

THE THREATENED WAR

In the event of the United States people permitting their "jingoism" to bring on a war with Britain, what would be the probable result? Look back to the war of 1812, and compare the population of the United States then was of a similar class to that of Canada to-day. Then there were eight millions of people in the United States and only a quarter of a million in all Canada. Then the ratio was thirty-two Yankees to one Canadian, both sides good men. Yet the Canadian volunteers assisted by four thousand British regulars defeated the Americans at almost every point, winning victory after victory with odds of ten to one against them in battle.

Now the ratio is only twelve to one in population. To-day Canada can place one million men in the field as easily as she placed the few hundreds in 1812. The Canadian to-day is the same hardy farmer, townman or woodman as his progenitor of 1812. He is skilled in the use of the rifle, and is patriotic and fearless. On the other hand the people of the United States, while being strongly patriotic, yet have turned their energies more to easy methods of making the "Almighty Dollar" than to fighting. Judging by the press reports of recent days their "jingoism" shoot better with their mouths than with their guns. It is no discourtesy to state that the average United States citizen to-day is too sensible to hanker after war, especially for the glorification of the democratic party.

In 1812 the odds were 32 to 1 against Canada. Yet Canada won. In that war nearly 600,000 Americans were under arms; i.e., four times the then population of all Canada, and thirty times the total number of British regulars and militia against them.

To-day, admitting the Americans could place under arms a proportionate number to their army of 1812, it would amount to less than four million men. But, it would be impossible for them to raise that number; because, while in 1812 the United States had no negro or anarchic element, every man being a fighter, to-day there are eight millions of negroes and Chinese, besides nearly three millions of men born in Great Britain and Canada and another three millions of honest American business men and farmers. Further, in the United States are about three million men, tramps, bums, and anarchists, who would in case of war keep the greater part of the Yankee armies busy at home guarding life and property.

But, admit an American army from all classes of four millions. How would it be disposed? At least three million and three quarters would be required to guard the seaboard cities and towns, and preserve order in central stations inland. That would leave quarter of a million available against Canada. Those would be divided into main armies, as follows, one up Richelieu valley; one St. Lawrence; one Niagara; one Detroit; and one Manitoba. Against these Canada with her reserve of one million four hundred thousand hardy men, could alone easily place in the field one million men. Allowing quarter of a million for guarding lake towns, and four hundred thousand for home guards, would leave opposed to the two hundred and fifty thousand invading Yankees, at least three times their number of better men. In days gone by Canadians never feared to fight and win at Detroit, Lundy's Lane, Queenston Heights, Chrysler's farm, Chateaugay, etc., with ten to one against them in battle. They can do the same to-day.

But there is another aspect of the case. Great Britain to-day could send to Canada five hundred thousand men more easily than she could her four thousand in 1812. Then, she was at war with half the Empire; then she had no great Indian Empire; then her South African and Australasian colonies were unborn. To-day against the United States total available fighting age of 13,000,000, of men, (the figures are all from the New York World official records) the British Empire has the following available:—

Great Britain 12,000,000, white soldiers
Canada.....1,400,000 white "
India.....60,000,000, Sepoys "
Australasia..1,100,000 white "
Brit'n Africa 200,000 white "
" " " 11,000,000 colored "
Total..... 85,700,000 men
But, how many of those would be available in case of war? In the five years of the American civil war, though official calls were repeatedly made, and endless "bounties" given for men the world over and "drafts" ordered continually, yet the United States with a then population of over thirty millions, raised in the whole period, only two million men. These were repeatedly defeated by the southerners, who in the five years placed six hundred thousand men in the field.
Therefore it is a fair estimate to place the United States available forces at less than four million men.
Against these, there could be utilized without difficulty the following:—
For service in North America alone,
Canada.....1,000,000, white,
Great Britain 600,000, "
India.....2,000,000, Sepoys "
Australasia.. 180,000, white
Brit'n Africa 20,000, "
" " " 100,000, colored "
West Indies.. 100,000, "
Total..... 4,000,000 men.
Less than one quarter of these would be required to defeat the United States. Add to these, Great Britain's enormous fleet which would reduce to submission the entire American seaboard cities and could destroy billions of dollars in property; besides, alone, engaging the atten-

tion of fully three million and three quarters of the American army as coast guard. Within one year Great Britain could humble the United States, and dictate terms.
The Monroe doctrine would vanish; the 42nd parallel would be made the basis of the boundary line between Canada and the United States from Atlantic to Pacific, and the cost of the war would be borne by the latter country. Add to all this the immense loss of life and direct as well as indirect destruction of property, and the thinking men of the United States would realize for all time that a democratic demagogue of the Olney or the Cleveland brand is an expensive incubation.

There should be no war, and the good sense of the United States people should prevent it. But it does seem strange that so few in all the great nation to the south, have the courage to speak out against the demagogue dictating President Cleveland's course. But, in case any such "unjust and unholly war" should be brought on, then, the consequences be on the United States.

In 1776 the colonies had some cause for rebellion. In 1812 there was no cause of war, though an excuse was found. In 1895 there is no cause and no excuse. Therefore the British Empire will fight accordingly, if the fight once begins. The British people sympathized with the colonists in 1776. They were at war with the world in 1812. In 1895 there will be a free hand and a British will determined to humble the impudence, arrogance and murderous spirit of the demagogues in the United States.

Let the Americans be warned in time. Let their best legal, commercial, and honest freemen speak out, and teach that great people that trickery in sports, in politics, in business or in international matters never brought prosperity to a country or made its citizens free. Let them relegate to oblivion the Olneys and the Clevelands and every other enemy to human progress and human rights and make them firmly feel that no man with the spirit of a murderer can occupy an honored place in the hearts of the American people.

THE UNITED STATES PRESIDENT SEEKS WAR WITH BRITAIN.

The history of the human race, especially of civilized nations, furnishes no such murderous plot towards an unoffending people as is recently revealed on the part of President Cleveland and his secretary of state Mr. Olney towards Great Britain.

A dispute concerning the boundary line between Venezuela and British Guiana has long been in progress. Britain, on acquiring the territory from Dutch-Spanish South America early in this century, and years before the formation of the Venezuelan republic, did not determine the exact boundary; but as her settlements advanced they were in turn brought under the beneficent influences of British law and order.

Some years back, the old story which led Sir Walter Raleigh long years ago to seek gold up the courses of the Essequibo, the Demarara and the Berbice rivers, inspired enterprising British and American speculators towards a similar object. Then, as now, iron pyrites and specks of mica in the quartz which predominates in the interior of Guiana, called "fool's gold," led adventurous spirits in the will-o'-the-wisp chase after the precious metal. Though no fellow in Guiana married a widow with nine children because he thought she owned a farm with a mountain of gold which proved to be merely iron pyrites, yet in effect just as foolish freaks have been perpetrated. Some smart Canadian-American capitalists obtained from Venezuela, a couple of years ago, a nominal title to the "disputed territory" and forthwith "jingo" Yankee politicians began to bluster.

Meantime Britain had claimed and organized the place. Then, Venezuelan soldiers arrested on what Britain claims is British territory, some British Guiana border police. For this outrage Britain demands an indemnity from Venezuela. Unasked, the United States steps in and lays down anew the so-called "Monroe doctrine," to the effect that no European power shall increase her territory in America on pain of having her tail twisted by the United States politicians.

Lord Salisbury replies that Britain was in America before the United States was, and is therefore no more a "foreign" nation than she is the United States. He refuses distinctly to recognize the interference of the United States.

The crisis is reached by President Cleveland at the instigation of his secretary of state Mr. Olney, sending to Congress a message which all but declares war on England, and demands that Britain shall submit to Yankee dictation in a matter which neither directly nor indirectly concerns the United States. Consequently, the "jingoism" of United States politics are shouting and screaming war. If the first call to arms were sounded that class of fellow would be found making tracks for safe quarters. They do their shouting with their mouths. They forget that "five grasshoppers in a meadow will make more noise than one hundred fine fat cattle". They are the grasshoppers of the American nation.

Meantime, the British Empire and the world stand horrified at the murderous insanity of Cleveland and Olney. They remember that in 1812, against the best impulses and wishes of the people of the United States and by a lot of jingos whose aim was to help France and rob England of Canada, the nations were plunged into a bloody and costly war. They, therefore, fear that the American politician of to-day is no better than his predecessor of 1812.

The cause of President Cleveland's insane action is one of three:—

1. He wishes to win cheap popularity of the tin kettle variety for his party in the coming presidential elections. If that be his aim it seems to us that the solid Yankee side-line and town voter will eventually settle him at the ballot. The grasshoppers will not count for much in the voting.

2. What is more than likely, however, is that true to the aggressive policy of the democratic party they see the British Empire on the verge of becoming firmly welded into one harmonious whole. They know that all hopes of and attempts at cajoling or bullying or coercing Canada into union with the United States have failed ignominiously, and therefore if ever Canada is to be mastered, now is the time; so they think. But as the facts and figures in another article show, they may find their conduct a boomerang which while not actually destroying the grand republic alongside Canada, will nevertheless so reduce it as to set it back for two hundred years.

It matters not which motive may be actuating the United States president, he stands till the end of time a disgrace to statesmanship and civilization.

Whatever the outcome may be this is certain; England will not be influenced by such action; but will fearlessly adhere to her rights and be endorsed therein by every colonial rifleman as well.

One direct outcome of the affair is this, the cause of Imperial Federation has advanced twenty years within one week.

CARDWELL ELECTION.

Willoughby is defeated; Stubbs is elected; Henry loses his deposit.

"I told you so!" "I knew it would be so!" everyone says after events have happened.

In regard to Cardwell election our course has been clear.

When Mr. Willoughby strongly advocated our views both on the trade policy and also on the school policy, we distinctly refused to support him, because of the facts of his abominably corrupt agreement with Dr. Beatty Nesbitt, wherein he was to retire from the nomination in Cardwell and secure it for the other person; and in return receive sundry cash sums amounting to \$6000, or in lieu of \$4000 thereof, a judgeship; with other equally corrupt proposals.

As our readers know, some weeks ago, in the column of this paper, we demanded that Mr. Willoughby be retired and a straight honest man brought out, and we would support him. Our warnings publicly as well as privately, officially as well as informally given, were unheeded.

Who, it may be asked, is to-day the true friend of the conservative party and of Canada? The feeling is now that ours is about the only straight course pursued in the whole affair.

The causes of Willoughby's defeat are:—
(1) the publication in the campaign of the horrible agreement above referred to;
(2) his advocacy of remedial legislation against Manitoba, and
(3) the neutrality and resignation of Clarke Wallace.

Any one of these would be sufficient to swamp a candidate in any conservative riding in Ontario; but the three combined should wipe out of politics any ordinary man.

Stubbs is elected by two hundred majority over Willoughby, while the grisly candidate lost his deposit, polling only five hundred votes.

The lessons to be drawn from Cardwell are:—

(1) A man like Willoughby must not run in a conservative riding. It may do for the grubs, as instance their gallery of such characters; but conservatives will not endorse such persons.

(2) Remedial legislation against Manitoba is not a very popular card in Ontario, and the sooner the government realize that the better.

It is to be regretted that the government did not accept the advice given them in all loyalty, and demand Willoughby's withdrawal, even though it were late in the day.

It is further to be regretted that, at the time that Willoughby was an anti-remedial legislationist, and before his sudden conversion to remedial legislation, his friends and then backers had not taken our advice, and forced his retirement.

How could any self-respecting people endorse a man with his record, which party is as follows:—

1. That corrupt agreement to sell the riding.
2. That letter to an elector of Cardwell pledging himself to oppose remedial legislation.
3. That subsequent assurance to the Premier of Canada that Mr. Willoughby would support remedial legislation.
4. That speech of Mr. Willoughby's at Bolton where he boldly proclaimed his support of remedial legislation.

5. That sudden change of front the next night at Orangeville where he tried to show that he would vote according to his judgment when the bill would come down.

6. That brilliant excuse when confronted with the corrupt agreement referred to, that it was "only a joke on Dr. Nesbitt."

Who could win an Ontario conservative constituency with such a record? Thank goodness, no one. A riding, informed of such a record, should be disfranchised if it elected such a person.

To the credit of the ministers, as soon as they learned the nature of the corrupt agreement they got out of the riding as rapidly as possible, and left Mr. Willoughby to his fate.

The election means a defeat for Willoughby, but not a victory for Stubbs. It further represents the annihilation of the gris party in Cardwell.

DEPARTURES
PERCY — CHAMBERLAIN.—At the manse, Fenslon Falls, by the Rev. M. McKinnon, B.A., on Dec., 23rd, 1895, Wallington S. Percy, of Saginaw, Mich., to Lena Chambers, daughter of John Chambers, Esq., Fenslon Falls.

HENDERSON — METHERELL.—At the Methodist church, Little Britain, on Christmas day, by Rev. J. C. Bell, Mr. Howard Henderson, of Mariposa, and Miss Maud Metherell, youngest daughter of Mr. Seth Metherell, Little Britain.

DEATHS
JACKSON.—Died, at Lindsay, on Friday, Dec. 25, 1895, Samuel Jackson, aged 74 years.

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ON TOP ON THE BOTTOM MAYBE A WATCH IS IT A RING? BRITTON BROS BRAND TRUNK XMAS HOLIDAYS R. J. MATCHETT, Ticket Agent, Express Office, Lindsay

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