like a thousand bombs from a thousand Zeppelins, there was in Downing Street a financial genius of marvellous resource; of inextinguishable courage, for whose existence every business man in the world outside Germany, Austria and Turkey is thankful every hour. He is the son of a Methodist minister, whose Church has had untold difficulties in buying land on which to be allowed to erect its sanctuaries, and he was raised in a poverty which carried with it the stigma of nonconformity.

Here is a wonder of the age—that the scions of the proudest aristocracy in the world fights heroically and contentedly under the most democratic

leadership that the Empire has ever known. Wherein surely is this major inspiration for all who have come within our citizenship—that it is not the might of any clanking sword, or boom-

ing artillery, but the blessed dictates of a democracy which has made us what we are and has opened the great places in the State to great capacity in humble guise.

MR. GOULD'S GREAT SPEECH

Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen:

It seems especially fitting that in this year, 1915, when the two great English-speaking nations are celebrating the centenary of peace between them, we should be meeting on an occasion like the present one, where our object is to strengthen those bonds of friendship that already exist between the people of the British Empire and the people of the United States of America to an extent probably greater than between any other two nations in the world.

Experience of Hundred Years.

We believe that both of these great nations have during the last hundred years reached a degree of civilization which makes it impossible that differences between them should ever arise incapable of being settled by amicable negotiation. We believe that, so far as the other is concerned, each nation could disband its armies and do away with its navies, and that the roll of the drum or the blast of the bugle calling the citizens of either nation to war against the other will never again be heard.

The fact that for a century there has been a frontier between Canada and the United States extending for 3,000 miles, without fortifications on land, and without vessels of war on the Great Lakes, and that during all this time no disputes have arisen which made either nation feel this lack of military preparation, surely is of good augury for the future. We have proof by the experience of a hundred years that we have reached a degree of civilization where the various differences which are sure to arise between such nations can be settled without injustice to either by the decision of an impartial tribunal, and that the two nations will accept and

abide by such decisions in exactly the same way as civilized men abide by the decisions of the established authorities in their private affairs.

I believe that the underlying cause which makes this international amity possible is the fact that the fundamental conceptions of freedom are the same in the two countries. The systems of government of the two nations may differ in unimportant details but this does not prevent them from being in their great essentials of democratic freedom, and government of the people, by the people and for the people, the same in their objects and their ideals.

Restoring Medievalism.

The great war now in progress in Europe is much more than a war between certain nations ranged on one side. The forces of the Allies are fighting to make possible of continuance the democratic forms of government wherein free peoples may exercise the rights of choice in so far as these rights are not inconsistent with the rights of others. Democracy is a system of thought even more than a system of government, and the advance in the world of true democracy during the last hundred years has been remarkable and encouraging.

In opposition to this, the German nation is attempting to establish the medieval system of government by force, irrespective of the wishes of the people governed, and to extend the scope of this government far beyond the borders of Germany itself. The obsolete doctrines of the divine right of hereditary rulers is there coupled with a feudalism which is entirely out of date, and which has been made possible even within the boundaries of Germany itself only by the denial to the people of a free press and the repression of public expression

of criticism of the government. In other words, the struggle is between the future and the past, between the twentieth century and the dark ages, between the happiness, safety and freedom of the masses of the population of the world and the desire for the extension of power on the part of a few hereditary rulers and the favored bureaucrats who always fawn upon such hereditary governments.

Greatness from Lesson Learned.

The greatest nation of the world to-day which is not actively taking part in this colossal struggle between progress and reaction is the United States. This nation more than any other has been the leader of modern democracy, and has by its example of successful democracy done more than any other to cause the wonderful growth of democracy in Europe. The United States came into being as a result of a revolution against Great Britain at a time when Great Britain had not learned the lesson of democracy of which to-day she is so great an example, and this very revolution did more to make Great Britain clearly understand the importance of democracy and the unwisdom of attempting to continue feudalism into the twentieth century than any other event in history. The greatness of the present British Empire is largely due to this lesson which she has so thoroughly learned.

To-day perhaps the most striking thing which has been brought out by this war is the unfailing loyalty to Great Britain and to the British system of democratic freedom shown by all the parts of the British Empire. No government ruling by force and by fear has ever had such loyalty, and the most significant fact I know is that from New Zealand and Canada, from India and Australia, and even from the great mass of the population of South Africa which has been a part of the British Empire for so short a time that it has not had an opportunity fully to realize the value of British freedom, have come not only expressions of sympathy but active participation in the burden of the war, and

a practically unanimous offer of assistance to the last man and the last dollar.

The lesson learned from India is most illuminating. Here is a land proud in an ancient civilization, rich in tradition, and teeming with a population the great mass of which has never had the opportunity to acquire education as we of Western nations know it. For centuries the different states and different races that go to make it up have been at war with one another, and the bitterness of these feuds has been greatly intensified by religious zeal and fanaticism. When first India came under the domination of England, the old ideas of the possibility of using a subject nation for profit, of exploiting a colony, still prevailed, and led to the scandals incident to the regime of Warren Hastings.

No Profits from India.

But for the last half century Great Britain has appreciated that she could profit from India only through India's prosperity, and she has administered India for the welfare of India. As a result India has known peace and has made great strides forward, and has been fired with a loyalty incomprehensible to Germany which can only understand the old and outworn theory of colonial exploitation. Germany expected that at this time of British peril India would grasp the opportunity to revolt, and expected that in addition to war in Europe Great Britain would have great wars in Asia to carry on.

But the people of India have realized that their state has been better than ever before, and those who in the black year of 1857 sought to exterminate the English now ask only to be permitted to die in the British cause. No endeavors to stir up religious fanaticism, no proclamations of Jehads, have availed; but with a splendid unanimity Rajah and Maharajah, Prince and Nizam have come forward, and Sikh and Ghurka, Pathan and Bengalee, Hindu and Mohammedan, are serving eagerly beneath the Cross of St. George. Thus even to a people not yet ready for a full enjoyment of democratic responsibilities has come an understanding of the inherent

unselfishness of British democracy, and the result has been a loyalty which has astounded Germany and has made it certain that British institutions are essentially right and are to continue to prevail in the world.

There is no question but what in the United States public opinion is intensely sympathetic with the British cause, and but what in view of the past history of the United States and the democracy upon which the country has been founded, and in view of its ideals and its position among the leaders of civilization, it would be impossible for American sympathy to be with the doctrines for which Germany is fighting. The very origin of the United States was due to the refusal of its inhabitants to live under a system which at that time paralleled the present German system of colonial administration almost as closely as the British democracy of the present day parallels the democracy of the United States.

What Result of Victory?

Great Britain and her Allies have been so certain of this understanding of the fundamental conditions leading to the war by the people of the United States that they have not thought it necessary to establish any bureaus in the United States for disseminating partisan information, or for endeavoring to color American opinion, but have relied upon the good sense of the American people to make a just decision as to where lies the culpability for the war, and to which side the welfare of the world requires that victory shall come.

I think that the American people has made up its mind as to which side desired the war; and the invasion of unoffending Belgium, together with the policy of terrorism carried out in that country, has greatly prejudiced the German cause.

Much more important than the question of the origin of the war is that of the fundamental issues to be decided by it, and what will be the result to the world of a victory by either side. As to these questions, opinion is still much more mixed in the United States, and it

is essential that the truth in regard to them should be made clear and apparent. It is a condition of actual warfare which is our present concern much more than the theory of its beginnings, about which opinion has already been formed. Many people still hold hazy views about it, and even have an idea that the German assertions that commercial jealousy is the real cause of the strife, have a basis of fact.

Possible European Federation.

They fail to recognize that the real issue is whether the progress of democracy which has done so much to increase the happiness of the world shall continue, or whether it shall be set back a century by the success of autocratic militarism. Further, they fail to give due weight to the fact that a great and real advance in world conditions as a result of the war is only possible of accomplishment by a total defeat of Germany. We all hope to see this the last great war between great nations, and we have every reason to expect it to be so. But should Germany prevail, it is clear that progress can only come from a new and even greater war against a successful despotism of which military power is the gospel, or else by the overthrow of such a despotism by revolution.

The hope of a Federation of Europe, of an international tribunal to which all international disputes must be referred, and which shall have under its direction military forces contributed by the nations in due proportion and sufficient to enforce its decrees, is possible only through a success of the allied nations. Optimism can only expect immediate essential amelioration of world conditions through the defeat of Germany.

The Germans in America, together with others especially sent for the purpose, are carrying on an active propaganda in the United States. At first their desire was to turn American sympathies to the German cause, but the failure of this endeavor has been so evident, except among those of German origin, that to a great extent this has

been abandoned. At present most of the energies of these people are being devoted to attempts to cloud the real issues at stake and to cause friction and irritation between the United States and the Allies.

Of German Effrontery.

There is little doubt but what this propaganda is being financed direct from Berlin, and that it is being carried out with the thoroughness so characteristic of Germany. It began many years ago, and has been helped forward in every way possible, from the gift by the Kaiser of Germanic museums to the tour of Prince Henry, the Kaiser's brother. The political power of citizens of German origin has been carefully fostered, and endeavors have been made by organization of associated German societies to make this political power a serious menace. Of late these people have had the effrontery to come out in the open and declare that this organized political power will be used to defeat any candidates who have not aided the German cause. Pro-German representatives have been elected to Congress from communities where the German element is strong, and every endeavor is being made to interfere with the assistance to the Allies which American citizens would naturally seek to render.

This organized German effort in the United States clearly imposes upon individuals of the allied nations the duty of opposing it and counteracting its evil influences, since officially the Allies have taken no steps to accomplish it. This meeting to-night is for the purpose of again emphasizing the insistent importance of this duty, and of awakening each individual to a sense of his duties in this regard.

Those who live in Canada are best situated, both in geographical location and in the intimacy of relations social and commercial with the United States, to carry out this great duty.

Those who, like myself, are American citizens, resident in Canada, can perhaps do more to promulgate our views than the Canadian citizens themselves,

and I believe that the duty of each American to work for this end is clear and not to be denied.

It is impossible to imagine any American who lives in Canada taking the part of Germany. We are too close to things, we understand the Canadian people too well, we see too clearly what they are fighting for, we know from our own experience too unquestionably that the German assertions that the colonies of Great Britain are living under a despotic tyranny are lies. We live in a country as free as our own, we have laws made by the people and for the people. We have found here in Canada a people like our own in language and education, in religion and aspirations, in all that goes to give character to a nation.

Case of American in Canada.

We have found that the pursuit of happiness can be carried on by us in exactly the same way and under the same conditions whether we live under the Union Jack or under the Stars and Stripes, which we love and to which we are loyal. We know that what is called British imperialism is a name, a term, and does not represent anything like the imperialisms of history, and that it differs from German imperialism as daylight differs from darkness.

The people of the United States are too intelligent not to realize that they are interested to almost as great an extent as Europe in the outcome of this war. The world to-day is very different from the world of a hundred years ago in its essential economic unity and in the fact that now each nation is influenced by the conditions prevailing in other nations to a much greater degree than formerly. The advances in methods of communication and transportation during the last seventy-five years have done more to bind the whole world together than the whole period of recorded history before that time.

In the old days, a nation might exist secluded and apart from other nations of the world, and might be touched only slightly by the conditions prevailing elsewhere in the world. This old na-

tional circumscription is a thing of the past, and no nation which aspires to even a small degree of modern civilization can fail to be vitally affected by conditions elsewhere prevailing. The commerce and finance of a nation are no longer dependent merely upon its internal conditions, but are world wide and international to an extraordinary extent. Money surpluses seeking investment are no longer confined to the country of their origin, but are liquid, and flow to whatever country offers the most attractive prospects in safety and profits.

People Cannot be Secluded.

The United States can no longer hold aloof from Europe as in the days of Washington. In view of the growth of the nation since that time to a great world power, having a huge area, a vast population, and weighty interests in every capital of the world, it is of necessity vitally interested in any event which is of such world importance as the present war. It is, therefore, unquestionably the duty of the United States to use its great influence to make this war bring about a lasting bettering of world conditions. Even if it shall be possible for the United States throughout the duration of the war to remain governmentally neutral, and to avoid the necessity of active participation in the war, this does not alter the obligation of the nation to interest itself in the outcome, and to strive to make the changed conditions resulting from the war such as will promote the safety and happiness of mankind.

Furthermore, it is universally recognized by all writers on international law that the official governmental neutrality of a nation imposes upon its individual citizens no obligation of personal neutrality. So long as the nation as such, and through its established government, does nothing to aid either party to hostilities, there is nothing to prevent the maximum of aid being rendered by individuals of the nation. Almost the only activities by individuals which international law recognizes as inconsistent with national neutrality,

and which therefore a neutral nation is obligated to prevent, are the organizing within its boundaries of armed forces for use against one of the belligerents, and the sale of armed vessels of war. Other individual activities are not only permissible, but at a time like this appear to me to be the moral duty of the citizens of the nation.

It is impossible to conceive of the people of any nation being neutral in any world crisis as vital as that caused by the present war. The conditions of life, both during the war and at its conclusion, are certain to be affected to so great an extent that every intelligent citizen must of necessity have a deep concern in it. This war belongs to every man and every nation.

Only Risk of Rupture.

I think that there can hardly be any American in Canada who will disagree with the views that I have expressed to-night, however unwilling he may be to go with me the full length of my beliefs in regard to the present duty of the United States as a nation. I, therefore, wish to impress upon every one of my fellow-countrymen living in Canada the overwhelming importance of making Canada, as one of the component parts of the British Empire, and the British Empire as illustrated by Canada, understood in the United States. Each individual may be able to reach only a few persons in the United States, but these persons may in turn influence others, and in this way the good which we seek to accomplish may be made to spread throughout the nation.

War between such nations as the United States and Great Britain can never result except from a complete misunderstanding of each other. We Americans who are of one nation, and in the other, can do much to make Great Britain understood in the United States, and it is our duty to do so to the uttermost of our ability. Those in control of the German propaganda are doing their utmost to cause friction between the governments of the United States and of Great Britain, and nothing would please them more than to be able

to bring about a rupture of the existing friendly relations.

I desire again to emphasize the fact that such a rupture can only come from a complete failure of the two nations to comprehend the fundamental democracy upon which they are both established, and there lies upon the individual citizen of each nation a weighty moral obligation to do all in his power to make this fundamental democratic unity understood at home and abroad. This obligation is heavy upon the citizen of Canada because geographically he is in a position to make his country known and appreciated in the United States.

But it probably rests even more heavily upon the United States citizen living in Canada. He is in an even better position to bring about real accomplishment in the direction of mutual respect and confidence. Let us, therefore, both Americans and Canadians, spare no effort to promulgate the understanding of this essential unity of democratic government and democratic ideals in the United States and in the British Empire. If we can succeed in making this unity understood, we may rest certain that nothing can ever occur to break the bonds of peace between the two nations. No German machinations, no isolated centres of pro-German sympathy in the United States, will have power to cause more than a momentary irritation.

Britain's Unquestioned Supremacy.

I believe, also, that we ought to impress upon the people of the United States the fact that, until the time shall come, which as a result of this war may be nearer than any of us have heretofore dared to hope, when the commerce of the world which affects the world as a whole, and which is carried out along the sea routes of the world, shall be guarded and have its safety assured by an international navy established to perform this international duty, until such time shall come, I say, it is safe for the world to entrust to Great Britain the policing of the sea routes.

For generations Great Britain has

held unquestioned supremacy upon the seas, and during the last hundred years the instances in which she has used this supreme control of the ocean routes unjustly are few and isolated. It is impossible not to believe that Great Britain is steadily advancing in democratic civilization, and it is impossible, therefore, to believe that Great Britain will not in the future, as in the past, use her mastery of the seas to further the safety of international commerce whether the same shall be under the British flag or under that of any other nation.

It is foolish to attempt to frighten the American people with the threat of danger to its commercial interests from Great Britain's sea power, as it is only necessary to call attention to the fact that British sea power has prevailed for many years and American commercial interests have not been thereby damaged. Great Britain for many years has herself paid the cost of carrying out what should be an obligation of the world in policing the trade routes and making them safe for the commerce of the world, and no nation has been injured by the fact that Great Britain has policed them.

Struggle Between Systems.

Germany in this war seeks to wrest from Great Britain her naval supremacy. We have no assurance that should Germany be successful and acquire this supremacy it would be used with the same restraint as has characterized British supremacy. In this matter it would surely be unwise to change the guardianship which for generations has proved safe and trustworthy unless the change were to make such guardianship purely international, and dependent upon the world as a whole rather than upon any one nation.

To sum up, therefore, it is fair to say that the struggle now going on is not so much a struggle between enumerated nations on one side and the other, as it is a struggle between two systems of government, between two systems of thought, between modern democracy and medieval feudalism, and in this struggle the people of every nation in

the world are vitally interested.

The people of the United States with a history behind them of one war fought for their own liberties, of one war fought for the liberties of a race held in bondage within the nation, of a third war fought for the liberties of a weak and impotent people at the borders of the country, cannot but be vitally concerned in this struggle for the liberties of the world, and even should the United States not take part in actively promoting the preservation and extension of these liberties by an actual participation in the war against Germany, it must render all the help to the cause of the allied nations which its intelligent and patriotic citizens can render without involving the nation in the war. Upon each of us rests a great and important duty to perform. The place of America in history will be largely dependent upon the attitude taken at this time by the citizens of America. Let us, therefore, spare no pains, each according to his ability, to make this attitude one which shall redound to the lasting credit of the nation, and which shall be consistent with the history of its past and its hopes and aspirations for the future years.

Trend to Federation.

I wish again to emphasize the fact that the reason that the sympathies of the United States have been, and ought to be, extended to the allied nations is that the fundamental issue is the extension of democracy. This growth of democracy is what may succeed in making possible a federation of the nations and the establishment of an international conclave or tribunal which shall make future great wars impossible. The Government of the United States is essentially the establishment of a federation in which self-governing and autonomous States have voluntarily ceded to a federal government such of their sovereign rights as seemed necessary to make the federation effective, and have given to this federal government power to enforce its federal regulations.

In like manner, the British Empire

during the last fifty years has shown a marked tendency to become a federation much the same in effect as the United States federation, and this movement towards this form of government in the British Empire is still continuing. The chief difference between the origin of this British federation and that in the United States is that in the former the central government granted to the component parts of the Empire powers and authorities not inconsistent with the exercise of federal control, whereas in the case of the United States the component States originally had complete sovereignty and gave up part of it to the central government. The result in each case is much the same, although historically it was reached through different methods.

Safeguard for the Future.

A federation is founded essentially upon an idea which is sure to have more and more importance in the highest civilizations. This is what may be termed super-nationalism, and is a recognition of the loyalty due by a people to a conception of freedom and of order higher than what is due to the nation. The States of the United States are in effect each of them free nations, which have nevertheless, recognized that there is a duty superior to that which they owe to themselves, and the federal government is in effect a recognition of this super-nationalism. Much the same is true of the component parts of the British Empire as at present constituted.

The greatest safeguard for the future of the world and for permanent peace between such nations as the United States and the British Empire will come from a recognition of a fundamental super-national loyalty due not only to an established government greater than the different States in America and greater also than the federal governments already established by these two nations. It will be a loyalty due to a system of world control which shall be superior to any nation.

This may serve to make more clear what I said earlier in the evening that I believed democracy was more a sys-

tem of thought than a system of government. If a people thinks democratically, it means that this people has an appreciation of a super-national loyalty which is due not merely to the nation but to the world as a whole. This super-national loyalty is by no means inconsistent with loyalty to the nation, in exactly the same way that loyalty to a federal government is not inconsistent with loyalty to one of the States which compose it, or to a municipality within the State.

No Need to Fear Russia.

It is the underlying recognition of the super-national obligations of a people which restrains the nation and makes it worthy. It matters not what you term this spirit which I have called super-nationalism, as it might in many cases equally well be called ethics, or national morality, or an understanding of the meaning of freedom, or any of

REAL JOY IN IT.

By far the finest enterprise proceeding direct from the Patriotic Fund enthusiasm; is the publication, "The Canadian War." In this publication the best Canadian writers of the day are contributing their best thoughts and information on the many phases of the world struggle into which Canada has thrown her national fate and fortune. The writers seem all to be inspired with the faith that, out of the great crisis, Canada will emerge with a new and sturdy national sentiment, in the moulding of which they are doing their part. We believe that every Canadian will find real joy in the perusal of the pages of this little booklet, bringing him as it does into intimate touch with those of his fellow countrymen who do the thinking. We would recommend every reader to send a dollar subscription to the "Canadian War." — Estevan, Sask., Mercury.

various other terms. I am convinced, however, that it exists, and that in it lies the hope of the world.

Many fear that after this war the world will be endangered by the Rus-

sian autocracy in exactly the same manner in which it has been endangered by the German autocracy. I cannot believe this, for the reason that however much we democrats disapprove of the existing form of Russian government we cannot fail to see there an insistent demand by the people for democratic freedom. The people there are thinking democratically, and an ultimate accomplishment of democracy cannot fail a people which thinks democratically and earnestly desires democracy.

This unrest and constant struggle towards freedom in Russia is in marked contrast to the supine and phlegmatic acceptance by the people of Germany of the autocracy there prevalent. The German people has been willing to accept the efficiency of an able dictatorship, and has lacked the protesting individualism which is making the Russian people democratic. An eager individualism is a necessary accompaniment of a people which thinks democratically, and when such individualism within an autocracy becomes powerful and insistent it must of necessity mean an end to the autocratic system of government.

Sign-post of "Cuba Libre."

A consideration of these things makes it evident that if the time shall come when the United States, which seeks no direct profit in territory or indemnity from the European struggle, can, nevertheless, no longer keep aloof and becomes involved in the war, it must be on the side of the allied nations and against Germany. The people of the United States hope to be able with honor to avoid an active participation in the war, however deeply some Americans may feel that the struggle is not national but super-national, and that, therefore, the United States ought to be carrying its share of the burden. Public opinion in the United States is being educated to an appreciation of the truly super-national character of the war, and if any concrete event shall occur to bring home to the United States its immediate interest in the struggle, the

fact that this opinion has been created and exists will be of great importance in making the nation ready for its decision. If such time shall come, the world will see that the same people who

shouted "Cuba Libre" and bled to prove their words will be ready as freely and as nobly to bleed to prove that Belgium is a country and not a road.

WHY INDIA IS IN THE FIGHT

Dr. Sundar Singh said:

I have come here to-night, my friends, because I feel that in a meeting called to expound the principles of democracy there must be a point of contact which may indicate the way to a better understanding. I am not going to burden you with platitudes. I think sometimes that we speakers, writers, politicians and stay-at-home folks talk quite a lot about patriotism and lay too much stress on loyalty. We sing songs of King and country, while Tommy carols about a girl in Tipperary and hums any tune which has a lilt to it and makes marching easy. But I feel directed to believe that you, my friends, have met here to-night to consider something more fundamental than mere sentiments. I have been invited to speak plainly and will try to do so.

Their Service of Quality.

You know that there are 75,000 Indian soldiers in the very thick of the fighting in Europe. They have been lauded for their loyalty, and the press has praised them for their patriotism. Let us leave sentiment to the singers. You must know that, as individuals, those men are there because by birth, instinct and traditions they are fighting men. They are all seasoned campaigners, drilled to a high degree of fighting efficiency.

They hold the stage to-day because for the moment the soldier is predominant. I am not here to praise them. They will do the work allotted to them as valiantly as their forbears did before them. Their service is of a quality recorded best by deeds, and testimony to their allegiance will never be wanting. It is to an examination of more fundamental matters that I would direct your attention to-night.

When war broke loose in Europe the Indian administrative bodies displayed a nervous regard for the men who bore arms within our Empire. With the first shock there came also a fear that the masses in India would seize on such an opportunity to secure and possess their heritage. The native rulers recognized the fear as certainly as they knew that it was unfounded.

India wants emancipation. But she will not purchase it by treachery. The men of India have sworn allegiance to England's King, and though emancipation is the nation's greatest need, national honour is greater still. Let me remind you of a saying in the Old Book, "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" What shall it profit a nation to lose its own soul?

Spirit That Swamped Distrust.

The native troops had sworn to serve the Emperor of India within the Empire of India. Their oath did not obligate them to service beyond their country's boundaries. At first they did not feel the distrust which a harassed administration directed towards them. They only knew that their fellow-soldiers were fighting England's foes in Europe. They wished to help. They knew their worth as seasoned campaigners. They felt they could do good service for the country which held dominion over them. And then came rumours of the distrust. The desire to serve was quickened by their dear regard for their nation's honour. The offer of service was emphasized to a plea, almost a demand for an opportunity to vindicate their allegiance. The seasoned troops were sent to the front.

But 75,000 men do not represent all India. The men in Whitehall know that two million more offered their

arms, their tactical knowledge, and a spirit which flames and forces the fighting man on to victory. Their's was no compulsory service. It was offered truly—yes, eagerly—as yet it is not accepted. This gift of service is proof of India's sincerity. There have been no questions or conditions of ultimate rewards.

Whence Momentum Comes.

You are men and women of intelligence. You know that practice in discipline, military strategy, and an instinctive spirit of victory do not constitute the sole impulsion behind this offer of service. The psychology is plain to you who can see. The inspiration which impelled rebellious Irishmen to forget internal feuds in a common cause is something more significant than mere sentiment.

The strength of Belgium may not be measured by columns of infantry or troops of mounted men. The unflinching courage of the Sikhs and Ghurkas gets its momentum from something more than parade ground practice. The hordes of the Huns are contending in vain against infinite power. Those who can see as you may do so, know that the might and right of democracy in its highest sense is being given expression in Poland, Northern France

and gallant Belgium to-day.

The petty prejudices of racial differences sink into insignificance. Democracy wrestles with despotism. Behind the brutalities of battlefields and far above the mundane matters of broken treaties the blessed principles of a higher humanity are struggling for dominance, over despotism. When history is written, this conflict will be known as the Great Change; ages after the word "war" is wiped out of use.

What India Asks.

That is why the staunch-spirited sons of Mother India are giving their best to press the cause of England's allies to victory. We feel that the sacrifice will not be made in vain. Call it patriotism, loyalty, or obedience if you will. But when the reckoning is made—do not forget that India, too, felt the stirring of the spirit and the quickening of hope long deferred.

India asks no more than this—that when the world is freed from the menace of German militarism and India has done her part to save the Empire from destruction, she shall be granted the rights purchased by the blood of her first-born, and allowed to build up from within in accordance with those principles of democracy which have been so well expounded here to-night.

TRUE BASES OF UNITY

Mr. Justice Riddell was glad to be at the first meeting held expressly to declare the essential unity of Empire and Republic. Nearly a century and a half ago the nation divided into two parts; but in comparison with the centuries of glorious history we had in common, that division was but as of yesterday, and in itself was only skin deep in comparison with our essential and fundamental unity of genius and ideal.

In the thirteen colonies, said Justice Riddell, as in the Motherland about a century before, the people were divided not very unequally into those who treasured most the liberty of the individual and those who made their first object keeping faith with the Crown.

The Cavalier and Roundhead live only in history. Their descendants are agreed to honour the memory of both, and unite heart and hand without a thought of past division and discord. The descendant of the Cavalier of 1776, the United Empire Loyalist, and the descendant of the Roundhead of the Revolution, the Continentalist, can surely agree to let bygones be bygones, and join in praise of what is laudable, blame of what is to be condemned. There were good and bad on both sides. It is wholly certain that the Imperial Daughters of the Empire and the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Society of the Cincinnati, and the U. E. L. Association, could successfully hold a joint meeting demonstrating

that both have in reality the same great ideals,—the advancement of human liberty and of truth and righteousness.

The hope of the world lies in the victory of our ideals—what are called (very unjustly, but I know no better name), the Anglo-Saxon ideals—that man is free; that the State exists for man, not man for the State; that war is an evil, only tolerable to avoid still greater evils, and so that peace may come and abide; that Right is Right and because Right is Right “to follow right were wisdom, in the scorn of consequence”; that agreements and treaties are sacred; that “a scrap of paper where a name is set is strong as duty’s pledge and honour’s debt”; that a nation which breaks its solemn contract for its own advantage is a traitor to humanity, however

strong, learned, ostentatiously pious, self-confident and self-conceited it may be.

The triumph of these ideals must come or the world will retrograde; and the people of the United States are as much interested in that as we can be. Their sympathy, then, we demand as a right, not as a favor. Their international conduct is another matter; their honor is in their own keeping, and no outsider may interfere or advise—or even suggest.

We are not unaware of the difficulty of the American Government—we had some of our own in 1860 and following years—but we are confident that in every eventuality, the heart being as it is in the right place the hand will not go far astray.

SOME WHO COULD NOT COME

Chas. Rochereau de la Sabliere, Belgian Consul, Toronto.

The outcome of the proposed dinner, I feel sure, will be excellent.

The Archbishop of Baalbek, Syria and Metropolitan of Antioch.

I would be very pleased to be amongst you at your meeting, but I have a special hurry call to St. Thomas.

Professor Macallum, Toronto University.

Thanking you for the opportunity of showing my sympathy with the American-British entente in the present world crisis of to-day.

Miss Frances J. Davies, Montreal.

I send my best wishes it may realize all the promoters wish. I rest assured that notes of the truest, purest loyalty will be heard.

M. Goor, Consul-General for Belgium.

As a citizen of the country which has most cruelly suffered and still is most severely suffering from the systematic disregard of treaties and conventions, I need not say how sincerely I join you.

Rev. W. E. Norton, D.D., Superintendent of Baptist Home Missions.

I wish to express my entire sympathy with the objects of the meeting and should be glad to be there if it were at all possible. Trusting that you may have a very successful gathering and that its influence may be felt amongst all the Americans in Canada.

Professor Squair, Toronto University.

Your enterprise has my full sympathy, and I will give you all the help I can.

Miss Helen Merrill, Secy. U. E. L. Belgian Relief Committee.

I know that it will be one of the most interesting and unique gatherings ever held in Toronto.

Ex-Governor Congdon, of the Yukon.

I desire to express pleasure that the dinner proved a great success, and congratulate you upon the inauguration of a most important movement.

Mrs. Flora MacDonald Denison, Canadian Suffrage Association.

I am in sympathy with the spirit that profits the promotion of a closer Union between Canada and the United States.

J. I. Hutchinson, Federated Men's Clubs.

I heartily congratulate “The Canadian War” on thinking of such a dinner. . . Along with almost all Canadians I deeply appreciate the goodwill the bulk of the American population and press have shown to the cause of the Allies.

Dr. J. A. Macdonald, Editor of The Globe.

I am to give the Washington Birthday address in Philadelphia on Monday night. My theme will be “George Washington and the Anglo-American Unity.” I think that indicates how much at one with you I am in your purpose. I wish for the undertaking the large success which it deserves.

HOLLAND'S FUTURE

This Article Was Suppressed by the Censor and Its Publication in England Forbidden—It is Printed Here by Courtesy of
The New York Times.

By H. G. WELLS

WHAT changes for Holland are likely to result from the present war?

Let me, as an irresponsible journalist, try to estimate them, and try to forecast what Holland is likely to do in the next few months. I do not want for a moment to suggest what Dutchmen ought to do; this preaching to highly intelligent neutrals is not a writer's business, but I want to imagine how things must look in the private mind of a wary patriotic Hollander, and to guess what may be the outcome. Because in many ways Holland does seem to hold the key to the present situation.

Strong Every Way.

It is clear that whatever fears may have been felt for the integrity of Holland at the beginning of the war must now be very much abated. The risk of Germany attacking Holland diminishes with each day of German failure, and the whole case and righteousness of the Allies rests upon their respect for Holland. Holland's position as regards Germany now is extraordinarily strong materially, and as regards the Allies it is overwhelmingly strong morally. She has behaved patiently and sanely through a trying crisis. She has endured much almost inevitable provocation and temptation with dignity and honesty. Were she now subjected to any German outrage she could strike with her excellent army of 400,000 men at Aix-la-Chapelle, and turn repulse into rapid disaster.

That is the interesting thing about the Dutch position now. The Dutch hold a sword at the back of Germany. Were they to come into the war on the German side, they would, no doubt, provide a most effective but certainly not a decisive reinforcement to the German western front, but they would also lay open a convenient way for the

Allies to the vital part of Germany, Westphalia. But were they to come in on the side of the Allies they would at once deliver a conclusive blow. They could cut the main communications of the German army in Flanders, they could round up and assist to capture a very large portion of the German western forces, and they could open the road not only to attack but to turn the Rhine defences. In fact, they could finish Germany.

This situation is already fairly obvious; I betray no strategic secret; it must become manifest to every Dutchman before many more weeks. One has but to look at the map. Every day now diminishes the possibility of Germany being able to make any effective counter-attack, any Belgian destruction, in Holland, and every day increases the weight of the blow that Holland may deliver. What are the chances that Holland may not ultimately realize to the full the possibilities of that blow and join the Allies?

Doing Very Well Now.

Against her doing so is the consideration that she is doing very well as she is. She keeps her freedom. Practically the Allies fight to secure it for her. The dread of Germanization which has hung over Holland for forty years seems to recede.

And, of course, as a secondary restraining force there is the reasonable fear of devastation. The "good German" vindictiveness might make one last supreme effort.

But, on the other hand, is she really doing as well as it seems? Unless she intervenes this war will probably last for another full year. She wants it to end. It is a terrible oppression. Her army must remain mobilized, even if it does not fight. Her trade stagnates. She is encumbered by refugees. What if she struck to end the war and get

the tension over? Not now, perhaps, but presently. Simultaneously with the Franco-British counter-stroke that now draws near.

And what if she struck also for a hatred of what happened to Belgium? Suppose the Dutch are not so much frightened by the horrible example of Belgium as indignant. My impression of the Dutch—and we English know something of the Dutch spirit—is that they are a people not easily cowed. Suppose that they have not only a reasonable fear but a reasonable hatred of “frightfulness.” Suppose that an intelligent fellow-feeling for a small nation has filled them with a desire to give Germany a lesson. There, it may be, is a second reason why Holland should come in.

Aggrandizement, Perhaps.

And by coming in, there is something more than the mere termination of a strain and the vindication of international righteousness to consider. There is the possibility, and not only the possibility but the possible need, that Holland should come out of this world war aggrandized. I want to lay stress upon that, because it may prove a decisive factor in this matter.

The Dutch desire aggrandizement for the sake of aggrandizement as little as any nation in Europe. But what if the path of aggrandizement be also the path of safety?

It is clear that both France and Belgium will demand and receive territorial compensation for these last months of horror. It is ridiculous to suppose that the Germans may fling war in its most atrocious and filthy form over Belgium and some of the sweetest parts of France without paying bitterly and abundantly for the freak.

Quite apart from indemnities, France and Belgium must push forward their boundaries so far that if ever Germany tries another rush she will have to rush for some days through her own lost lands. The only tolerable frontier against Germans is a day's march deep in Germany. Of course, Liege will have to be covered in the future by

Belgian annexations in the Aix region and stretching toward Cologne, and France will go to the Rhine. I think Belgium as well as France will be forced to go to the Rhine.

It is no good talking now of buffer States, because the German conscience cannot respect them. Buffer States are just anvil States.—At any rate, very considerable annexations of German territory by Belgium and France are now inevitable, and Holland must expect a much larger and stronger Belgium to the south of her, allied firmly to France and England.

And to the north is it very likely that the British will be able to tolerate the continued German possession of the Frisian Islands? These islands, and the coast of East Friesland, have had but one use in German hands, and that use has been the preparation of attacks on England. Clearly the British may decide to have no more of such attacks.

Between England and Germany.

Every advance in scientific warfare may make them more dangerous and exasperating. The British intend soberly and sanely to do their utmost to make a repetition of the present war impossible. To secure this they may find it necessary to have Germany out of the North Sea. But they have no desire whatever to take either the Frisian Islands or East Friesland, if Holland will save them that trouble.

Now, suppose the Dutch will not think of this now. Suppose, for the want of their aid, the Allies are unable to press the war to the complete regimentation of Germany, what will be the position of Holland in twenty years' time.

She will stand between England and Germany. A Germany incompletely beaten means an Anglophobe Germany. Belgium and France expanded, recuperated, allied, linked by a common literature and language, may be too formidable for another German attack. So that there is the possibility that in twenty years' time or so Germany, recovering and vindictive, may in some way contrive to hold off France and

Belgium, and try her luck against England alone.

By that time submarine and aeroplane may be so developed as to render a German attack on England much more hopeful than it is at present, especially by way of the Rhine mouth. What, in the light of the Belgian experience and the new doctrine of a "right of way," will be the outlook for a little isolated Holland, as small as she is now, as a buffer State in such a case?

She has always been claimed as a part of the great Pan-German scheme, and at any time she may find the German heel upon her face, vindictively punishing her for her lack of enthusiasm for Teutonic brotherhood. Hadn't she better get herself a little larger and stronger now; hadn't she better help to make the ending of the German threat more conclusive, and link herself definitely with the grand alliance of the Western Powers?

Much Improved Frontier.

Now she could make a very good bargain indeed. If she inquired she would find Britain ready enough to guarantee the integrity and protection of Holland's colonial empire forever by the British fleet. All the four Western Powers, France, Belgium, Holland, Britain, would be willing to make the most binding pledges for such mutual protection. It is the manifest commonsense of the settlement that they should set up such a collective guarantee. And, in addition, there are those Frisian Islands, and East Friesland, and that dangerous wedge that Germany drives into Holland along the Rhine.

It is not difficult to map a very much improved Dutch frontier along the Ems, and thence striking down to the Rhine and meeting the iron country on the left bank of the Rhine, whose annexation and exploitation is Belgium's legitimate compensation for her devastation and sufferings. Here are the makings of a safer Greater Holland! Thousands of Dutchmen must be looking on the map at the present time and thinking such things as this. There, clearly and attractively, is the price of alliance.

The price of neutrality is an intact Holland—and a certain isolation in the years ahead. But still, I admit, a not unhappy Holland, Dutch and free. Until a fresh Anglo-German struggle begins. Yet, be it noted, a Holland a little helpless and friendless if some renascent Asiatic Power should presently covet her Eastern possessions.

Never Fight for Germans.

The price of participation with Germany, on the other hand, is complete envelopment in the warm embrace of the "good German brotherhood"—the gradual substitution of the German language for the Dutch, and a Germanization of such colonies as the Allies may still leave for Holland, frequent State visits from Kaisers, and the subordination of Dutch mercantile interests to those of Hamburg and Altona and (Germanized) Antwerp. And—the everlasting howling everywhere of "Deutschland, Deutschland uber Alles."

(No! No! They will never fight for the Germans. No sane people will ever fight for the Germans if they can possibly avoid it. Not even our press censorship, not even the Maximilian Krafts in our silliest weekly papers will provoke Holland to that.)

But I have a sort of feeling, for the reasons I have stated, that even without any serious breach of Dutch neutrality by the Germans, Holland may decide presently to put her troops beside the Belgians. And if, as is always possible, the Germans do make some lumpish onslaught upon Dutch neutrality, then I am convinced that at once that sturdy little country will up and fight like the very devil. And do remarkably well by it.

And I have a much stronger feeling that presently the Dutch Government will ask the Germans to reconsider their proposed annexation of Belgium. Upon that point Holland has absolutely dictatorial power at the present moment. She could secure the independence of Belgium at the cost of a little paper and ink, she could force Germany to evacuate her sister country by the mere movement of her army.

WHAT ABOUT THE CANADIAN PART?

The Facts Point to the Necessity for a Much Keener Realization of the National Duty Than Has Hitherto Been Shown.

BY. LIEUT.-COL. WILLIAM WOOD.

AND now I propose to speak as plainly about our part in the present war as I have about our long neglect of preparation.

Let us analyze the first contingent, regardless of timid warnings about invidious distinctions, odious comparisons, or any unworthy fear of laying ourselves open to the aspersion that it is an ill bird which fouls its own nest. Counting out a million foreign-born, we have seven million people in Canada to-day—one million Mother Country-born, two millions French-Canadians, and four millions who may be roughly classified as Anglo-Canadians.

There were 35,000 men in the first contingent and in the little naval service we managed to get afloat. In proportion to population 5,000 of these should have been Mother Country-born, 10,000 French-Canadian, and 20,000 Anglo-Canadian.

Small Canadian Proportion.

The real numbers are very different—well over 20,000 Mother Country-born, barely 10,000 Anglo-Canadians, and probably some 1,250 French-Canadians.

The proportional representation is, therefore, as follows: French-Canadians, 1; Anglo-Canadians, 4; Mother Country-born, 32.

Various more or less satisfactory reasons are given for this state of things—a state of things, by the way, that is not being reversed by the second or third contingents.

Many of the Mother Country-born have not yet taken root out here. They have the highest percentage of able-bodied males within the age limits of enlistment. Many of them are out of a job. Most of them naturally feel the call of the Motherland more quickly than we do, etc.

But the fact remains that twelve per cent. of our total population have pro-

duced more men for the front than the other eighty-eight per cent., and that the proportional representation is this: Mother Country-born, 32; Anglo-Canadians, 4; French-Canadians, 1.

The real reason is, of course, too vastly complex for full explanation here. But, in general, it may be epitomized into the title of the present address—War: the Neglected Factor in Canadian Problems for a Hundred Years.

At last the country is beginning to stir. But the neglect of a century is not to be made good in one campaign. Millions of men are fighting for one of the most vital issues in the whole world's history. They have been fighting incessantly for three seasons—summer, fall and winter. But no combatant Canadian units reached the firing line in 1914.

Man is Not a Soldier.

Why? Because, however good the men are, as men, they are not yet, and can not yet be, parts of one military whole. "A man is not a soldier" is Napoleon's way of putting it. The officers form the most serious problem, not through their own fault, but through the fault of a country that never gave them a chance to learn in peace what they have to practise in war.

"But this is perfectly impossible," objectors will say, "in our young and growing country, with all its natural resources to develop, its enormous transportation problems to solve, etc."

The answer, the unanswerable answer, is that we must make our choice between the four alternatives. We must either leave the Empire, to be independent or annexed, and to take all the risks of whichever destiny we choose, or else we must remain within the Empire and make our choice between its patriots and its parasites,

Hitherto we have been busy about every great national concern except defence. On that momentous question we have simply drifted along the line of least resistance, without any consistent national policy, and without the equivalent of a single, half-time, national defence day the whole year round.

We should, of course, be wrong to overstrain our young and growing strength. But who can maintain that patriotism would be either beyond our strength or too dear at the price if we put one man in arms for every ten we kept employed in civil life during this supreme ordeal?

We have over two million men in Canada. We ought to have two hundred thousand men in arms. More than this, we ought to have had a naval and military system for mobilizing the first hundred thousand within three months, and the second within six.

Some Things We Need.

The British navy gives us the chance of taking our time, in a way denied to other nations; and, with the British army, it gives us the chance of not mobilizing at all—a chance, in fact, to play the perfect parasite. Afloat, we should have had our own part of the Royal Navy, or else a navy of our own, in either case with a trained reserve, trained on a sound “militia” basis, behind that again.

Ashore we should have had our own little army of regulars and instructors. We require a thorough cadet system to begin with; then a short instructional course with the regulars for every militiaman before he joins his corps; then five annual trainings of twenty days each, or their equivalent; and then removal to the reserve, with obligation to rejoin up to the age of forty—and a similar, but much more elastic system in the case of officers, many of whom would be required to stay on till they had reached the higher ranks.

With any working system of this kind we should be safely off the parasitic and safely on the patriotic side. Ten thousand regulars and a hundred thousand militiamen—afloat and ashore, put together—would do. This,

allowing for men undergoing courses of instruction—and reservist courses, too—would be barely equivalent to twenty thousand men in permanence. This, in its turn, means that a hundred men would be in civil life for every one in naval and military service, since there are two million men in Canada. A people who cannot train a hundredth of its manhood in peace and put a tenth of its manhood under arms in war had better give up altogether.

But for even a hundred men in civil life to train a single one to arms in time of peace, and for ten men in civil life to keep one man under arms in time of war, an enlightened public opinion is required—an opinion that is enlightened enough to be above the meaner side of party politics and above all sundering appeals to racial and religious prejudices.

Difficult Case of Quebec.

The outer truth looks bad as regards the whole Dominion. But the Mother Country-born are responding to the full already, and the Anglo-Canadians are gradually awakening to the four alternatives and deciding for the best. The crux of the question is the French-Canadians. Here the outer truth is at its worst, but the inner is good. I speak as one who knows the French-Canadians well, who admires their good points exceedingly, and who would not change a single word out of the many thousand he has written in their praise.

The outstanding general fact is that—as some of their own best men and papers have plainly pointed out—the French-Canadians are conspicuously last of all in furthering the Allied cause. In proportion to their numbers they have supplied the fewest recruits for the oversea contingents, the smallest sum total in subscriptions, and the least practical enthusiasm in every way.

The small English-speaking minority in the Province of Quebec has supplied more men, money, and practical enthusiasm than the large French-speaking majority. Nor is there at present any sign that this dispropor-

tion is undergoing any change for the better.

The other day a leading French-Canadian said most of his compatriots looked on the war as if it was a purely foreign one, in which they took a merely sentimental or "moving-picture-sort-of interest." The worst of this is that it is one of the chief causes why Canada, as a whole, is last.

Such a dead-weight of indifference on the part of most French-Canadians is a very serious drag on the rest of the Dominion. What makes matters seem worse still is that Quebec, the French-Canadian city, par excellence, is the very place whose French-Canadian population is getting most by the war.

What Does Quebec Get?

The fortifications, the garrison, the Dominion arsenal, and the Ross rifle factory are great sources of revenue for Quebec and corresponding sources of expenditure for the rest of Canada at all times. Since the war began this revenue and this expenditure have increased by leaps and bounds, and are increasing still.

The balance in favor of Quebec has been weighed down much further by the camp at Valcartier, with its 35,000 men, and by the fact that Quebec is losing nothing in the way of minor concentrations, war contracts of various kinds, and sundry unconsidered trifles. No wonder other Canadians, growing impatient and not going down to the root of the trouble, have been saying that Quebec was getting everything and giving nothing.

Before coming to any conclusion on these lamentably true facts, we must view the French-Canadian question as a whole, and with all the sympathetic understanding that we can bring to bear. Viewed in this way, the French-Canadians will be seen to consist, not of one great reprehensible mass, but of three parties, which, in relation to the present war, may be called the patriots, the neutrals, and the parasites.

The patriots and parasites form small minorities. The neutrals form the great majority. But the neutrals,

it not at present very active practical friends to the cause, are at least potential friends; so that the black, malignant parasites, who are a far greater curse to their own people than to any others, really form only a small, though dangerous, proportion of the whole.

The patriots need no explanation; but, other things being equal, they certainly are entitled to far higher praise than their Anglo-Canadian counterparts, for they have to make their way through a double set of difficulties, as we shall presently see.

Will Not the Churchmen Sound?

The neutrals need explanation, and the most sympathetic understanding, too. How is it that they form the bulk of the French-Canadians in a war like this, where everything French and British is at stake, and into which the British Empire entered to uphold the sanctity of treaties, and to defend the Belgians, who are overwhelmingly Roman Catholic in religion and mostly French in speech?

How is it that the descendants of the martial French are now so slow in answering the call to arms, so deaf, apparently, to its appeal, even in this great cause, which seems made to be their own? How is it their leaders in Church and State don't sound the trumpet in their ears?

The great French-Canadian churchmen did a century ago. When the news arrived of Nelson at the Nile the French-Canadian Roman Catholic Archbishop of Quebec ordained a special thanksgiving for the just laws and protecting arms of the Imperial British Crown.

It is not so much a disquisition on the rights of our side and the wrongs committed by the Germans that is wanted now, though even that is needed still, but a direct personal appeal to French-Canadians to enlist. No one can make such an appeal effectual except their own leaders.

Why don't these leaders make it? Are they afraid of getting no response from that race whose well-trained regulars, led by a French-Canadian

officer in the Imperial army, won so gallantly against such odds at Chateauguay? Can they not rise above the petty strife between the Ins and Outs in party politics?

Or do they repent—at this most inappropriate time of our supreme ordeal—do they repent of all they have professed in time of peace—that, under the aegis of the Union Jack, they have enjoyed such liberties and advantages as they could not find elsewhere in all the world?

No, their true leaders, like all other true Canadian leaders, know perfectly well that the choice for Canada lies between those four alternatives—impos-

sible independence, obliterating annexation, and either the parasitic or the patriotic life within the British Empire.

A fifth alternative—dangled by knaves for fools to play with—would be utterly beneath notice if it were not part of the stock-in-trade of the parasites we're coming to. It is that of a separate French-Canadian republic, governed by demagogues and warmed by hot air. We may well laugh at such an absurdity, for how could such a state maintain its real independence when the whole Dominion could not; and would the Dominion itself consent to being cut in two?

THE VOLUNTEER ARMIES

The Meaning of the War to the Soldier in the Trenches.

BY BENJAMIN A. GOULD

WHY do the men of the non-conscript armies of the British Empire enlist? All the other armies in the war are easily understood, for the men who make them up have no choice but to be soldiers. But in the great armies now being made ready in the United Kingdom there is no man who has been forced against his will to become a unit in the huge machine.

Yet by the time the war has been in progress for a year, Great Britain will have under arms almost the same proportion of the population as conscript France, and the British Dominions are preparing contingents as fast as they can be equipped and trained. It is certainly worth while to study the incentive which makes these men willing to undergo hardship and the chance of death, and to find out whether in it lies the reason that these volunteer troops are the most effective of all the armies.

In the first place, the average of intelligence in this volunteer army is probably higher than in any of the others. We certainly believe that the average intelligence of the English-

speaking nations is as high or higher than that of any other people, no matter how insistently the Germans may claim that their brains are the best in the world.

In a conscript army, the average intelligence must be the same as the average intelligence of the nation from which it is drawn, as the men are taken indiscriminately and the question of psychological selection does not enter into the matter. But in the British armies the question of voluntary choice is a factor, and the causes which lead to enlistment might appeal more strongly either to those above or to those below the average intelligence of the country.

It seems very clear that in this war it is those above this national average of intelligence who are moved to volunteer. Undoubtedly there is a considerable number of men who have enlisted as a last resort, of men out of employment and out of money, who could look for no relief from the sufferings of poverty except by entering the army. The number of these is, however, quite insignificant in comparison with the total army.

There must be nearly three million able-bodied men on the rolls, and it is, of course, absurd to suppose that even during the hard times resulting from the war any great part of this huge number would be driven by necessity to enlist. The unemployed belong, as a class, to the less efficient, and all that is necessary to convince us that this army is not in any great degree made up of the inefficient is to see the men themselves, or to study the reports of what they have done and how they have done it when in the presence of the enemy and under fire.

The Kaiser would give a good deal to have the British armies made up of the inefficient, but neither the first small force of British regulars who underwent the already historic retreat from Mons, nor any of the hundreds of thousands who have been sent to re-enforce and increase this original British Expeditionary Force, have failed to do steadfastly and efficiently the work which has been entrusted to them.

Men Who Understand.

No, the British armies are clearly not made up of the unemployed nor of the dregs and scourgings of the slums of London and Manchester, Glasgow and Dublin. It would be better for the cause of Germany if they were.

The bulk of the army is made up of the great middle class, the strength of every nation. These men have gone voluntarily, leaving conditions of safety and comfort for danger and hardship. The vast majority of them made a distinct sacrifice in money when they took the small pay of the army in place of the earnings from their regular pursuits. They surely do not enjoy fighting, except, perhaps, in the excitement of the battle itself, and much less do they enjoy the toilsome days of training and preparation.

No one can make me believe that these men do not understand what is the underlying issue which is to be decided by this war, and that the conviction of the justice of the British cause is not the real reason of the sacrifice they are making.

To accomplish results as big as this voluntary enlistment there are various contributing causes. One of these is the loyalty to the country which this crisis has made evident. This is the finest tribute which a nation can have, and is a complete and irrefutable answer to any accusations of tyranny or bureaucracy.

No country can have such loyalty from such an intelligent mass of its citizens unless it deserves it. No autocracy or oligarchy has ever had such loyalty. The nation is of one mind in regard to the war, and one in determination that it must be carried to a successful conclusion. Politics are thrown aside and only statesmanship counts, and the statesmanship which has taken control can rely on the unanimous assistance of an undivided people.

There is, however, an even more potent cause than the loyalty to the nation, and this is the loyalty to the great and idealistic conceptions of democratic freedom of which the nation is the immediate representative.

Tommy Atkins Knows.

It might be possible to imagine a nation which deserved well of its own people but not of the world, although this would be almost a paradox. It is conceivable that in some structure, such as Germany, a government, while seeking forcible and unjust tribute from other nations, should seek to distribute its acquisitions for the welfare and benefit of the mass of its own people, and thereby gain a selfish approval which would have the appearance of loyalty.

But this would be very different from the loyalty which Great Britain is to-day finding in her sons. They are loyal, not for what they are going to get from Great Britain, but for what Great Britain is and what she stands for in this war.

It would, of course, be foolish to say that the ordinary enlisted man in the army has reasoned out first causes and second causes, and after a philosophical examination of them has decided that his country is right and entitled to his help.

Although the army is perhaps the best educated and most intelligent great army that has ever been organized, with the possible exception of the American armies at the end of the Civil War, such a mass of men will never analyze a complicated issue to its component parts. It is too much to expect.

But none the less, although he could not put it into words, Volunteer Tommy Atkins knows what is at the bottom of things and what he is fighting for. He knows that Great Britain is right, and that she is not seeking her own welfare only, but also the welfare of the world. He may phrase it that the German blighters must not be allowed to run things, but in the back of his head he knows what it is all about.

This comprehension of fundamental and abstruse things, even without the ability to put them into words, is the wonder of democracies and is what makes democracies safe and sane. The volunteer army is essentially democratic, even though it has to submit to discipline and orders that may appear quite undemocratic.

The Men Higher Up.

This army knows that it is not fighting to determine whether British commerce or German commerce shall be dominant on the seas, or whether Germany shall extend her borders to include Belgium and Poland, but rather to decide whether democracy shall grow and spread or absolutism prevail, whether free peoples in a free world shall have freedom to govern themselves or not, whether the world is to be liberated from autocratic militarism and allowed, without fear, to develop, each nation according to the capacity and deserts of its people.

Volunteer Tommy may not be able to express this, but he knows it, and has volunteered that, with his sweat and the blood of his body, he may help to bring it about.

Then here's to Volunteer Thomas Atkins, who is serving his world with an altruism as fine as has ever been

seen. He does not know what the word means, but he knows that something in him forbids him to stay behind, and that he would not be pleased with himself if he did not go. He is true to his best instincts.

Besides the mass of the army, made up as I have shown, there is an extraordinarily large number of men of the highest stations in society, to whom their present duty has come as a revealing light. They have cast aside idleness and luxury, and found in an increased self-respect and a willing and patriotic sacrifice such happiness as they have never known. Where they have been unable to get the positions as officers to which their education and knowledge entitle them to aspire, they have enlisted as privates, and are doing uncomplainingly and thoroughly work such as they never expected to have to do. To them also all honor.

THE GERMAN WAY.

NOTICE POSTED AT BRUSSELS, OCT. 5, 1914, AND PRESUMABLY IN MOST OF THE COMMUNES IN THE COUNTRY.

On the evening of Sept. 25 the railway and telegraph lines were destroyed on the Lovenjoul-Vertryck line.

Consequently, the two above-mentioned places, on the morning of Sept. 30, had to give an account and to furnish hostages.

In the future the communities in the vicinity of a place where such things happen (no matter whether or not they are accomplices) will be punished without mercy.

To this end hostages have been taken from all places in the vicinity of railroad lines menaced by such attacks, and, at the first attempt to destroy the railroad tracks or the telegraph or telephone wires, they will be immediately shot.

Furthermore, all troops in charge of the protection of the railroad lines have received orders to shoot any person approaching, in a suspicious manner, the railroad tracks or the telegraph or telephone lines.

The Governor-General of Belgium,
BARON VON DER GOLTZ,
Field Marshal.

This is a Canadian War

When your Parliament's abolished and your Legislature's gone,
And your long-accustomed liberties in Canada have flown;
And a little group of tyrants, with breast-plates made of tin,
Sit at Ottawa to rule you on orders from Berlin.

When, throughout your wide Dominion there is not a man that
dare

Express a free opinion with the old Canadian air;
When officials poke their noses into everything you do,
And you're strictly regulated on a system through and through.

When every town and city has its military caste,
And the red tape of Bureaucracy has tied you hard and fast;
When police dictators tell you you can't do this or that,
And to every passing soldier you have to touch your hat.

When civilians are nonentities, and have to knuckle down
To the martinets in uniform that regulate your town;
When your wife must step out in the mud, with all the common
throng

'Cause pigeon-breasted officers come swaggering along.

When your autocratic bosses have three votes to your one,
And you have to bear a tax-load that weighs about a ton;
When your papers all are censored in the printing of the news,
And their editors forbidden to express their honest views.

When all these things have come to pass, you'll know the war is
done,

The decision has been given and Germany has won;
Great Britain and her Allies have lost their gallant fight,
And Canada is Germanized, and henceforth might is right.

How do you like the prospect of being serfs and slaves,
You, the scions of Britannia, who so long has ruled the waves!
The day has come; against your law is raised the mailed fist,
Arise, Canadian freemen—enlist, enlist, enlist!

J. W. B.

VIOLATED TREATIES

The Duty of Europe to Fix the Responsibility for Crimes Before Belgium Was Invaded.

By W. T. NOBLE

A BRIEF glance at the past enables us better to understand the present, and affords a guide to the future. The treaty of Berlin, concerning which the late Lord Beaconsfield said, he brought "Peace with honour," made certain distributions of various parts of the Turkish Empire, and bound the Sultan of Turkey to make certain reforms in Albania. It is now a matter of history that one article after another of this treaty was allowed to be violated with perfect impunity. Some of the States made semi-independent under the sovereignty of the Sultan afterwards declared their independence. And the signatories of the Treaty of Berlin permitted it.

Chancelleries Alone Know.

Bosnia and Herzegovina were placed under the paternal protection of Austria, and while Russia lay prostrate after the Russo-Japanese war, she devoured the two little lambs placed in her care. Still the signatory powers looked on helplessly. There was a snake in the grass somewhere whose paralyzing influence rendered united action impossible.

The chancelleries of Europe alone know who was responsible for acquiescence in a violated treaty, but in the case of Austria's base betrayal of a solemn charge we know Germany was responsible. Turkey did not fulfil her treaty obligations to Albania, and her other Christian subjects. The treaty signatories were again powerless. Hence sprang the war between Turkey and the Balkan States.

Then the signatory powers met, and declared the Turkish Empire must not be dismembered. In process of time they met again, and forgetful of the last declaration, distributed the shattered fragments of Turkey amongst the Balkan States, and fixed the bounds of their habitation.

Then some fell demon started Bulgaria to war with her allies, and the signatory powers permitted Turkey to retake possession of Adrianople and adjacent territory. Thus, trampling with impunity on their last transaction, through the grasping intrigues of Austria and Germany, Albania was left a bone of contention and a storm centre in Europe.

All these violated treaties have led step by step up to the violation of the treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium. They have one and all been treated as only "a scrap of paper."

Humanly speaking, the toleration of these violations has made this war possible. Europe has a right to know who is responsible for permitting them.

Hague Conferences Failed.

Let the chancelleries of Europe come together, and write a chapter of European history, and we shall know better how we have arrived at this unparalleled war, "scattering nations' wealth like sand, and pouring nations' blood like water, in imperial seas of slaughter." We have had several Hague conferences. They have drawn up and signed international treaties to promote peace and mitigate the horrors of war. Many, very many of these articles have been publicly and openly violated. What are the signatories doing to enforce them?

The United States, caliming the highest attainments yet of civilization, looks on in culpable silence. This silence will go down as a stain on her honour and humanity, as long as the records of history are preserved in the libraries of the world. The Hague Conferences are now branded as a solemn farce, enacted before a once interested, but now indignant world. To say they were useless is to understate the case. They made this terrible war possible. They are responsible for this

prolonged human slaughter. Their fond delusions on the tongues of shallow-minded fools and designing traitors lulled the British Empire into false security, and left us unprepared for this war. These deceivers have been crying peace, peace, while a band of European conspirators have, during the past forty years, been preparing for a war unparalleled in the history of mankind.

Humanity Cries Aloud.

In God's name let us have no more Hague Conferences, or international

I care not what their sincerity may be, they are public deceivers. There will be no permanent peace till men and nations have learned to speak the truth, and deal honestly one with another.

I love peace. I long for peace, but I know there is no peace for the wicked, and there are some of them here yet. Therefore let us be prepared for any emergency that may arise. Henceforth, let every young man be trained in the modern arts of self-defence, and armed with modern weapons of war. Had we been thus prepared, this war might not have begun. And if it had begun, we could have nipped it in the bud, and saved millions of human lives.

Treaties and international agreements have proved a delusion in the past. Truth and honesty have been repudiated. And with the strong aggressor might has taken the place of right. Superior force alone can restore the balance. For this suffering humanity cries aloud. In our millions, strong in the consciousness of our righteous cause, let us respond to this call, and shorten this period of human slaughter.

WHERE PITY REALLY BELONGS.

I pity the soldier in this war who returns maimed and broken in body, or who fills some nameless European grave. I pity the widows and orphans left behind to mourn. But much more do I pity the man who at this time of stress and convulsion could have gone to the battle line without causing undue hardship to those dependent on him, but fails to do so. To him the scarred and wounded soul, to him the black nights of regret and shame, to him the loss of the pride of his manhood. When the friends who have come back from the trenches speak, what words will he have to say? When the cripple from German shell hobbles past, what glory will he find in his sound limbs? When round the neck of the returning soldier are twined the arms of sweetheart or of wife, into what eyes will he dare to look for confidence and love.—Communicated.

THE GERMAN WAY.

NOTICE POSTED AT NAMUR, AUG.

25, 1914.

1. French and Belgian soldiers must be surrendered as prisoners of war at the prison before 4 o'clock. Citizens who do not obey will be condemned to enforced labor for life in Germany.

A rigorous inspection of houses will begin at 4 o'clock. Every soldier found will be immediately shot.

2. Arms, powder, dynamite, must be surrendered at 4 o'clock. Penalty: death by shooting.

The citizens who know where a store of arms is located must inform the burgomaster, under penalty of enforced labor for life.

3. Each street will be occupied by a German guard, who will take ten hostages in each street, whom they will keep in custody.

If any outrage is committed in the street, the ten hostages will be shot.

4. Doors must not be locked, and at night, after 8 o'clock, three windows must be lighted in each house.

5. It is forbidden to remain in the street after 8 o'clock. The people of Namur must understand that there is no greater nor more horrible crime than to endanger the existence of the city and the life of its inhabitants by attacks upon the German army.

The Commandant of the City,
VON BULOW.

Namur, Aug. 25, 1914.

treaties, unless we can clear the decks and start on new lines. Unless treaties can be enforced they are worse than useless. They are a snare and a delusion to those who trust in them. Let us ignore with solemn contempt this long foretold brand of peace-mongers.

NOTICE BOARD

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Subscriptions are received for any period, preferably for 3 months at 65c, and 6 months at \$1.25. Use form at foot of page. Tell us of likely subscribers. Many are doing it.

FOR PATRIOTIC MEETINGS.

Quantities of "The Canadian War" will be delivered for circulation at any gatherings and organizations, or for the general public, at 2½c per copy.

ORGANIZATIONS.

"The Canadian War" is designed to further the work of such organizations as Red Cross Societies, Patriotic Leagues, Daughters of the Empire—anything and everything which is developing Canadian sentiment and support for Canada's war. For subscriptions obtained by or through such organizations we are glad that 50% should go for local funds. The Alberta Boy Scouts are selling the paper in that province on this basis.

CREATING EMPLOYMENT.

"The Canadian War" is creating employment, not only through the demand for paper and printing which it is developing,

but also through its sales department. If you know of any patriotic and business-like person who is in need of something to do, advise them to write to us. We need representatives in every city, town, village, hamlet and post office.

BOOKSELLERS.

Some booksellers are already pushing "The Canadian War," giving their profit to local war funds. For such, copies are delivered at 2½c each. "The Canadian War" is a good business proposition for those who may not be interested in propaganda for the war. It is obtainable on the usual terms from the Toronto News Company.

NEWSBOYS.

Toronto newsboys are selling "The Canadian War" and giving their profit of 2c per copy to war funds. Here is an example for newsboys in other towns.

POSTMASTERS.

Every Post Office should display a card of "The Canadian War." It will make a new, definite and constructively patriotic subject of conversation. Suggest to your Postmaster that he write—or write for him.

Subscription Form for "The Canadian War"

Please send THE CANADIAN WAR to the undermentioned addresses for.....months for which I enclose \$..... In the second column are the names of friends who, I think would be likely to subscribe.

READERS PAID FOR

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POSSIBLE SUBSCRIBERS

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For three months 65 cents, for six months \$1.25. Subscriptions for the United States require an additional cent per copy for mailing.

NORWOOD DOES GOOD WORK

Daughter of the Empire Tells How Patriotic Service is Being Rendered by Civilians in Small Eastern Ontario Town.

THANK you, all of you, for "The Canadian War"; and for the copies sent me. I am sending my subscription for same with a group of others to Miss Boulton, as representing our local Chapter, I.O.D.E., but will also enclose a further personal order herewith for copies to be sent to friends elsewhere, some in the United States, one to England.

This paper has interested me so much I would like to make some response. I remember in one of the copies, which I have passed along, was the quotation of a phrase containing the word "apathy," and the request, "Write and tell us of conditions in your community."

Town of Real Quality.

Our small town has had for more than sixty years a high school standing second to none in the schools of the province. The people of village and community have taken full advantage of these opportunities, with the result that the general tone of life, the standards of life, have always been high. We may be termed a people who hold themselves in self-respect. We have sent some very splendid men and women from our midst. These are valued citizens in their widely scattered homes, and they do not forget their old home town.

It was our fortune to have splendid public-spirited men at the head of affairs years ago. A few remain, but we fear that the succeeding generation are not so wide in their viewpoint as were their fathers. The most energetic young people go elsewhere to try their fortunes; so many go West. And we have also come to the stage when the farmers come into town to live in pretty, comfortable homes and leave their sons in possession of the old homes. These people are worthy citizens, but too often seem to feel life is behind them rather than in front. They

do not bring new life to the town.

Can you believe it when I say that it seems true that the women are the most forceful people as things are at present? At any rate we have been able to make our influence apparent during the past few months.

It seems to us a peculiar fact that our local Chapter, I.O.D.E., was organized in June, 1913, with twenty members, after only one notice of the possible organization of such a society appearing in the local paper. We had fifty members enrolled, and sent a delegate to the first annual meeting (last May) after organization. Our work has been largely local, and our aim was the broadening and building up of our own community in whatever lines seemed possible. We had a most successful year, with the result that when the first call came in August, our Regent was able to forward \$50.00 at once from our funds for the proposed Women's Canadian Hospital Ship.

Five in the First.

Since that, some of us had the honor of representing our chapter on the committee publicly appointed to work for the National Patriotic Fund. I assure you our men can work when roused, and it was not difficult to rouse them in September of 1914. Our campaign was most successfully carried out, and in a very short time Norwood people and those attending churches here, sent over \$1,200 to swell this worthy fund.

The armories, opened here last year, gathered and sent five men in the first contingent before our scattered membership could be called together, but we wrote them at Valcartier, and sent all the comforts we could learn would be of real use. Later we were able to participate in a public farewell to ten other men, now in the second contingent at Kingston.

These also received individual gifts

from us of the same sort, and we have made them understand that we are personally interested in every man from our regiment by keeping in touch with them since their departure. Only one of these men was Canadian-born, but I assure you they call themselves Canadian none the less.

One might wonder that our own boys are not "signing up." Many of them have done so, but not in their home towns. We have brothers, and sons—only sons some of them—real Canadians all, whose letters come from Salisbury, from Kingston, from Calgary (from the front only too soon). Sisters and daughters, too, are at the front as nurses. It is no wonder that some of us, at any rate, are awake, and fear that "apathy" which distance from the scene of war might cause.

Courtship of Miss Canada.

It seems we have done so little, and yet we have, some of us, had such busy, full days, and such tired nights. We collected and sent clothing, excellent clothing, to the Belgians, worth \$750, at a very moderate estimate. We have sent a few dozen pillow-cases and handkerchiefs to the Red Cross, and have some dozens of nightshirts ready now.

In addition to our own men's needs, we have supplied a large number of wristlets and sleeping caps to other men of our regiment; we have knitted 100 pairs of socks, which went to Salisbury for Christmas. (This wool was

supplied by a Montreal Chapter.) We are now knitting more socks, 50 lbs. of wool being donated by the Asphodel Council, and we have just completed a long pull of six weeks' very hard work to put on an operetta "The Courtship of Miss Canada."

We had eighty-seven people to handle in this, and there was much hard work done "behind the scenes," so to speak, to make it the great success it was. We had a packed house, realizing \$175, and give a repeat performance to-night, with seats nearly all sold now, so are sure to cover expenses and over by this second night alone. This gives us funds we are proud and glad to use again for our work for "over there" at the front.

Glad of "The Canadian War."

All the same, we will be so glad to have "The Canadian War" widely read in our own community. It is not news about the war—papers give that—but it goes back of the war, and looks forward also and can teach more people how to think than can the papers just now. The newspaper goes into the homes of its own political party—this can go into any home—"None are for the party, all are for the State."

Your pithy advertisements throughout are so good, so personal. So are all the articles, particularly those of U. N. C. Dudley. Keep it so.

ON IMAGINATION

By U. N. C. DUDLEY

WHERE there is no imagination the war is an endless disaster.

That is as true in the civilian as in the military conduct of the war. If the imaginative quality be absent from the national leadership, the people are in sorry case, indeed.

The Duke of Wellington was driving through unfamiliar country with a friend. The friend was first amused,

then astonished at the Duke passing the time by conjecturing what they would see when they mounted the next hill. The Duke had a strange prevision of what was coming, and his friend remarked upon it.

"Oh," said the Duke, "half the business of winning a battle depends on your ability to guess what is on the other side of the hill."

You cannot draw a straight demarcation between the different qualities of a man's mind. There is imagination and imagination. You may have a faculty for picturing what a given person would have done in given circumstances, and, when you begin to work in that way, you may devise the circumstances. But that imaginative quality may be totally devoid of the capacity to co-ordinate the possibilities of events, and to prepare yourself and others to act against them. You may not have what may be called projective action.

Projection is Precious Quality.

When a statesman—or a man who is in the place where a statesman ought to be—gives to those who go to him on large affairs the impression that he doesn't "catch on," he bewrays a defective imagination. He does not project himself into and take possession of the conditions that are offered to his mind. Nothing can make up for that defect. It is like the lack of an ear for music, or a void where the sense of humor ought to be. For imagination is the apprehension of things not seen.

Projection—throwing yourself into another man's circumstances—is a precious quality, which, broadly, is imagination. Take an illustration:—A general election was demanded to settle a political controversy. A free lance, who had been in much political fighting and had never been defeated, was in unaccustomed alliance with a party. There came a day when he was sure that the election demanded was going to occur. He went to a leader of his new friends and said: "The Government is going to the country soon, and our success will depend on how we prepare for the fight in the next three weeks. What have you done?"

Something had been done. Certain territory had been handed over to local men, who were competent in their own spheres. But nothing had been done to

anticipate calls for aid that would surely arise beyond the preparation from local headquarters. The Whip had not enough imagination to anticipate the unexpected. If he had been left alone he would have cut an inglorious figure in the campaign. He was short of apprehension of things not seen. Nothing could make a successful political general of him. He was born for lieutenantancy.

Imagination compels a man to throw away half the accustomed things when an unaccustomed situation arises. Every great captain in the field has at some time or other abandoned schemes, powers, positions, which his inferiors have regarded as necessary to victory. He has done it because he could project himself to an hour when the retention of these things would hamper and perhaps destroy him. He knew the difference between the detail and the all-essential.

War Will Compel Changes.

Imagination in public service teaches a public man that when real crises happen the ordinary methods of the traditional politician, whose eyes are always fixed on the dust, count for nothing. If he cannot learn that wars and the things which wars breed will make a certain fool of the sharpest little manipulator who ever mistook cuteness for character, he is not of this age: he belongs to a type that to-morrow will be as out of date as if it had been buried a dozen years.

The war will compel changes, and more changes, in the way we look at affairs. No man can tell precisely what they will be. But every man who can discern the signs of the times will know that the old order of partisan littleness, which has too long usurped the noble name of politics, is giving way speedily before a more imaginative quality of public devotion, which can see a new dawn and a fairer country over the next hill.

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Boy Scouts
Business Association
Brotherhood
Canadian Club
Conservative Association
County Association
County Council
Daughters of the Empire
Dominion Alliance
Foresters
Girl Guides
Home Guard
Labor Party
Legislature
Liberal Association
Lord's Day Alliance
Manufacturers' Ass'n.



Ministerial Association
Oddfellows
Overseas Club
Parliament
Patriotic Society
Red Cross Society
Sons of England
Sons of Scotland
Sons of Temperance
St. Andrew's Society
St. George's Society
St. Patrick's Society
Suffrage Association
Single Tax Association
Teachers' Association
Town Council
Trade Union
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These and scores of others, are bodies which are intensely concerned in Canada's participation in the War to Redeem Civilization. Every member of every organization needs the sort of war tonic that such reading as this furnishes. The editors of The Canadian War depend on you to see that they get it.

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