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1908-1909



*Fifth Annual Report*

OF

*The Canadian Club*

*of Winnipeg*

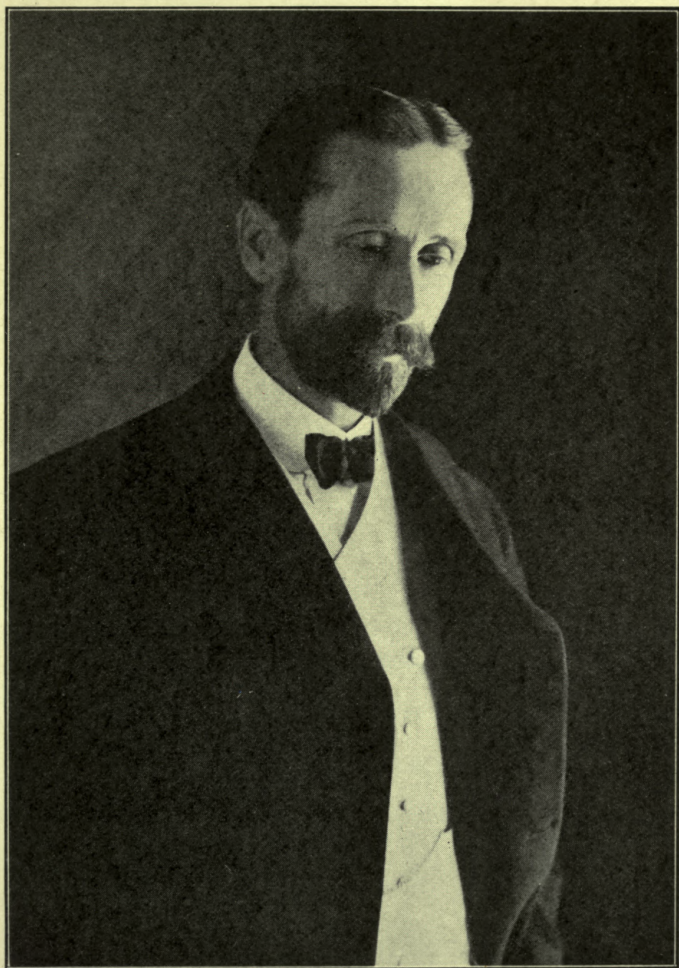


W-NNIPEG

ORGANIZED 1904

*1908-1909*  
**SEASON OF 1909-1910**





*REV. CHAS. W. GORDON, D.D., LL.D.*  
*(Ralph Connor)*  
*President 1909-10*



**OFFICERS - 1909-10**

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President . . . . . J. B. MITCHELL  
1st Vice-President . . . . . REV. S. G. BLAND, D.D.  
2nd Vice-President . . . . . R. T. RILEY  
Literary Secretary . . . . . JOHN APPLETON  
Hon. Secretary . . . . . R. H. SMITH  
Hon. Treasurer . . . . . A. L. CROSSIN

***Executive Committee***

R. A. RUMSEY                    W. J. BULMAN                    R. W. CRAIG  
                        JAMES STUART                    DR. BJORNSON  
HORACE CHEVRIER                    H. H. SAUNDERSON

*Honorary Members of the Canadian Club  
of Winnipeg*

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WILLIAM HENRY DRUMMOND (DECEASED)

HIS EXCELLENCY EARL GREY, G.C.M.G.

GENERAL WILLIAM BOOTH

FIELD MARSHAL EARL ROBERTS, V.C.

LORD MILNER, G.C.B.

LORD STRATHCONA, G.C.M.G.



## *Minutes of Annual Meeting*

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Minutes of the annual meeting of the Canadian Club of Winnipeg, held on the tenth day of November, 1909, Mr. J. B. Mitchell, President, in the chair.

After thanking Mr. E. D. Martin for his address to the Club on the subject of the congress of the Chambers of the Empire, held in Sydney, Australia, to which Mr. Martin had been delegated by the Winnipeg Board of Trade, the President called the annual meeting to order.

Mr. R. H. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. John Appleton, that the minutes of the last annual meeting be approved as read. The minutes were accordingly passed.

Mr. R. H. Smith moved that the secretary's report be approved as read. This was agreed to.

Mr. A. L. Crossin, Honorary Treasurer announced that the Club had on hand the sum of \$1,160 as compared with \$849.00 for the year previous.

Mr. J. B. Mitchell, the retiring president, took occasion to thank the members of the Club for the honor conferred upon him in the past year, also to acknowledge the splendid work of the Secretary in securing such a distinguished list of gentlemen to address the Winnipeg Club.

Mr. J. A. M. Aikins in submitting the report of the nominating committee, recommended the following officers for the year 1909-10:

President.....Rev. C. W. Gordon,  
D.D., L.L.D.

1st Vice-President...Mr. A. B. Stovel

2nd Vice-President..Mr. Theo. A. Hunt

Literary Secretary...Mr. Edward W. DuVal

Honorary Secretary..Mr. H. R. Smith

Honorary Treasurer..Mr. A. L. Crossin, whose services during the past year were acknowledged by the Committee.

Executive Committee—Arthur Congdon, F. W. Drewry, D. M. Duncan, A. R. Ford, Dr. J. A. MacArthur, R. H. Shanks, J. J. Vopni.

The recommendations of the Nominating Committee were seconded by Mr. A. N. McPherson and unanimously approved by the Club.

## *Report of the Honorary Secretary*

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In conformity with the custom of previous secretaries, I beg to submit the following statement of the operations of the Club for the year ending the first Tuesday in November, 1909.

During this time some twenty-three meetings were held, and twenty-eight speakers, guests of the Club, gave valuable and interesting addresses. Chief among these was His Excellency Earl Grey, Governor-General of Canada. Among the other distinguished guests it will not be invidious to mention Lord Strathcona, Sir William H. White, K.C.B., William Jennings Bryan and J. J. Hill. It may be interesting here to note that of these twenty-eight speakers, all of whom gave acceptable and instructive addresses, eighteen were Canadians and eleven were residents of our own city.

The membership at the close of the year numbers 1110, with over 100 applications for admission awaiting approval. The extent to which the members have interested themselves in the meetings may be judged by the fact that on more than one occasion from 800 to 900 sat down to luncheon.

The activities of the Club, however, have not been confined to the hearing of addresses and the partaking of luncheon. The collection for the Quebec Battlefield Fund was completed and the Club's contribution of one thousand dollars was forwarded to the Treasurer of the Fund early in the year. One hundred dollars was also sent to the Canadian Club of Halifax, as a contribution to the fund being raised by that Club for the erection of a memorial tower commemorating the convening at Halifax in 1758 of the first meeting of a representative legislature in any British colony.

The idea of a centennial celebration in 1912 was first publicly suggested at a Club luncheon on August 24th, 1906, by Ernest Thompson-Seton, and the Club showed its sympathy with the movement which is now on foot towards the carrying out of this suggestion by having the

matter formally discussed, when the following resolution was unanimously approved:

“That the Canadian Club of Winnipeg heartily endorses the proposed Selkirk Centennial Exposition and pledges itself to cordially assist in every possible manner in the furthering of this movement, fraught as it is with such immense importance not only to Western Canada but to the Dominion as a whole.”

A successful attempt was made to interest our citizens in decorating their residences and places of business on Dominion Day, so that the large number of strangers from other lands passing through our country might be impressed with the respect paid to our National holiday.

One of the most interesting incidents of the year was the unveiling by Lord Strathcona, on August 27th, 1909, of a brass memorial tablet placed by the Club on Fort Garry gateway. On this tablet were inscribed the leading facts connected with the history of Fort Garry. The interest in this ceremony was heightened by the fact that Lord Strathcona had himself been so long and so closely connected with the events the tablet was intended to commemorate.

At the instance of the Canadian Club of Montreal, a convention of representatives of Canadian Clubs was held in that city on September 16th and 17th. Your Secretary, by instruction of the Executive of the Club attended this Convention. The meeting resulted in the organization of the Association of Canadian Clubs of Canada, the object of the Association being to unify and strengthen the various local Clubs and make their operations national. Mr. J. B. Mitchell, the President of your Club, was chosen one of the Vice-Presidents of the Association.

The general feeling of competent judges is that the Club is doing a valuable work in stimulating and directing Canadian sentiment. Its influence in this direction can be greatly extended with advantage to our national spirit. The suggestion that through its agency assistance and encouragement could be given to the prosecution of the study of Canadian history seems worthy of consideration, while it is entirely feasible to promote the imperial idea by giving assistance in the way of providing speakers for the celebration of Empire Day in the schools.

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A complete list of the addresses delivered before the Club during the past year is as follows:—

- Nov. 3, 1908—Annual Meeting.
- Nov. 13, 1908—Prof. H. L. Wilson, Ph.D. (Baltimore),  
“Archaeological Research.”
- Dec. 11, 1908—Mr. Jefferson Myers and Mr. A. D. Richardson (Portland, Oregon), “The Financing of an Exposition” and “The Advertising Value of an Exposition.”
- Jan. 20, 1909—Rev. Gilbert Wilson, Ph. D. (City), “National Foresight.”
- Feb. 17, 1909—Mr. J. H. Brock (City), “Life Insurance.”
- Feb. 26, 1909—Mr. J. J. Kelso (Toronto), “Social Service.”
- Mar. 11, 1909—Hon. Joseph Martin (Vancouver, B.C.),  
“Relations of Canada to the Mother Country.”
- Mar. 24, 1909—Dr. J. E. Jones (U.S. Consul-General, Winnipeg), “Japan. Some Commercial and other View-Points.”
- April 7, 1909—Col. S. B. Steele, C.B., M.V.O., (City),  
“Early History of the Royal North-West Mounted Police.”
- April 14, 1909—Mr. A. J. Dawson (London, England),  
“Mutual Understanding in the Empire.”
- April 28, 1909—Mr. Abraham Knechtel (Ottawa), “The Preservation of our Forests.”
- May 5, 1909—Hon. W. J. Bryan (Lincoln, Nebraska),  
“Others.”
- May 19, 1909—Major A. C. Macdonell, D.S.O. (City),  
“The Canadian Militia—Our National Army.”

- May 26, 1909—Mayor W. Sanford Evans (City), Mr. R. M. Dennistoun, K.C. (City), Mr. H. M. Belcher (City), Hon. T. Mayne Daly (City), "Canada's International and Selkirk Centennial Exposition, Winnipeg, 1912."
- June 21, 1909—Hon. Chas. Murphy (Ottawa), "The New National Spirit."
- June 30, 1909—Rev. Clarence MacKinnon, D.D. (City), "The Significance of Canada's National Holiday."
- July 14, 1909—Rev. Canon H. Hensley Henson (London, England), "A Cross-bench View of Imperial Defence."
- Aug. 3, 1909—Prof. James W. Robertson, LL.D., C.M.G. (St. Anne, Que.), "The Call of the Land."
- Aug. 25, 1909—Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal (London, England) and J. J. Hill (St. Paul, U.S.A.) "Reminiscences of early Winnipeg."
- Sept. 2, 1909—Sir William White, K.C.B., F.R.S. (London, England,) "The Imperial Navy."
- Sept. 17, 1909—Major-General Sir George Arthur French, K.C.M.G. (London, England), "North-west Mounted Police."
- Oct. 13, 1909—Earl Grey, Governor-General (Ottawa), "The Empire and the Development of Western Canada."
- Oct. 26, 1909—Hon. A. B. Morine (Toronto), "Newfoundland."

Respectfully submitted,

R. H. SMITH,

Winnipeg, Nov. 10, 1909.

Honorary Secretary.

## *Honorary Treasurer's Report*

The Canadian Club of Winnipeg  
Financial Statement  
For Year ending 31st October, 1909

### RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand, 1st November, 1908 .....	\$ 849.51
Membership Fees:	
1907-1908, 31 members .....	\$ 62.00
1908-1909, 1110 members .....	2220.00
Luncheon tickets sold .....	2280.00
Subscriptions received for Quebec Battlefields' Fund .....	907.90
Bank interest .....	11.90
	6331.31

### DISBURSEMENTS.

Postage .....	\$ 306.00
Printing and stationery .....	417.90
Membership card cases .....	156.00
Telegrams .....	81.67
Stenographer .....	100.00
Verbatim reports of addresses .....	142.00
Cab hire .....	45.50
Dues to Association of Canadian Clubs .....	15.00
Rent .....	25.00
Expenses of Secretary-Delegate to Montreal attending the meeting of Canadian Clubs .....	150.00
Sundry expenses .....	47.12
Payment for various luncheons .....	2433.00
Expenses—Collection Quebec Battlefields' Fund subscription .....	100.00
Subscription to Quebec Battlefields' Fund .....	950.00
Subscription to Halifax National Memorial Tower .....	100.00
Fort Garry Gate—Expenses erection brass tablet recording historical facts .....	102.85
Balance in Molson's Bank .....	1159.27
	6331.31
Total .....	\$6331.31

A. L. CROSSIN,  
Hon. Treasurer.

We have examined the books and vouchers of the Canadian Club of Winnipeg for year ending October 31st, 1909, and hereby certify the above to be a true and correct statement of the receipts and disbursements for that period.

H. C. THOMPSON,  
R. H. MAINER,

Auditors.

Winnipeg, November 5th, 1909.

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### *Addresses of the Year*

Following the precedent established in the annual report for 1906, abstracts of the various addresses delivered during the year are incorporated in this report. While, owing to considerations of space, it is impossible to publish the addresses in full or even *in extenso* the aim has been to catch the spirit of the original and to preserve for reference certain, at least, of the salient points.

It will be seen that the addresses throughout have reached a high standard and will bear comparison with those of previous years or with addresses delivered before Canadian Clubs elsewhere not unfavorably. A special feature of the past year was that two of the meetings were devoted to an exposition of the aims and objects of the proposed Selkirk Centennial Exposition and of the best means of securing these. The visit of the British Association for the Advancement of Science to Winnipeg in August last afforded the Club an opportunity to hear addresses from two of the prominent members of the Association, Sir William White and Lord Strathcona, the latter being also an honorary member of this Club.

Verbatim reports of all addresses may be perused upon application to the Honorary Secretary.

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### *Christmas Greetings*

At the Christmas season greetings from the executive and members of the Winnipeg Canadian Club were extended to the honorary members of the Club as well as to those who have honored the Club with addresses, and to all Canadian Clubs throughout the Dominion of Canada and the United States.



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## *Archaeological Research*

November 13th 1908.

Professor H. L. Wilson Ph. D.—Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore

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Professor Wilson, after having been introduced by the President as a Canadian and a graduate of Queen's University, explained that he had undertaken a lecture tour of Western American cities on behalf of the Archaeological Institute of America, and, as a Canadian, his desire had been strong to enjoy the scenery of the Canadian Rockies, hence his presence in Winnipeg.

The Archaeological Institute of America, he stated, had been organized in 1879 by the late Charles Eliot Norton and President Eliot, of Harvard University. At the present time it had between twenty and thirty affiliated societies which made up the Institute of America. This Institute had for its object the promotion of archæological research and the spread of archæological knowledge in all the fields which might be covered by the art. The work was carried on in a number of sub-divisions, such as the Greek, Oriental, Biblical, Mediæval and Renaissance Art, and American, fields, the latter being concerned with the primitive civilization of the American continent. The aim of the Institute was largely organization in order to promote research in these fields, to spread information and thus to create a love for that which was artistic and that which pertained to the history of the past. The Institute had furthered excavation in many parts of the world, it had established schools of archæology in Mexico, in Rome and in Jerusalem, it had a number of publications, notably the American Journal of Archæology, and it maintained lecture courses. To each society of the Institute three or four, sometimes five or six, lecturers were sent in the course of the year. In this way local societies were kept in touch with the progress of archæology in all the different fields.

About a year ago the suggestion had been made by certain citizens of Toronto that the Archæological Institute of America should interpret the word America in the largest sense, and that this Institute should have a Canada Section, a United States Section and a Mexico Section. As a Canadian he had been asked by the Institute to visit the

various cities of Canada and as a result of his visit, societies had been organized in Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa and Kingston, and these societies would be formally received into membership in the Institute in the coming annual meeting to be held in Toronto during December.

The question he wished to put to his hearers was this: Did they wish to include themselves in the movement which had already taken root in Ontario? It was important to effect the organization of a society in Winnipeg, to take the intellectual leadership of the whole central West in artistic and archæological culture. There were in this neighborhood certain deposits of archæological material which had to do with the ancient history of this neighborhood. An organization of this kind would have a strong influence and practical bearing upon all the intellectual life of this city and province.

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### *The Financing of an Exposition*

December 11th, 1908

Mr. Jefferson Myers, President of the Lewis and Clarke Portland Exposition.

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“The Lewis and Clarke Fair originated with the Oregon Historical Association. After a considerable amount of preliminary work had been done, the general scope and size of the exposition well discussed by the citizens of Oregon, the State by an act of the legislative body authorized the holding of this first great western exposition, and appropriated \$500,000 from the treasury, being equal to one dollar for every man, woman and child within the State. The legislature further appointed a commission of eleven members known as the Lewis and Clarke Centennial Exposition Commission, which had jurisdiction over all matters pertaining to the Exposition. There was formed in the City of Portland a corporation to handle all matters in connection with the Exposition subject to approval of the State department. This corporation opened stock books and a subscription of about \$400,000 was made within two days in the city of Portland. This gave the Exposition \$900,000, with which it immediately commenced work on construction. A committee was formed which immediately

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took up the matter with the Government Department at Washington, D.C., and obtained an appropriation from the Government of the United States of about \$475,000, which was used for the construction of a Government building presenting the exhibits from all the departments of the Federal Government. A subscription of \$100,000 was given by the railway companies.

There was appropriated by a number of the States a sum equal to about \$300,000 which was used by them in constructing buildings and in placing therein their exhibits. The total expense of the Lewis and Clarke Exposition was about \$2,250,000. There was returned to the State Government and to the subscribers to the capital stock about 22½ per cent. of their original investment.

The most important things to consider in the commencement of your exposition are your subscription and an estimate of the sum you can depend on for your work as it is impossible to determine the size and scope of same without first arriving at your financial condition. Next is the location of your site. The buildings are one of the largest items of expense which you will have and great care should be taken not to construct any building which could in any way be dangerous to your guests during the exposition. We immediately employed an expert superintendent who took charge of the entire construction, and we then employed a director of works at a small consideration for his services, who assisted the superintendent of construction in any difficult tasks of his work.

Your exhibits should contain not quantity, but the best quality that you can get throughout your entire country, and each province should be encouraged to maintain its own building and make a complete exhibit of the resources of that province.

Another very important duty is to take care of the guests who come to visit your exposition. If you permit them to be overcharged or crowded out of accommodation they will soon become greatly dissatisfied and it will work the greatest injury of anything that could happen to the success of the enterprise.

The result of the Lewis and Clarke Exposition to the State of Oregon in the past three years is that at least

\$150,000,000 in wealth and 200,000 in population have been added.

“The success of the Lewis and Clarke Exposition was achieved by creating an enthusiasm among the entire people in the community in which it was held. Its success was due to no man’s work, but to that of every man, woman and child.”

“In conclusion I want to go on record as predicting to your city and province should you decide upon holding an exposition similar to the Lewis and Clark Exposition, that within five years it will return to you a hundred dollars for every dollar of your investment and that your attendance from the United States will exceed 250,000.”

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### *The Advertising Value of an Exposition*

December 11th, 1908

**Mr. Thomas Richardson, Advertising Manager of the Lewis & Clarke  
Exposition, Portland**

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After paying a tribute to the splendid possibilities of this western country, Mr. Richardson said in part :

“You talk about discussing the possibilities of an exposition. With people like this and a country like this, that is unnecessary. I am going to talk to you about an exposition as an advertisement. How can you better advertise your country than by inviting the whole world to come and see what you have actually accomplished. You have got to have men who will draw, but above that is the exposition of your actual products displayed to farmers who visit here by farmers who know what they are talking about.”

“Now, don’t undertake an exposition in Winnipeg until you have brought the project before the people of Western Canada. Don’t commence just because a few railroads or a few companies are willing to put up a certain amount of money. Go to the school-houses and tell the children something about Winnipeg, Manitoba and Canada.”

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"My work in Oregon was in charge of nine business men, nine men who formed a permanent committee and represented 60 per cent. of the City of Portland. They met whenever it was necessary and not one ever missed a meeting."

We founded the Oregon Development League to which were affiliated eighty-four organizations all with a secretary and president and fifteen of these now have paid secretaries and in one town of 10,000 people we pay our secretary \$5,000 a year."

"Another thing we did was to organize excursion parties to every nook and corner in Washington, Idaho, California and Oregon. We went out with the best business men we had. We went out and told the people everywhere that we wanted to see them prosperous. We said to them: 'We want to see you make a dollar, because we want 60 cents of it.' And we got sixty cents of it. Now what was the result of the Lewis and Clarke Exposition? The postal receipts increased two hundred per cent."

Now if you hold an exposition you will bring to the surface a number of things that you don't imagine you possess. \* \* \* You, gentlemen, are here in an area where you can command everything you please. All the big cities would have to have buildings and be represented here. It would be the greatest gathering of farm implements and machinery that this continent has ever seen."

"I say that after we have the home and the accumulation of money there comes a duty, not a right, but almost a divine pleasure in giving back to our fellowmen that help, that uplift, and that sweetest solution of things contained in the words:—'My brother, I want you to participate in these good things. I want the world to come and live in this fruitful, fertile Manitoba.'"

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### *National Foresight*

January 20th, 1909.

Rev. Dr. Gilbert Wilson.

"Scientists tell us that the earliest activities of men were unreasoned and instinctive. History reminds us that the earliest movements of men were planless and unpurpos-

ed. Later the nation reaches a point where reflection begins, where idealism and criticism take place. When this point is once passed activities become purposed and deliberate. It is not difficult for any student of history to trace the evidence of foresight in the historical development of the nations of the past. \* \* \* Great thinkers struck out lofty conceptions and great ideals, statesmen shaped the channel for the current of national activity. Noble patriots by their self-denying lives made the realization of these great ideals possible. Where this was done, the great mass, fired by their heroism, has fallen into line and moved forward on toward the predestined goal."

"Among the nations of the world Canadians are already securing honorable mention and are becoming world-famed for courage, enterprise, daring, industry, adaptability and patience. Canada has not yet, however, distinguished herself by the exercise of much foresight. So far the noisy insistent present has crowded out the quiet consideration of the ideal future. Nevertheless, that is not a natural condition of things, nor is it a condition that is likely long to continue."

"There are, it seems to me, at least four ways in which Canada might legitimately exercise what may be called 'National Foresight.' The first of these is to protect what we have and may be called 'Defensive Foresight.' The second is to survey, police and develop that which we already have, 'Economic Foresight.' The third is to increase our territory in the one possible direction, 'Diplomatic Foresight,' and the fourth is to determine slowly, patiently, and with exceeding care, the question of our ultimate national status."

"I recognize that there is no direct interest that we can have in any war of aggression, or in any kind of war, except a war of defence for our own hearth and home. \* \* \* I recognize, too, that the Munroe Doctrine, so long scouted by European and Canadian publicists probably protects us at the moment more than we have any idea of. \* \* \* I recognize, too, that the sea-dogs of Great Britain are strong and powerful and her will as indomitable as ever, and yet we must consider that in any great war, with her far-flung Empire she could not send a man or a ship. \* \* \* I realize further, that we have the longest undefended

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military frontier in the world and our two sea fronts are likewise exposed. \* \* \* I realize, too, that on the last resort they only have who can keep, and I believe that we intend to keep what we have."

"In the first place I hope we shall do as other states have so well done, institute some form of general military training for boys. But I trust that we shall not be satisfied with that but will attempt to give a modicum of military training, say, at least, six months' drill to every able-bodied young man in the land. It would give them a greater sense of responsibility than they at present possess, and many of our young men do not possess any grave sense of responsibility to this, their native or adopted land."

"The next point is the question of the conservation of our national resources, or what I have called Economic Foresight. \* \* We have lost heavily by destructive forest fires and there is a deplorable absence in this country of reforestation or afforestation. We have alienated recklessly our public lands. We have permitted wild speculation in farm lands and the exploitation of timber lands and mines largely for the benefit of foreign capital. Happily these things are beginning to arouse the attention of Canadians and they have already occupied the attention of two governments on this continent."

"I believe that the interests of trade will compel our country to employ her best consular ability in the countries with which we trade or within the bounds of which we are likely to develop trade."

"If we bear in mind that in future heavy transportation must take place upon water rather than upon steel rails, we shall wish that some man may arise who shall arouse Canadian opinion as to the need of a national system of deep waterways."

"I hope, too, that we shall have a progressive Canadian industrial policy. As Canadians we believe in keeping Canadian youth in our own country and in recalling as many of them as possible. I hope we shall have home products and home produce in plenty and home consumption of both."

"I pass to the consideration of Diplomatic Foresight. One pauses to think, however, when he speaks of diplo-

matic foresight and acquisition of territory of the Canada that might have been." Dr. Wilson here referred to several British treaties with the United States whereby Canada had lost vast tracts of land. "But I am reminded that a spirit has been growing in this country, a spirit that says that we have nothing further to give away. We shall do well to let our lost chances go by and try to deal wisely with our last chance, and our last territorial chance is the deep-sea pearl of the St. Lawrence, the ancient and honorable colony of Newfoundland."

After referring to the natural beauty, the climate and the products of Newfoundland and reviewing the attitude of the colony to the Dominion in 1867 when Newfoundland did not wish to enter into Confederation and again in 1894 when, owing to commercial depression there was a desire to join this Dominion, a desire which was nullified by the apathy of the Canadian people who were not awake to the chance, the speaker continued. "There ought to be no possibility of future difference between ourselves and Newfoundland. Union would settle the Quebec and Labrador boundary question. Above all, the union would be of strategic importance to Canada. \* \* \* Newfoundland is the key to our front door and we cannot trust it in any other hands than our own."

"It had been my intention to speak to you of Imperialism in its various forms and manifestations and of our ultimate destiny but my time has elapsed. In closing I may perhaps be allowed to quote from a Canadian poet, Charles G. D. Roberts:—

'Awake, my country, the hours of dreams is done,  
 Doubt not, nor dread the greatness of thy fate,  
 Tho' faint souls fear the keen confronting sun  
 And fain would bid the morn, of splendor wait,  
 Tho' dreamers rapt in starry visions cry:  
 'Lo! yon thy future. yon thy faith, thy fame'  
 And stretch vain hands to stars. Thy fame is nigh,  
 Here in Canadian hearth and home and name;  
 This name which yet shall grow till all the nations know  
 Us for a patriot people, heart and hand,  
 Loyal to our native hearth, our native land.'



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## *Life Insurance*

February 17th, 1909.

**Mr. J. H. Brock, Managing Director Great West Life Assurance Company.**

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It was not necessary, declared the speaker, to dilate upon the importance of life insurance because that had been recognized as long as written history had said anything. Modern life insurance was only somewhat different from life insurance in the early days; as far back as the time of Pharaoh life insurance had been considered necessary. The years of plenty were then made to supply food for the years of failure, for crop failure occurred in those days just as it did now.

In Canada the total amount insured in life and industrial insurance companies at the end of 1907 was \$685,000,000; in assessment companies, \$515,000,000, making a total for Canada of \$1,200,000,000, equal to about \$1,000 per family. In 1907 forty-three companies doing business in Canada wrote \$90,382,932 insurance and paid out during the year to policy holders \$14,753,532. These figures would give an idea of the importance of the insurance business.

The speaker then referred briefly to the different plans of life insurance, viz, term insurance, all life or ordinary life insurance, limited payment life and endowment policies.

All rates were fixed by mortality tables. These were practically invariable, although from time to time slight changes were made if there were good reasons for the same. The difference as to the rate of interest was a very important difference indeed. Each one per cent. of difference in the rate of interest made a difference of 15 per cent. on the average of all the business done by a company. That was why the life insurance companies laid such stress on their power to invest their funds.

The old line companies were those that were required by the government to put up a reserve under government inspection sufficient to guarantee to policyholders in the event of the company not being able for any cause to continue in office or carry out its contracts, the possibility of any other solvent company taking over the business and

having sufficient funds handed over to it to enable it to carry out the contracts. Therefore, the old line companies could not fail unless there was thorough dishonesty on the part of the company and continued carelessness on the part of a government officials. As a matter of fact, in the whole history of Canadian life insurance there never had been a failure of a life insurance company. As to assessment insurance, if the assessment companies would charge sufficient premiums to enable them to put up this reserve they would be on all fours with the ordinary life companies and there would be no difference between them at all. But the desire of the assessment companies was always to charge the lowest possible premium. The assessment company which charged the lowest premium expected to get the largest business. The consequence was that these companies had always failed. He was not referring to that class of fraternal insurance often taken up by societies in connection with another part of their work. That was a most commendable thing as it educated the people up to insurance. There was no rivalry between life insurance companies and fraternal societies. The latter were learning not to promise the impossible and to be willing to take actuaries' advice.

As for government insurance it must be understood that the profits on insurance were practically represented by the rate of interest earned. Three per cent. was about the rate which the government of Canada could earn but the insurance companies could earn much more than that. In other words the government would be charging the community generally for a portion of the cost of insurance in order to give a rate to policy-holders which could compete with that of private companies. Consequently, the competition of governments in the life insurance business was unnecessary and unsatisfactory and the time of governments should not be wasted in that way.

The Royal Commission on Insurance appointed by the Federal Government had found nothing to find fault with and only suggested that the Government should back up the reports of the officers of the Department and see that any abuses were remedied at once. Each company was required to make a statement showing a thoroughly detailed statement. The latter had to be sworn to by the officers of the company and was then sent to Ottawa.

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Shortly afterwards an officer of the Department at Ottawa took possession of the office having an absolute right to examine any paper or document in the office and to check it over. When the Government's blue book was published everyone in the life insurance business was then prepared to accept its statements as to the position of every life insurance company in Canada. The statements of the insurance companies were both inspected and guaranteed. It was absolutely important that the public should know that a company was solvent.

The speaker then closed by criticizing some of the clauses in the bill proposed by the Dominion Government to regulate life insurance companies and pointed out how many of the proposed changes would disadvantageously affect the Canadian life insurance companies.

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### *The Problem of the Young Delinquent*

February 26th, 1909.

Mr. J.J. Kelso, Toronto.

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"About eight years ago I got into a very interesting work. Almost accidentally I got a telephone message one day from our Central Prison warden. He said:—'I want you to come out here and see my kindergarten class.' I went out and found two little fellows of ten and eleven years of age, who had been convicted and sentenced to five years each in the reformatory. They had been brought to Toronto by an officer of the law, handcuffed together in a smoking car and taken to Central Prison to be detained there under safeguard until they could be removed to the provincial reformatory, a considerable distance north. Now I realized, as any sensible man must realize, that such was not the proper way to deal with children. Without consulting anybody I took these two little fellows and sent them off to homes in the country. I did that with a great deal of apprehension because it was a serious breach of the law. To my surprise, I found that nobody enquired what became of the two boys and that I could reasonably risk doing it some more. I went to work and laid siege to the various boys being committed to our provincial reformatory at Penetang. In two years I had taken over

forty boys who had been convicted for five years each and placed them in situations. It was not necessary, and has not been necessary to this day, to put any of those boys in prison.

“Now, if one half of these boys had failed two or three successes would repay all the effort put forth. That expresses what led me to feel a great compassion for boys in the institution at Penetang. That institution had 260 boys at one time but these various processes reduced the number till now there are only about 125 boys there. In a period of three or four months I took 125 boys out of the reformatory and placed them in situations and in five years not over six of these boys have been known to get into prison. I took hold of them one by one, not in the aggregate, because you cannot do much with a crowd. I first of all studied their lives and knowing the weak spot I was able to change the boy from a sullen, defiant, sour-looking fellow and I had him in a very few months reduced to tears, softened and broken down as any child could be.

“Many a person has travelled through Africa and has actually kicked diamonds about and didn't know. It is the same way with boys in our street. We haven't faith and confidence in them and yet there are diamonds there which with a little polishing and a little friendly helpfulness can be made into the finest men going.

“This old world is not starving for material things, but it is starving for friendliness and something of affection.

“One of the most modern ideas is the childrens' court. The idea of this court is entirely educational. It is the view that all children under sixteen should be classed as delinquents and not as criminals. The courts would be valueless if it were not for the personality of the people who control and direct them. They must be operated by Christian men with big hearts who have faith in boys.

“All crime especially youthful crime is a manifestation of social disorder.

“I believe that society is committing a crime against boys when it allows them to grow up without learning a trade and without the chance to earn a living for themselves and to become industrial factors in the community.

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“Through carelessness and hastiness men are often manufactured into criminals.

“I would like to urge you in this new city of Winnipeg, to avoid creating large institutions. I am not opposed to true charity but I don't believe in institutions. I believe that when a child is put into an institution it gets institutionalized and a child brought up in that kind of cold storage is done a grave injustice.

“I believe the Almighty intended us to be linked together by the chain of human brotherhood and that we should each seek to help those fallen by the wayside to regain their lost positions so that we can all reach the same haven of safety. If we had more of that kind of service there would be less need for our prisons, our large police forces, reformatories and refuges of all kinds that now constitute such a burden on the community and are such a reflection upon our Christian civilization.”

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### *Relations of Canada to the Mother Country*

11th March, 1909.

Hon. Joseph Martin K.C.

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It seemed to him that there was a great deal of indefiniteness in the discussion that took place upon this question. This arose to a considerable extent from confusing two things which in their nature were quite separate and independent, the question of trade on the one hand and the question of sentiment on the other. No matter what laws might be passed it was surely a rule of political economy that each individual—and the state was made up of individuals—naturally did with regard to his own dealings what he thought best for himself. This was one thing. There were other things, perhaps not as important materially as dollars and cents but in their way much more important; and these things were matters of sentiment.

Let them take the trade question first. Did they suppose that if the farmers of Canada could get five cents more a bushel if they allowed their wheat to go to Germany rather than to England they would hesitate about selling their wheat to Germany?

On the other hand, references were being made in the press of the old country to the fear that as some benefit from the revision of the American tariff might come to Canada there was a likelihood of Canada becoming annexed to the United States. Now, the trade between the United States and Canada was much greater than between Canada and Great Britain, and it was growing greater every year. That, however, had nothing to do, in his opinion, with the relations between Canada and the Mother Country. Canada desired to remain a part of the British Empire, not because any additional dollars would go into its pockets but because we were a British people. We looked upon the old country not only as our mother in blood but as our great exemplar from which we got the principles which to us, after all, were more important.

We in Canada had nothing to do with what English people may see fit to decide upon a question of protection or free trade. In Canada there were practically no poor people; but, in the old country there were thousands and hundreds of thousands who did not know when they got up in the morning whether they would get enough to eat during the day. Would any one say for a moment that the farmers of Canada would ask that a single fraction of a cent be added to the price of wheat to those unfortunate millions in the old country?

So far as the United States was concerned whatever trade arrangements Canada might be called upon to make with it would be entirely on the dollar and cent basis. If we had a reciprocity treaty tomorrow by which absolute free trade between Canada and the United States were established it would not affect in the slightest degree our feelings towards the United States. We preferred to be Canada because to a large extent we were independent so far as the government was concerned and because we believed that in every respect our institutions and laws were superior to the American institutions and laws.

Returning to the subject of trade, there were two questions under discussion, the question of some change in the tariff relations between the old country and Canada in the way of colonial preference, and the question of protection. Now, these two things were pretty hard to work together. The proposition which was put forward in the old country

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was that the government should abandon its free trade policy, that it should have a tariff such as we had in Canada and the United States and that that tariff should be open to a preference from the colonies. But this was to be a pure question of bargain. The preference was to be given to any colony willing to make a bargain that the preference should consist in a reduction of whatever tariff might be put upon articles exported from the colony, such as wheat and beef. The preference to be given to the old country was to consist almost entirely in a reduction in the tariff upon manufactured articles. Where would the manufacturers of Canada come in? The stand taken by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association was that the present Canadian tariff was not protective enough, that it should be raised to shut out all manufacturers from any country whatever, and after that had been done a preference might be given to Great Britain as against the United States. Of course this was purely illusory. Where would the British people come in under an arrangement of that kind? There would be nothing in it and great difficulties would arise.

He had always been against any scheme of Imperial federation because such a scheme involved some power in an Imperial council in which Canada would be in a minority. No matter how great or small that power was, the people of Canada would never agree to it. It might be infinitely better that some Imperial council in which Canada might be represented, but would not control, should govern Canada. It might govern Canada infinitely better than either of our two parties but that was not the point. We were quite content to have this bad government so long as it came from ourselves because we had it in our power to turn a party out of power. With some Imperial parliament no matter how deeply we might resent the government given to us we should be absolutely helpless unless we could get the whole Empire to agree to our estimate of it.

Certain papers in the old country had said that if this or that were not done Canada would be lost to the Empire. What did they think of the intelligence of the people of Canada? Suppose there were no sentiment at all, it would still be a matter of simple expediency for Canada to remain

As soon as Japan had established her right by force of arms to consideration as a world power she had lost no time in preparing for the sterner battle to create for herself a place as a commercial entity. With vast resources and an over-population it had been a paramount necessity to develop her commerce. Japan had what no other nation in the world possessed, an adequate supply of cheap, concentrated, and adaptable labor. The coolie of to-day could be metamorphosed into the skilled mechanic of a few months hence. Before 1853 Japan had taken advantage of her natural isolation and had deliberately adopted a policy of seclusion in order to be a country without foreign commerce. Well might the captains of industry marvel at the results she had obtained in the profound peace of her own choosing solving problems unvexed by foreign complications or competition.

Wonderful increases had taken place since Japan had dipped deeply into the commerce of the world with her spirit of enterprise and aptitude for ideas and with her intimate knowledge of the world's modern intricacies of business.

The most wonderful thing about Japan's advancement commercially was that it had taken place under the most severe moral and social discouragements and they might find an excuse for many of the unkind things that were said about Japanese merchants in that connection. In the early feudal times the merchant, the man who traded for a living, had been just one remove from the social outcast and business had been looked upon as something to be despised. One could not wonder that when commerce became a vital part of the empire business had not attracted a better class but the times were changing and had been in course of reconstruction for the past ten years. The Japanese merchant was doing all in his power to remove himself from the obloquy which in the early days had attached to the trader.

The official class of Japan was absolutely free from graft of any kind. During his stay in Japan he had never heard of an instance where an official of the government was convicted or disgraced for grafting.

Dr. Jones closed his address with a personal reference. In 1902 when he made his first trip to Japan to live in that



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This feeling of unrest and uncertainty as to Canada's future manifested itself in another movement opposed to closer trade relations with the United States. At one time there was an independent party in this country and for many years a very vigorous campaign was carried on in favor of Imperial federation. In a word, Sir, there were all these ill-considered and ill-digested schemes, every one of which hindered Canada's development as a nation. I say so for this reason: while they occupied the public mind the energies of our people lacked direction and concentration. And what was still worse was that this constant looking towards the United States directed the attention of our people toward that country, with the result that at least one million Canadians took up their homes in the American Republic.

What is the state of Canadian opinion to-day? We hear no more of Imperial federation or of any other movement which used to disturb the minds of serious and honest men. No longer do we reach out for assistance from the United States. The tide of emigration which flowed from our borders is now flowing to our borders. The feeling of unrest as to our country's future has entirely disappeared and in place of all those movements we find the mind and energy of the whole Dominion bent upon developing the resources of this country and making Canada a self-governing nation within the British Empire.

And what, Sir, are the milestones which mark Canadian progress along the road to nationhood within the British Empire? First, there was the grant of responsible government by her late Majesty, Queen Victoria. Then came the federation of the Canadian provinces in 1867 and 1870 the withdrawal of the British troops and the trusting of the defence of Canada to Canadians themselves. In 1871 there was the assertion of our right to have a voice in international negotiations and the appointment of Sir John Macdonald as a member of the joint commission which negotiated the Washington treaty. In the early eighties was begun the construction of the C.P.R. as a national highway from ocean to ocean. Later on came the British preference, twice repeated, and the sending of the South African contingents. There must further be mentioned the participation of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the Imperial conferences of 1902 and 1907, the taking over the fortifi-

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cations at Halifax and Esquimaux by the Dominion Government and our voluntary assumption of the burden of manning them with Canadian soldiers. Then Canada's right to negotiate the treaties she needed has been acknowledged and a further concession secured that no treaties will bind Canada unless they receive her assent.

More important from the national point of view than any of these features of our country's development is the success that has attended the work of unifying the different races and creeds in this Dominion. It is not too much to say that the better understanding that has been promoted between the different sections of the Canadian people forms not only the strongest bond between the provinces but is, at the same time, the strongest and most enduring link that binds Canada to the Empire. And to the Canadian Club there is the task to forge that link closer still, because of your cosmopolitan population. You, as citizens of the Dominion, have to realize the sentiment of the Irish poet:—

‘And, oh it were a gallant deed  
To show before mankind,  
How every race and every creed  
Might be, by love, combined;  
Might be combined—yet not forget  
The fountains whence they rose,  
As, filled by many a rivulet  
The stately Shannon flows.’”

### *The Significance of Canada's National Holiday*

June 30th, 1909.

Rev. Clarence Mackinnon, D.D.

“‘There is a land of every land the pride  
Beloved by Heaven o'er all the world beside,  
Where brighter suns dispense serener light,  
And milder moons imparadise the night;  
A land of beauty, virtue, valor, truth,  
Time-tutored age and love-exalted youth .  
O, thou shalt find where'er thy footsteps roam  
That land thy country, and that spot thy home.’”

“In this practical age when man's genius is exercised in the erection of great counting houses and the development

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of world-wide commerce, these lines I have quoted, though familiar, may seem lines worthy to be conned in our educational institutes, a worthy sentiment, a harmless sentiment, an idle sentiment, when compared with the stern activities of business life. \* \* \* \* A flag, what is it? It is but a sentiment, and yet this afternoon I would like to impress this profound truth on you that a sentiment is no idle thing, and that the flag of a country is no mere silken banner attached to some flag staff. Your business houses, your commerce, your institutions, they are nothing, they are of no service, unless they are bound together by some great national sentiment and consecrated to some great invisible purpose.

“The love and veneration of old Ireland has wreathed the Irish harp with immortal glory, and that harp has become the soul of the Irish people because of the sentiment that has gathered around it. I would as lief leap from one of these windows as say a derogatory word in the presence of an Irishman about the harp “that once through Tara’s halls the soul of music shed.” And those more prosaic Scotchmen who pride themselves upon being the devotees of truth, who discount all exaggeration, who among them would dare discount the story of their hero Sir William Wallace as a tissue of legend. This man, who was a great warrior and statesman, had his name immortalized by blind Harry, and in every Scotchman’s home it was found side by side with the ‘Pilgrim’s Progress’ and the Holy Bible. Even the Englishman has the most profound sentiment :

‘Ay, tear his body limb from limb  
Bring axe or cord or flame,  
He only knows that not through him  
Shall England come to shame.’

“I suppose the Mayflower would make a sorry sight compared with the hurricane deck of the Mauretania and its equipment would not compare very favorably with the Atlantic greyhounds that plough through the stormy sea. Nevertheless it brought the Pilgrim Fathers and a great sentiment is wound around the Mayflower; it is a halo of romance and glory and these things stand for great elements in American life. It is impossible for us to discount the value of sentiment in national life.

"It does not cost much to put a flag in the window and yet I venture to say if all the houses in Winnipeg were adorned with the national flag on Dominion Day, in years to come every child would say 'Our fathers loved Canada, they believed in it. It is a great country.' And if the strangers coming from afar to the country observed on the First of July such a display of national sentiment they would desire to commingle with us and become part of a great and proud nation.

"We all love the American people; there is no people we are closer allied to in sentiment and community of interests. \* \* \* \* \* Nevertheless, there is one thing I would like to say, if the agreeable friendship is to be maintained between fair Miss Canada and big Uncle Sam to the south of her, the regard must be mutual. If there is to be friendship there should be reciprocity at the very bottom of it.

"We must, however, in some measure, bear the responsibility. If we will not fly our own flag can we expect others to do it for us? If we cannot support some of Canada's greatness and glory, can we be disappointed if others do not do it for us? I think it right we should gather together to-day and ask that citizens would show to the world that they believed in Canada's greatness. If we do this the foreigner who comes here and becomes a member of the community will feel we have in our ideals, our sentiments, and our future, a worthy substitute for anything he has left behind, that we have something better, we have a touch of imperial glow, we are part of a world wide empire—

'She stands a thousand-wintered tree  
By countless morns impearled;  
Her broad roots coil beneath the sea  
Her branches sweep the world.'"

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"God bless our wide Dominion,  
Our fathers' chosen land,  
And bind in lasting union  
Each ocean's distant strand."  
—Duke of Argyle.

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## *A Cross-Bench View of the Imperial Defence*

July 14th, 1909

Rev. Canon H. Hensley Henson, London, Eng.

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“Living at Westminster, within a stone’s throw of the Houses of Parliament, I think I may claim to be singularly well placed for forming a true opinion of political events and as rector of the church of the House of Commons, the most famous parish church in the British Islands, I cannot be indifferent to the course of political events.

Nothing has impressed me more than the dramatic change of mind that has passed over serious English politicians during the last three years. We have passed in that short interval from the mood of security, of almost peaceful security, to the mood of intense and deepening anxiety. This change, I would have you note, is as marked on one side of politics as on the other. Making reasonable allowances for their position the ministers of the crown are outspoken as their political opponents. The speeches of the Prime Minister, of Mr. McKenna, and of Sir Edward Grey, did more than any other speeches to awaken the nation as a whole to a sense of its danger. The most trusted men of all parties, Mr. Balfour, Lord Roseberry, Lord Cromer, and Lord Roberts, to name the four men who are not amongst His Majesty’s present ministers, who, of course, have a constitutional right to claim to be the most authoritative exponents of English opinion, have combined to warn us that unless we make a new and greater effort we are in danger of losing our Imperial security. This is the first point I wish to impress upon you and everybody who can come within the reach of my words that this movement in Great Britain for better security of the Empire, for basing our defences on a stronger and wider foundation than they have hitherto rested, is not a partisan, is not a sectional matter, but that it is guaranteed by the best political judgment of the nation irrespective of party.

“Next I desire to say a word—it must be a very short and careful word—about our attitude towards the great and famous neighboring nation, Germany, the attitude which

in Great Britain we are taking up. Let no one suppose that there is, or that there can be, any general hostility between the German and English nations. How should there be? Germany and Great Britain have too much in common lightly to become enemies. In race they are kindred, in religion they are alike, in the intercourse of the intellect they are closely linked. We, in England, and you, in Canada, venerate the thinkers and writers of Germany and fully acknowledge the debt which we owe to them. \* \* \* \*  
\* \* \* \* Moreover, Germans have settled in the British Empire in large numbers. \* \* \* \* It would be wholly unnatural and absurd for Englishmen to say or speak ill of Germans.

“It is surely unnecessary for me to contradict the silly and baseless suggestion if I had not within the past few months repeatedly had my attention called to it, that Great Britain cherishes any warlike ambitions with regard to her neighbors. Our Empire, assuredly, is great in all conscience. We only desire to possess it in peace and develop it in tranquility. If anyone wants proof of our pacific intentions let him consider the course of our domestic policy. \* \* \* \* Old age pensions will certainly cost Great Britain not less than £8,000,000 a year, and that is only one of a lengthening list of reforms, or so-called reforms, upon which we are embarked. Is it conceivable that the British people should thus diminish their financial resources if they were cherishing an insane and criminal notion of attacking any of their neighbors? How then is the situation of great strain between Germany and Great Britain explicable?”

“I put aside the fact of commercial rivalry because I cannot think that in itself can be a cause though no doubt it may create jealousies. But apart from commercial rivalries there are national prejudices and political aspirations, and, what is too often forgotten, there is still to be reckoned with the ancient sin of ambition which under the stimulating and fostering influence of power may well become, even in the twentieth century, not less militant and aggressive than it has shown itself to be in every previous century of human experience. And we, in England, feel reluctantly but with growing decisiveness, that these tendencies are present in the policy of our neighbor, that the German people is not well represented by the German government,



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that, in plain words, we should be insane if we did not ask ourselves what may be the consequences of the settled plan of naval expansion to which the German Government is at present committed if it is carried out into whole effect.

“We cannot surely doubt that the British Empire is worth defending, worth making sacrifices for, nay, worth living and dying for. \* \* \* \* \* The downfall of the British Empire, if that should ever happen, would involve immense disasters to mankind. Of the fall of the ancient Roman Empire it has been finely and fittingly said that it was the foundering of a world. The phrase would not be excessive to describe the downfall of the British Empire. The modern citizen surely may say of this country with even greater truth than Wordsworth could say it when he wrote the line a century ago:

“For dearly must we prize thee;

We who find in thee a bulwark for the cause of men.”

The British Empire is not free from fault and it has also very dark pages of scandal but will any just man of any nationality deny that it is broadly true that the British Empire to-day stands for righteous government, for personal liberty, and for religious tolerance to one fourth of the citizens of the human race.

“I come then to my final point. This Empire, this precious heritage, not only to its own citizens but to the human race, this relatively undefended Empire, can only be maintained by the efforts and the sacrifices of all its citizens. The time is past, it really has passed, when the whole burden of the defence of this unparalleled Empire should be allowed to rest upon the weary and over-weighted shoulders of the people of the island of Great Britain. Not Great Britain alone, but the Empire as a whole, must sustain that common burden. Sir, I cannot for one moment indulge the dishonoring supposition that Canada, the greatest and the most famous of these British Dominions beyond the seas, which are the most precious jewels in the crown of His Majesty the King, will not rally to the side of the mother country at this juncture and claim her full right to bear a share in the difficult and honorable task of Imperial defence.”

## *The Call of the Land*

August 3rd, 1909.

Professor James W. Robertson, Ste Anne de Bellevue, Quebec.

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His only wonder when he came to the West, said the gifted speaker, was not that the men of the West were doing things, but whether with all the facilities they had inherited and developed, they were still ambitious to be a people that quite matched the call of this great West. To make this a spot of God's earth where a civilization would have its best chance to have full fruitage, labor for liberty of the large, generous, lasting kind, for intelligence everywhere, assumed and transmitted, and for the administration of justice pure and undefiled, for the poor man and the rich man alike, for the safety and security of the rights of property and person: these were the big things that called to his hearers while they were getting things under their control.

He was glad to be in the West because he recognized the immense resources of this part of Canada. Fine soil: that did not promise greatness and did not predicate permanent prosperity. The promise of their domination in times to come was not by their wealth but by their capacity for labor; their power to do things and to have them done in the right way.

Let the people of the West make it attractive and satisfying and a good place for children, because in all civilizations worth while they came back to this saying, "A little child shall lead them." Quality of life and its chances: that was what inspired, that was what counted. He was glad the West was becoming a spot on the earth that would have its uplift for all humanity. We were a people with a history, traditions and aspirations and we hoped they would be realized because we did not want to diminish our influence and ideals; we wanted to lift other people to them. We wanted to lift other people up to them.

This was a good land with four great areas. Beginning at the Atlantic we had a thousand miles fit for fine homes and varying in width from fifty to between two hundred and three hundred miles. This was a great part

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of Canada—fragrance of clover blossoms all over the atmosphere all summer, apple trees in abundance, and running streams and broad acres and laughing children climbing the apple trees, and picking flowers. Then came a thousand miles of wilderness north of the Great Lakes but it was worth our while to know that these also were ours. Let us not say that it did not concern us to conserve the great natural resources of the country.

Then we had a thousand miles of this plain. He had seen parts of it improved and parts go back. Wherever men were lacking in intelligence, the earth took on the look of man's sin, ignorance, vice and disease, but wherever man was intelligent and spoke to the earth with intelligence, then he made it part of the new heaven and the new earth wherein dwelleth this righteousness.

Still further west we had five hundred miles of mountain scenery, unmatched valleys, with peaches and wheat equally abundant, mountains bursting with the common ores and the precious metals, rivers and shores teeming with fish, and hill-sides bearing trees that would serve the race in manifold ways.

Wherein dwelleth righteousness! That was man's rightful assertion of himself with Nature to make the earth bring forth her plenteous abundance for his profit, or pleasure, or service. So he had never seen it go back; it never could go back if we looked after our schools. They were the foundation of every nation's permanent greatness and any people that belittled the teachers thereby committed a bit of national suicide.

As travellers traversed this land seeing this people coming to their own with a heritage never equalled before, when they passed our doors and saw what we did with railways, warehouses and every other facility, and far more important than that when they saw what we did for the children, they would be inoculated, dominated by a dominant people that lifted up and did not crush down.

Youth represented unbounded possibilities. It was worth while being young at this stage of humanity's progress and having a chance to be leaders in that war against ignorance.

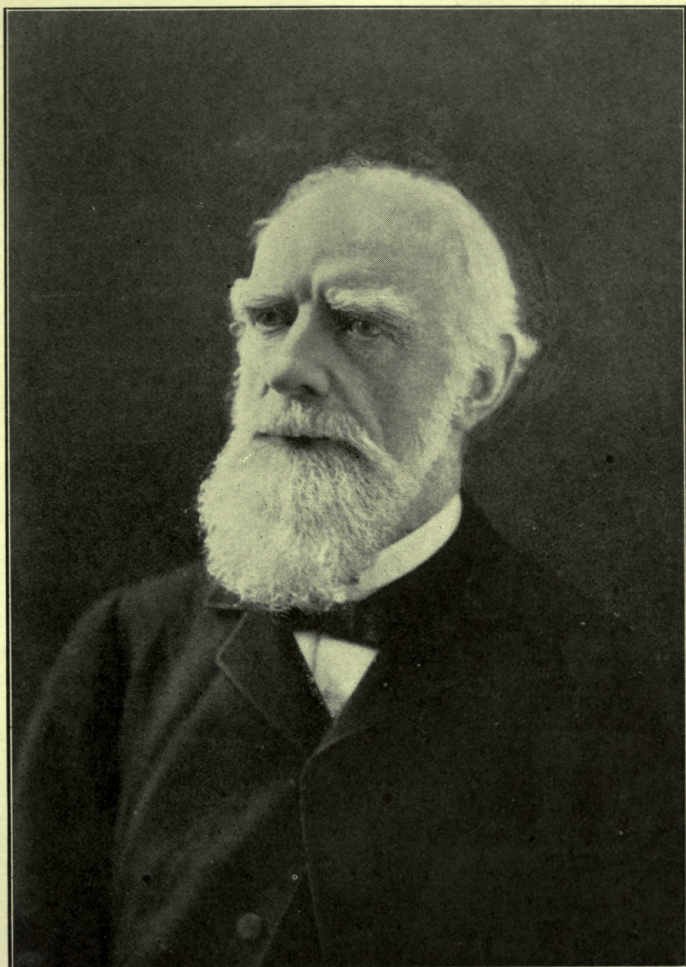
Our country called for recognition of partnership and recognition of units. The city man needed the man on the land, and the man on the land needed all the intelligence and intellectual power of the man in the city. This land called, too, for recognition of all that other good people had brought and all that other bad people had brought us if there were any bad people. It was a great thing when we had a stream of foreign blood flowing into our citizenship. It was a good thing to recognize the good they brought. Nothing would do this nation greater harm than denouncing the foreigners. For who was there that was ever encouraged into any sort of usefulness that had not some deficiency and who was there that had not been improved by someone recognizing the good in him and bringing it into full fruition?

This land called for character among its citizens. Agriculture in Canada did not call for an answer of degradation. It was not corn, hogs and money and land and corn and hogs and money and land in ever increasing sweep. That wasn't agriculture, that was hoggishness.

Teach the children a knowledge of Nature's ways in the school and they would learn to read better and learn to figure with far more comprehension.

Do these things for the children and in doing them for the children we would do them for the whole race in a strong and courageous way. It would cost money but we could not invest anywhere else to more advantage; we could not put life or wealth or labor anywhere with the same result as when we put them into the young child life.

"Where intelligent labor and the fear of God keep poverty and evil in abatement the land is full of homes made rich by labor and love. That is the kind of thing in which I hope you will have tremendous, ever-increasing, ever-growing success. And that is the call of this land to you in Manitoba, in Canada, and in the Empire. And if you listen to that call the earth itself will take on a little bit of that condition. And may she give you the kindest of loving rest for your bodies and the uplift for your never-dying spirit."



*RT. HON. THE LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL  
G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.*



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## *Reminiscences of Early Winnipeg*

August 25th, 1909

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, London, Eng., James J. Hill, St. Paul, U.S.A.

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Lord Strathcona, who was received with tumultuous cheering, said: "Less than thirty years ago no one would for a moment in his wildest dreams have thought that Winnipeg would be a place today such as to attract the British Association. It is a credit to the city to have them here and I am proud to be with you to do that honor to them which it is assuredly your desire should be done to them by the whole of the great North West. Many of these gentlemen I have had the pleasure of knowing personally. They are distinguished in arts and science, in literature, and in all that goes to make a nation great and I am sure that not only with you here in Winnipeg but throughout the whole of this great North West they will be received in the most cordial way. And I am equally sure that when they return from seeing you here, coming face to face with the people here in this country, they will, no matter what their appreciation of the Dominion may have been in the past, from what they have seen here, go home with a conviction that they have learned a very great deal indeed, and convinced that Canada is a country which may be well thought of, well considered in the Old Country and in every portion of the Empire.

Coming as I do, an individual who has represented Canada in England for some time, I have, as a matter of duty and pleasure, put before the people of the Old Country the advantages of this new country which is the first Dominion born within the Empire.

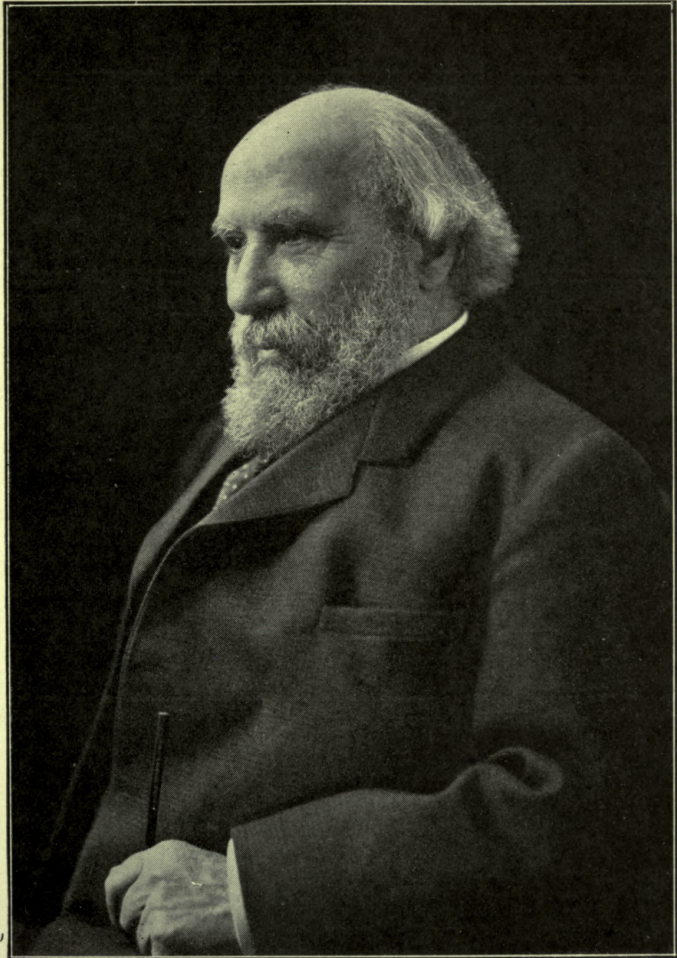
Happily good work has been done from the Canadian High Commissioner's Office, but also by others in Canada and by corporate bodies, and I am happy to say that the Canadian Pacific Railway has been a good and efficient agent in bringing to the notice of those in the other country that this is a good place to come to. It is a satisfaction to know that the Grand Trunk Pacific is progressing with a great road here across the vastness of the Continent and that they are making active emigration agents in the Old Country.

“You have done me a very great kindness and one which I appreciate very much in having asked to be with you here today; also as one of your guests, my old-time and present friend and associate Mr. Hill. Looking back now and remembering coming back from meeting Mr. Hill near St. Paul and foregathering with perhaps one hundred and twenty or at the outside, two hundred people, around Fort Garry, and today coming and seeing, as I have seen, thousands and thousands of people in the streets of Winnipeg and knowing that you have a population of upwards of 130,000 people, is it not pleasant to all of us to reflect, when we look back to the great change of less than forty years, that you may well look forward to the next fifty years and know that in that time the changes will be infinitely greater than they were in the past, and that Winnipeg, today a great city, will progress and become one of the chiefest cities on the continent of North America. You are doing a great work in building up your city, and I am sure you will never forget that we are one people and that we should continue, while citizens of Canada, to be as loyal and devoted subjects of our Sovereign as any within the Mother Country.

Let me again thank you for the great kindness and consideration you have done me, because I look upon it as such, in having with you here my friend, Mr. Hill. You know in a measure what he has done for the whole of the North West of the United States as well as for our own North-West. But you don't know it to the same extent as I do, who had the great satisfaction of working with him, and who knew, even then in the early days, that he must become a power from his integrity, his determination to do only that which was right and proper to all alike. Let me thank you again from the bottom of my heart for your very great and undeserved welcome.”

Mr. Hill, who also received a warm welcome, said: “I want to assure you that it is a great joy and a great privilege to be here and to join with you in paying a tribute of honor, deserved honor and respect to the one man, fortunately strong and healthy beyond his years, who has done more for the North-West, more for the Dominion of Canada than any other man living, or who is likely to live within a generation. His Lordship has told you that it is





*MR. J. J. HILL*



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nearly forty years since I had the privilege of knowing him intimately and during that time I have been closely associated with him in business matters involving our mutual fortunes and I want to say to you that during all that time I have never found him for one moment where his interest ruled his desire to aid the entire country. His was a spirit of patriotism to his country, of loyalty to his friends and associates and of unswerving loyalty to the North-West.

“Your growth has been a marvel. Only could it have happened within the last hundred years, anywhere. But let me say that, with all your growth, with all your efforts for the new population, let me ask you, because I do it with the best intentions, wishing that the measure of your future prosperity may be as full as can be, should you not consider always whether the number of your new settlers, the number of people who are coming to take possession of your land, is of as much consequence as the quality of your settlers? \* \* \* Don't be afraid that you won't get people because there is no other place on the North American continent where they can go. There will be no trouble on that score, but don't try to get people who have to be re-civilized. Those who come from our western States speak your language, know your institutions, and I am quite sure they will very rapidly fall into your local municipal organization, and, as a rule, you can collect a judgment from them for they are people who pay their debts.

“All this work—and I speak whereof I know—all this growth, all this development, all this building of railways and opening up of country, is due more to the gentleman whom you honor here today than to all the other men in the world. We all meant well but if it hadn't been for the confidence and the leadership he gave us we would have been utterly powerless to have made the start in the beginning. And from that day to this his life has been spent in unselfish devotion to the services of his whole country and of his Empire and he leaves to you an example that every public and every private citizen of the country can well consider and emulate.”

Mr. Hill closed by moving a vote of thanks from the Canadian Club of Winnipeg to Lord Strathcona, which was seconded by Mr. William Whyte, and on being put to the meeting was carried with three cheers and a tiger.

## *The Imperial Navy*

Sept. 2nd, 1909.

Sir William White, K.C.B., London, England.

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It was a singular thing to find that here in the heart of this great Dominion, said the speaker, this issue of an Imperial Navy seemed to awaken a feeling and a desire to help which could hardly be rivalled in that little island where he found his home. We gained perspective by being four thousand miles away from Westminster. In all the party strife in England, however, when questions of Imperial concern arose, there was no difference of opinion. Whatever Government might be in power, whatever party might hold the reins of office for the time, any Government that starved the Navy would have short shrift.

In his opinion the so-called German scare was undignified, unnecessary and contrary to the characteristics of the race because our way was not to whine, but to do. The people of England, however, would never forget the response that came from the Dominion over the seas when they thought the Motherland was in trouble. This was not the first time that a rival power acting strictly within its rights had challenged that supremacy. Whatever we might think of it on our side we had only to meet what was done but we must meet it in a way that would leave no doubt as to the result.

This German competition was not a new thing; it was only a change in the competitor. He remembered the time when France was superior to England in the type of ship most formidable. Coming to a time within his official career England had stood in a critical position only she had to do with two powers, France and Russia, who, when joined were in a position of superiority. What had happened? The Naval Defence Act of 1889 which involved the construction of seventy ships costing £22,000,000 had been the result. But that was not the act of the Government; it was the act of the people of England who had said: "Go on."

This was the doctrine that he wished to preach today that at all costs, at all hazards, no matter what might be

involved, we were going to remain supreme at sea. If the Dominions beyond the seas were disinclined to stretch out a helping hand, the people of England would still be true to their trust and would foot the bill and carry on the Empire until better days should come. But better days had come. Here, in Canada, the feeling, so far as he could gather, was as strong as it was at home. There was the greatest readiness to help and take a proper share in this great undertaking. There was no desire to draw back. All that seemed to be wanted was to be told what should be done, in what way it should be done and Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand and all the dominions beyond the seas would stand in and take their share of the burden of Empire.

What did the Imperial Navy cost the people at home? In the past ten years the tax-payers of the United Kingdom had provided \$1,640,000,000 for the Navy. That little island from which we came, that wonderful mother of nations, wanted to be helped. She did not ask for it, but she wanted to be helped. The children, while they were growing up, naturally looked to the motherland for protection. But they were no longer children; they had passed through the stage of boyhood. They were coming into early manhood with all its strength and all its hope of the future, its optimism and its opportunities. The Motherland recognized that they had their rights, their independent rights, that they must have a voice in policy, in methods, in all that affected the Empire. The group of nations prof against the world, that was the ideal of the British Empire, and the way of securing that end was to have an Imperial Navy common to all, supported by all, organized to carry out a common plan of Imperial defence, manned and officered by men of all the nations with one common training, one common language, one common duty, one common feeling.

The best missionaries of the Empire we had ever had were the officers and men of the Royal Navy. No one could see these men without loving them. They were such manly, devoted servants of the state that their example was of the greatest benefit wherever they went. They brought a sense of home, nearness and kindred to Britishers scattered throughout the world.

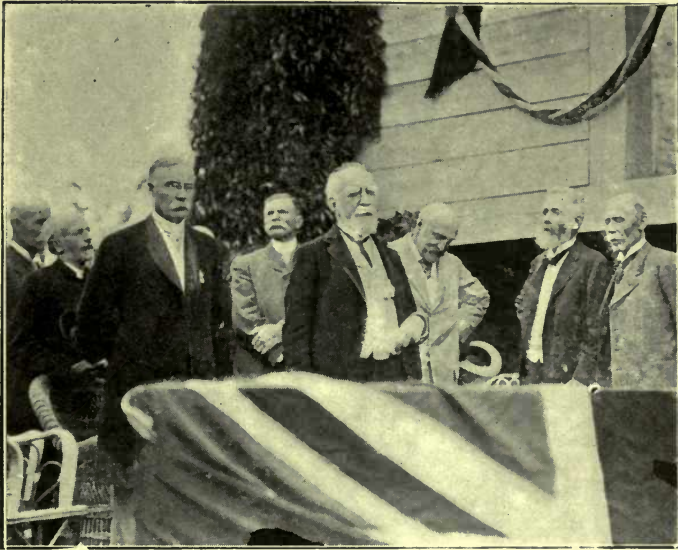
The spirit that breathed throughout the Dominion was one of eagerness to secure and maintain an Imperial navy and to bear a fair share of its cost. Loyalty to the Empire and determination to maintain our commercial supremacy were the great moving principles of their brethren in Canada, and he thanked God for it. Tennyson voiced this truth when he wrote those lines:—

“Britain’s myriad voices call  
Sons be welded each and all  
Into one Imperial whole  
One with Britain heart and soul  
One life, one flag, one fleet, one throne  
Britons, hold your own!”

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We love those far-off ocean Isles  
Where Britain’s Monarch reigns;  
We’ll ne’er forget the good old blood  
That courses through our veins;  
Proud Scotia’s fame, old Erin’s name,  
And haughty Albion’s powers,  
Reflect their matchless lustre on  
This Canada of ours

—J. D. Edgar.



*Lord Strathcona Unveiling the Brass Tablet on Old Fort Garry Gateway,  
August 27, 1909*

**FORT GARRY.**

1806. The first fort named Gibraltar, built by the North-West Company.

1816. Fort Gibraltar destroyed.

1822. The second Fort Gibraltar renamed Fort Garry after the amalgamation of the Hudson's Bay and North-West Co's.

1835. Fort Garry rebuilt with stone walls running 280 feet East and West and 240 feet North and South.

1850. Walls extended northward and this gateway erected.

1872. Fort sold and walls, excepting this gateway demolished.

1897. Gateway and park presented by the Hudson's Bay Company to the City of Winnipeg.

1909. THIS PLATE PRESENTED BY THE CANADIAN CLUB OF WINNIPEG.

*Inscription on Brass Tablet Presented by the Canadian Club of Winnipeg*





## *The North-West Mounted Police*

Sept. 17th, 1909.

Major General Sir George French, London, England.

In 1873 the Government had found it necessary to send up a police force to the North-West as they had taken the responsibility of preserving law and order in this great country. The country to the west at that time was practically in the hands of desperadoes who demoralized and slaughtered the Indians. The Government was determined to put that down with a strong hand. The Mounted Police had gone out armed and mounted and clad in red for the sake of their Indian friends and with a couple of guns and a couple of mortars. They meant business and those desperadoes had to leave the country, and they did leave.

The first detachment of the Police consisting of one hundred and seventy men was sent up by the Government in the fall of 1873. Shortly after their arrival in Manitoba he had been asked by the Government to organize the whole of the force. He got up to Manitoba at the end of the year after a most arduous journey. In February he returned by the same route and proceeded with the organization of the force. They had to get waggons and everything that was wanted and bring them out here and they had to get the permission of the United States to bring the men right through from Toronto to the end of the track.

Permission was granted and they all travelled up through the States in uniform and landed at Fargo. Even then the excellent discipline of the Mounted Police force began to show itself. When the people at Fargo thought the force would be there for a week or two, they stole off, an officer and thirty men at a time, and on the next day marched out with waggons complete and everything on board and made their way down the Red River to Dufferin.

Starting from Dufferin the district had been surveyed for a little distance but about eighteen miles from the Red River they saw the last habitation until they got to the Rocky Mountains and there were not many there. On the march they could not possibly think of carrying food for the horses. The whole idea of carrying through that march was to carry flour in their carts and put oxen in their carts

to draw that flour and when they got the two together, cook them with the cart. For about two hundred and fifty miles they kept close to the boundary line. After this they went around the Dakotas and the Missouri and got into a different country not nearly so good. The horses had to be attended to but the men had to feed themselves very largely. Anyway, though sportsmen might object, they hunted the buffalo. Every buffalo killed saved a bullock and the whole force fed on buffalo for a month.

The instructions given had been that the forts at the junction of the Bow and Belly rivers must be taken at all costs. Hearing of the force coming the whisky traders who had held the forts elected to clear off and crossed the line. Colonel Macleod, the second in command, was left out there with some fine troops. He built forts for his own men, barracks, accommodation for the horses and so on and established a post which existed now and would exist for all time as Fort Macleod.

The remainder of the force started back on the return march. The weather had turned cold and the horses suffered greatly. Officers and men alike took off their own blankets and put them on the horses. Eventually they reached Qu'Appelle and then pushed on to Swan River where barracks had been built by Mr. Hugh Sutherland. Unfortunately it was late in the fall and there was no hay cut except what was frozen so E troop alone was left at Swan River barracks while D troop pushed on and arrived in Winnipeg on November the seventh. From beginning to end of the march not a man was lost.

In closing General French paid a fine tribute to the old-timers, notably Archbishop Machray, whose labors in the cause of education could never be really appreciated, and his friend, Mr. Ashdown, whose example he commended to the young men before him. "Don't overwork," said the General, "do enough and a bit more, but don't kill yourselves at it."

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"This is our country, strong, and broad and grand.  
God guard thee Canada, our native land!"

—Jean Blewett.

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## *The Empire and Development of Western Canada*

October 13th, 1900,

His Excellency Lord Grey, Governor General of Canada.

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After referring to the pleasure which he had had in addressing the members of the Canadian Club of Winnipeg in 1905 and of the pleasure he again felt in standing before them, His Excellency said in part:

"If I were to select the particular virtues which, so far as my experience goes, I feel inclined to associate with your city it is this: a possession of wide tolerance among your leading men, and the desire of all the people to co-operate with each other to promote any movement which may tend to further dignify and beautify your city of Winnipeg and to sweeten its life. So long as that vigorous and lovely spirit sits enthroned in the hearts of the people and so long as that spirit is not corrupted by narrow personal or sectarian rivalries which make all social co-operation impossible, your city may look forward to a future which will cause every man to be proud of being a citizen of Winnipeg.

I should like to offer you and the city of Winnipeg the expression of my heart-felt condolence in the great loss you have sustained through the death of the late Principal Mc-Dermid. He possessed qualities of heart and mind that if he had only survived would have enabled him to render great services not only to Winnipeg, but to Canada and the Empire. He was much impressed with the desirability of forming an organization which would enable Canadian householders to adopt as members of their own families the majority of the fifty thousand orphan children who have no homes in the United Kingdom to-day. If my voice could reach the authorities in England I should like to impress upon them from conviction, arrived at after a careful study of the whole situation, that it would be difficult for them to obtain elsewhere higher advantages or a better average chance for the children, of whom they are the official guardians and trustees, than those now offered by the Government of Manitoba.

I visited yesterday two of your schools in the northern part of the city. I don't think I have ever been more interested, pleased, or delighted. There was a general atmos-

phere of cheerful helpfulness which seemed to pervade the school and was reflected in the character of the teachers and the countenances of the children. I was immensely pleased, I might say, with what I saw of the German, Russian and Scandinavian children at your schools and with their work. In order that I might realize the proportions of the various nationalities I asked that the children might be separated according to their nationalities of origin. I was much pleased to hear that several of these foreign children who have not been in Canada very long protested against being asked to label themselves, for even five minutes, by any other label than that of a Canadian. That shows what a grand assimilating work your schools are doing and how, under the process of education adopted by your admirable teachers, you are assimilating all the strength and variety that may come into Manitoba from the different parts of the earth and turning it into good, loyal and patriotic Canadians.

One of the most important problems that can occupy the attention of a patriotic Canadian is how to link up and consolidate ever closer the different parts of the Dominion. Every moment which enables the East to take an interest in the West and the West to participate in the national life of the East on all occasions in which they have a common historic interest helps to consolidate the Dominion. In the next two years there will be two great centennials which will appeal to the people in every part of Canada: one of them the celebration of one hundred years of peaceful fellowship of the two nations on either side of the international boundary and the other the Selkirk centennial. Both centennials will I hope be made the occasion of a display of interest by the people of Canada in great events of national importance in which people from all parts of Canada will co-operate.

There has undoubtedly been a growth of Imperial spirit during the past four years. You can see it, you can feel it growing. I attribute the growth of this spirit to two causes. First to your own performances in South Africa, which enabled the Empire to secure equal rights for the people of South Africa, and as a result of their victory to secure unification of South Africa in a new constitution based upon the principal of equal rights. Second, the growing realization of the part which Canada will one day have in the

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British Empire. Nothing can prevent Canada if she only keeps her judiciary pure, her schools good, her government honest, and the heart of the people sound, recognizing that fair play and freedom are the two wings without which no community can rise to a higher level of civilization, I say that if the Canadian people do this nothing on earth can prevent them from one day becoming the most influential of the self-governing Dominions, including the United Kingdom, which together make the British Empire.

It is the people of the United Kingdom who are to-day guarding the great inheritance into which you, the people of Canada, will one day enter. They are prepared to maintain the British supremacy upon the seas at any sacrifice until you are strong enough to take your share in Imperial affairs. They know that you will do what you can when you can. They want you, the Canadian people, to grow strong, they want to see your seven millions grow to fifteen millions, your fifteen millions grow to twenty-one millions with the improved credit which attaches to an increasing population of self-respect, of character and efficiency. They know that when the day comes, you, together with the other self-governing nations of the Empire, will, in some way or other not yet defined, be able to maintain the traditions you have inherited from the past and hand them over strengthened and fortified to successive generations so that the work of the British Empire and its influence for good rule shall, through Canadian strength and Canadian influence, ever be increased and emphasized."

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Land of our Birth, our Faith, our Pride,  
For whose dear sake our fathers died,  
O Motherland, we pledge to thee,  
Head, heart and hand through the years to be!

Rudyard Kipling.

## *Newfoundland*

October 26th, 1909.

Hon. A. B. Morine.

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The discovery of Newfoundland took place in 1497 on St. John's Day, hence the name of the capital city. This was one hundred and twenty three years before the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers. The reason that Newfoundland was at once the oldest and most backward colony lay in the fact that in those early days colonies were regarded as places to be used for the benefit of the mother country. A law made it a crime to remain on the shores of Newfoundland and that law continued for many generations.

In ancient times the Newfoundland fisheries were the nursery of the Navy. As long as England's ships were made of wood Newfoundland was a great training ground for her sailors. It was a remarkable thing, one of which he was proud of and one with which Newfoundland had a right to taunt the outlying colonies now, that the first naval reserve and perhaps the only one established had been established in 1900 in the Colony of Newfoundland.

The population was about 250,000 of English, Irish and Scotch descent. The men of Bideford and Devon were the backbone of the population of Newfoundland. They came from the very same men who went out and carried the English flag all over the world, the men who met the Armada, who followed Raleigh, Frobisher, Drake and Rodney. In 1538 Newfoundland was formally annexed to the British Crown by Sir Humphrey Gilbert in the name of Queen Elizabeth.

The people were amongst the most intelligent people he had ever met. Education was common but not high. The people were famous for their sobriety of character and for those stirring virtues which made good citizens.

So far as the land was concerned it was high and rocky and not much good for agriculture but the mineral and forest wealth was considerable. The forest wealth was suitable for pulp rather than for lumber. With regard to the fisheries there were the cod fishery, the seal fishery, and the whale fishery. The cod fishery was carried on as their

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own fishery and was the most valuable one around the Island. On the Labrador coast of Canada and the Grand Bank the fishery was not under the specified control of any nation. Newfoundland had control and dominion over the whole eastern coast of Canada from Hudson Strait to the Strait of Belle Isle.

The trade of Newfoundland was about \$25,000,000. Her imports were half from England, one quarter from Canada and one quarter from the United States.

In 1869 federation had been proposed to the people and defeated. It had been defeated by vested rights and ignorance in combination. The people who had business interests carried on by one means or another, had felt that it would be well to leave well enough alone. They had said: "We don't want impudent Canadians sticking their noses in and interfering with us." The fishermen of that day were more ignorant than they were to-day. Education was less common and the people more easily deceived. They were told that if they came in they would be taxed to death. The result had been that the timid minded men won out in the Island to oppose federation.

Another attempt at federation had been made in 1895 following the commercial crash which had taken place in the Island that year. In desperation a delegation had come up to Canada to see what could be done. It had interviewed the Dominion Government, which, unfortunately, was itself in a somewhat parlous condition, and they had not been able to come to terms. If Canada itself had been in a better condition it might have been prepared to face a bigger load than it was prepared to face at that time. Nevertheless it must be said in truth that the load that Canada had presented the delegates with was a very large and terrifying one at that time. On the other hand, the Government of Canada had not been satisfied that the delegates from Newfoundland were acting in good faith. They had felt that some of the delegates were only trying to spy out the land, get a price, and go back home and oppose it. It had been a matter of very keen regret to both countries that the attempt at federation did fail but there was no occasion for stone throwing on either side. None of them had the broad vision and if hind sight had only been foresight, things might have been different.

The man who proposed federation in Newfoundland as the leader of the party to-day would be defeated. But he was disposed to believe that such a man would be returned in four years.

These were the reasons for federation from a Canadian standpoint. First, there was the position of Newfoundland in the matter of defence and in matters of such great importance as lighthouses and steam mail service. Lighthouses were needed for the commerce of Canada. In the matter of defence it must be remembered that an enemy controlling Newfoundland would control the whole commerce of the Dominion. When we reflected that in time of trouble the life blood of the nation, all that we had to import and export, must go in and out of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, we would see the supreme importance to the Dominion of Canada that the country should be under the control of the Government at Ottawa.

If we had federation the fisheries policy would be directed from Ottawa. Instead of two governments being in the market to offer their wares to the United States there would only be one which would hold the key to all the fisheries in North America. That was worth while talking about and we should then be able to dictate terms to the Government of the United States.

Another thing was the question of population. The Dominion of Canada was spending millions of money every year to induce people to come into this country. Why not spend some money to get an addition to the people of Canada from a stock which was one of the best of the world? There was also the feeling of sentiment. We said, "This Dominion of ours" because of the saying "He shall have Dominion from sea to sea." We had only Dominion on one side and that was cut off by Alaska and on the other side we had no Dominion at all. Why not round off this Dominion from side to side? We could do it if we only had the courage. The people of Canada desired it without restriction of party. And the politicians at Ottawa on both sides gave willing assent. It was time the people of Canada said, "We will round off this Dominion and the Government of Ottawa must re-cast."









