

The  
Canadian Club  
of Vancouver



1909-1910



P  
C

F  
58

V  
1

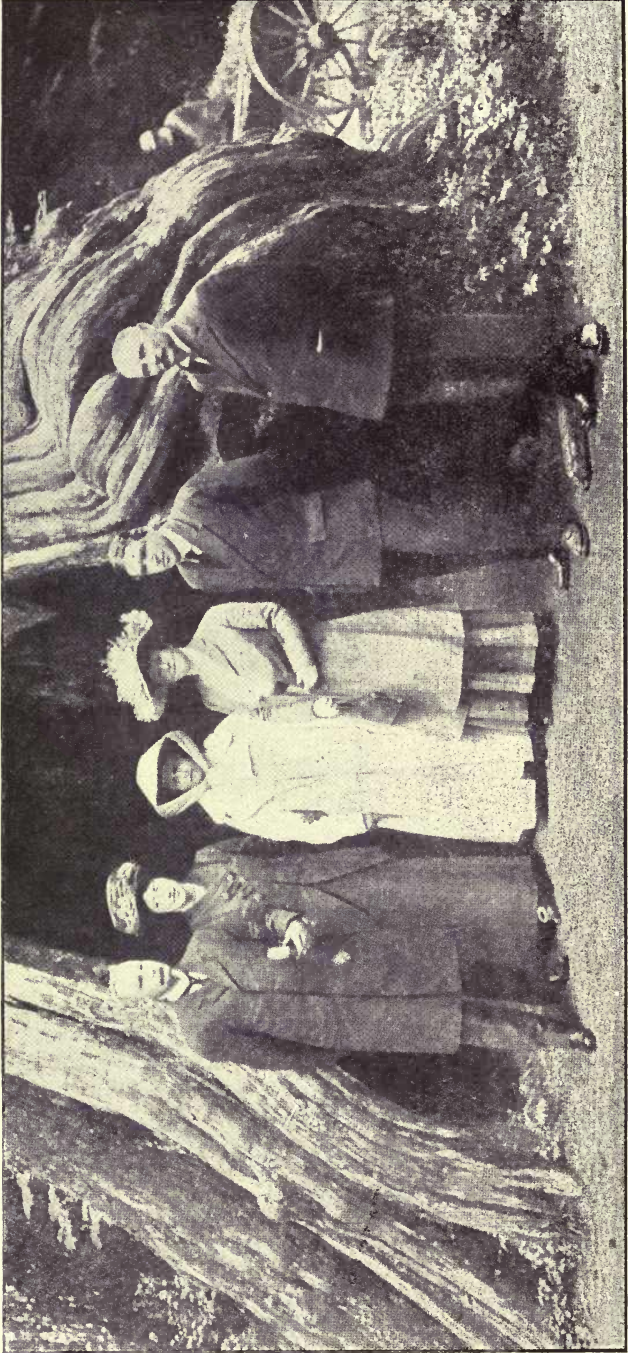
The American People  
of America



**The Canadian Club  
of Vancouver**







AT THE BIG TREE IN STANLEY PARK, VANCOUVER

On left, Major Swinford and Lady Shackleton. On right, Mr. Godfrey (President of the Canadian Club), Sir E. H. Shackleton and Mrs. Swinford.

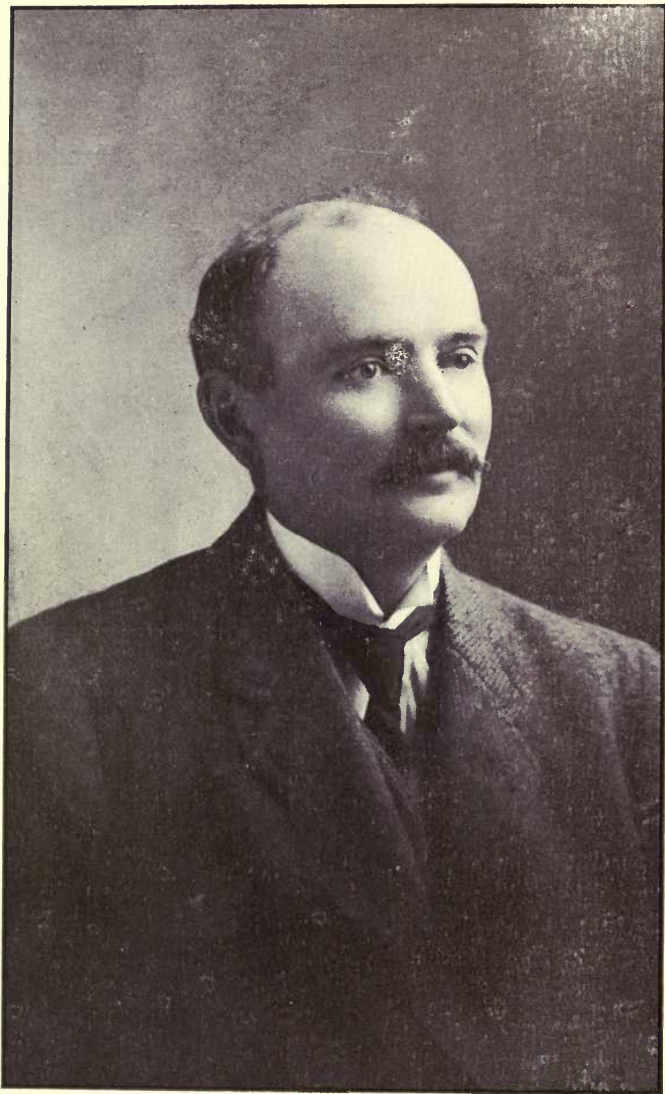


**The Canadian Club  
of Vancouver**

**ADDRESSES AND  
PROCEEDINGS  
1909-1910**







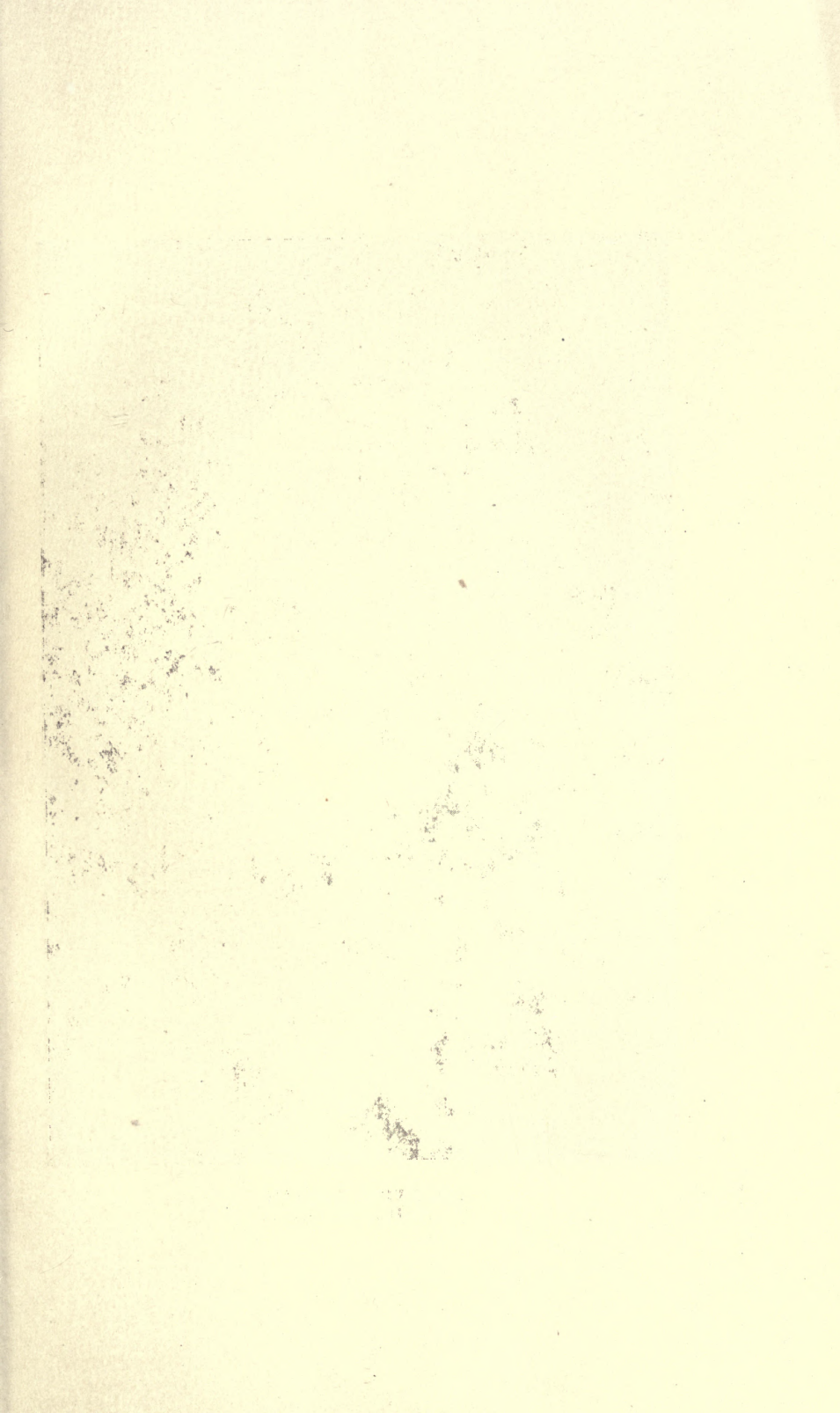
MR. WILLIAM GODFREY  
President 1909-1910

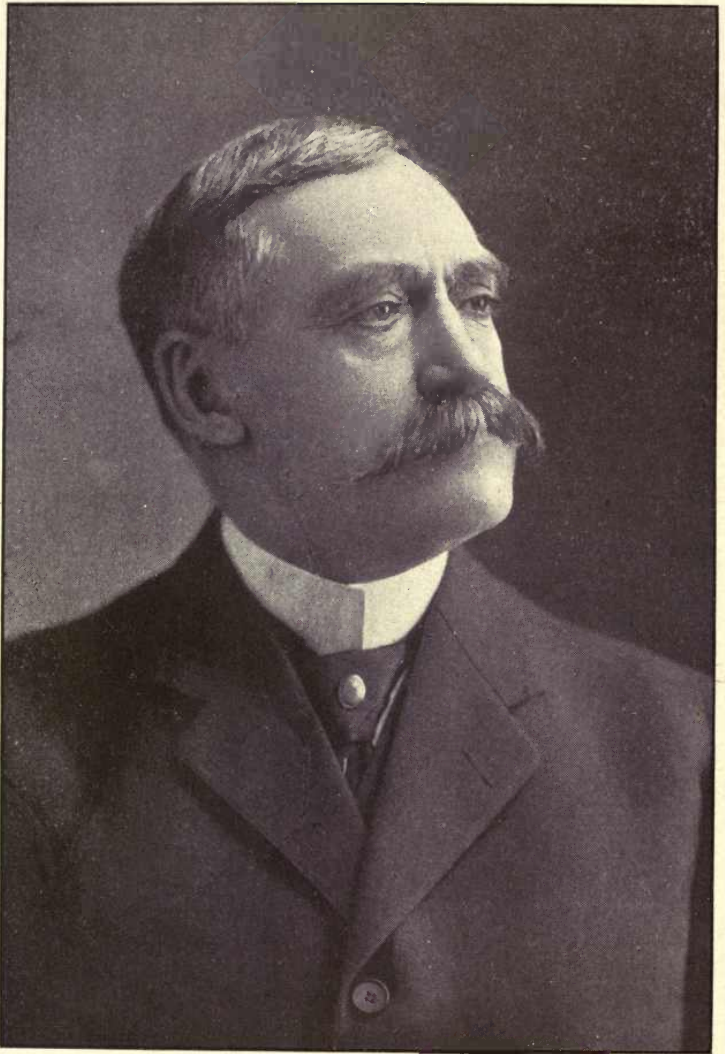
## EXECUTIVE, 1909-1910

---

W. GODFREY	-	-	-	-	<i>President</i>
E. BUCHAN	-	-	-	-	<i>Vice-President</i>
VEN. ARCHDEACON PENTREATH					<i>2nd Vice-President</i>
D. VON CRAMER	-	-	-		<i>Secretary-Treasurer</i>
J. G. DAVIDSON	-	-			<i>Literary Correspondent</i>
J. N. ELLIS	-	-	-		<i>Past President</i>
W. H. MALKIN	-	-	-		
MAXWELL SMITH	-	-	-		
J. S. WILKINSON	-	-	-		
W. C. DITMARS	-	-	-		
R. H. H. ALEXANDER	-	-			
J. P. McCONNELL	-	-	-		







MR. EWING BUCHAN  
President 1910-1911



## EXECUTIVE, 1910-1911

---

EWING BUCHAN	-	-	-	<i>President</i>
D. von CRAMER	-	-	-	<i>Vice-President</i>
VEN. ARCHDEACON PENTREATH				<i>2nd Vice-President</i>
J. G. DAVIDSON	-	-		<i>Literary Correspondent</i>
J. R. V. DUNLOP	-	-	-	<i>Secretary-Treasurer</i>
F. C. WADE, K.C.	-	-	-	<i>Past President</i>
J. J. BANFIELD	-	-	-	<i>Past President</i>
J. N. ELLIS	-	-	-	<i>Past President</i>
W. GODFREY	-	-	-	<i>Past President</i>

## EXECUTIVE

R. R. MAITLAND	J. F. MALKIN
JOHN HENDRY	C. E. TISDALL
J. P. NICOLLS	C. S. DOUGLAS
W. H. KERR	J. ROGERS
C. H. ALLAN	R. H. H. ALEXANDER
J. T. WILKINSON	DR. McGUIRE
R. MCKAY FRIPP	G. M. GIBBS
ALEX. BETHUNE	



## INDEX

---

	Page
Dr. G. B. King .....	1 ✓
Prof. Edward L. Meany .....	6
Mr. J. G. Colmer .....	13
Mr. Thos. Kiddie, M. E. ....	23
Baron Kikuchi .....	31
Rev. W. J. Dawson .....	39
Mr. Frederick Villiers .....	47
Mr. Arthur Spurgeon .....	53
Sir Ernest Shackleton .....	59
Dr. Roland D. Grant .....	65
Col. George T. Denison .....	75
Lieut.-Gen. Baden-Powell .....	83
Mr. Horace Boulton .....	91
Henry Vivian, M. P. ....	97
Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P. ....	107
President's Address .....	113
Constitution .....	116



## DR. G. B. KING

—ON—

# “British Rule in India”

[Wednesday, December 1, 1909]

**D**R. KING said, in opening, he took it for granted that they were all interested in the British Empire. There had been criticism of late, particularly in the press of the Republic to the South, of their administration in India. If there had been injustice they wanted to have it made known and see it righted.

“Some say that Britain is bleeding India,” said the speaker, “and that before British rule was established that country enjoyed a golden age, but unfortunately there is no record in existence to enable us to judge whether India had a golden age or not prior to the Mahommedan invasion, but we do know that before the British took charge India was ravished by one invasion after another, and to draw any comparison between British rule and that is simply an insult.” (Applause).

He pointed out that one Mohammedan ruler alone in one year took from the people of the Northern part of India far more than Britain took from ten times that population, while the British revenue from the whole of India was not one-fifth of what the Moguls took from the half of India.

“We should remember also that two-fifths of India is still under native rulers, and ever since the Indian mutiny we have left the native states practically alone,” he said. “It is true we give them advisers, but they are not allowed to interfere directly in their affairs, so that except in foreign relations these States are independent of us as rulers of India. The other year a Commission was appointed to report on the problem of poverty in India, and it reported that in the native States, the revenue officers levied three times as much as in the British. Further, the great famines of recent years have not been in British India, but in the native States, and certainly there could be no comparison between the way the native States handled the situation and the way the British handled it.”

He continued that while there was no doubt that British rulers in the old days often exploited the country in a way they should feel ashamed of, sober historians question whether even Warren Hastings was all the

villain that Macaulay and Burke made him out to be. Perhaps the old conquerors annexed too rapidly, and that was probably one of the reasons for the great mutiny. Since then, if there was any exploiting of the people, he felt sure that it was not due to the British administrators. He recalled the raids formerly made on the country by the hill men, Burmese and pirates. One of the first works to which Clive put his hand was the driving out of these pirates, and today the Bay of Bengal is as safe as the British Channel. The people of the North were protected, the Afghans driven back, and the fields of Punjaub were cultivated without fear of the robber or the raider. Furthermore, the hill men had come to the assistance of the British, and the brave little Goorkhas of Nepal stood by them all through the Indian Mutiny. (Applause).

The census of ten years ago had shown that there were no less than 100 predatory castes in India. The thugs and Dacoits were very hard to deal with, since many of them were looked upon as religious bodies. Yet in spite of this, he noticed that while in the old land out of every million of people 870 were in gaol, in India out of every million only 614 were in gaol. Of course, the police might not be so vigilant in India, but still he thought that these figures showed that the administration of justice could not be so bad.

"Another problem to be faced in India is the problem of famine. Famine is not a new thing in India. Whenever you get a people of whom the greater number by far are dependent on agricultural pursuits for livelihood, they must depend largely on the rainfall, and when that fails it brings scarcity and famine. There are not more famines than there used to be, but because of the telegraph and the daily press you hear more about them. There is also an unfortunate phrase used by the Government that is partly responsible for this misapprehension. It is that 'Famine has been declared.' That does not mean that the people are starving, but that the Government is taking measures to prevent people from starving. They collect the people in camps, provide them with relief work, and send away their cattle to where there is pasture till the famine is over, when they return them. I consider the British famine administration in India to be one of the ablest pieces of administration of which the world knows. (Applause). During the past fifty years, it has been estimated that there have only been two deaths per thousand from starvation in British India."

He continued that famine in India was not so much for lack of food as for want of money to buy food. The

remedy lay with the people themselves. They must learn prudence and thrift, and no Government could teach them that. As an instance of what the British Government had done to alleviate conditions and prevent famine, he pointed to the enormous irrigation works. They had 45,000 miles of irrigation canals built at a cost of £145,000,000 and these were now paying a net revenue of 8 per cent. They had 30,000 miles of railways, many of which were built for military purposes or as relief works in time of famine, and though these had naturally not paid at first, they were now paying interest of 5.77 per cent. During the reign of Queen Victoria, the advance in commerce in India as shown by its imports and exports was a thousand per cent.

The people of Manitoba had been surprised when he told them of the wheat produced in India. The value of wheat shipped from India to Great Britain in 1906 amounted to \$42,000,000, while the wheat exported from Canada amounted that year to \$20,000,000. The exportation of cotton and jute had risen from nothing to 350,000,000 bales. The tea trade had advanced to 330,000,000 pounds annually. The export of coal had risen to 11,000,000 tons and that of petroleum to 152,000,000 gallons. "In face of all this can you say that India has not prospered under British administration? Can we say that India is poorer because of its influence?"

Speaking of education, he said the educational scheme of the Government costs \$19,000,000 annually, and the pupils in the schools numbered 3,500,000. The Government was willing to extend the system, but the problem was to find the means. Education in the outlying districts was not popular among a superstitious people, and a levy for educational purposes would certainly not be popular. If all the schools in Canada had to be financed wholly from Ottawa, they could understand how difficult the situation would be. He contended that they had in India the cheapest postage and railway fares in the world. A third-class fare could be obtained for about a cent a mile, and yet the railways paid 5 per cent. dividends.

It might be asked what profit it had been to India, if after she had been freed from invasion and her trade established she was still a poor country. It was true that India was on the whole still a poor country, but even at that she had advanced immensely during the last hundred years, and he believed that the poor themselves were better off. During his stay in India, wages had increased 50, 75 and sometimes as much as 100 per cent. As a little instance of progress they might take the sale of umbrellas. At one time an umbrella would

be used only by a reigning prince, but now umbrellas were coming into India by hundreds of thousands. A little thing, but it was a straw that showed which way the wind was blowing.

"India has still her problems; I only wish they could be righted by legislation. I believe that if it could be done the great commonsense of the British people would insist on passing such laws. The trouble is that the solution of these problems lies largely with the people themselves. Take the problem of population. In the good old days, or the bad old days, war, pestilence and famine kept the population down; but in these days of peace, with little death from famine, and when we are trying to check disease by free quinine and vaccination, population in some districts has increased immensely."

He pointed out that in Bengal a hundred years ago, one-third of the district was without population, but today in thirteen districts of Bengal the population averaged something like 670 to the square mile. Two-thirds of the population consisted of farmers, and there was not land enough to go round. To improve matters, the Government had done what it could to open up factories, where some of the people might find employment. In India, there were about 1,800 factories giving employment to less than a million people, and this was a mere drop in the bucket. The trouble was the people would not invest money in industries; they put it into jewelry or hoarded it. He had himself seen a poor coolie woman with an anklet of solid silver an inch thick around her ankle. The trouble was that the people would neither invest their own money or welcome the investment of English money. In Bengal, where most of this criticism of the British Government originated, there was not a single mill owned by the natives, but in Bombay many mills were owned by natives, and it was not in Bombay that you found the critics of the Government. The Government had pleaded with leaders of the people to take away numbers of them in colonisation schemes, but they had done absolutely nothing.

As for complaints of high taxation, it took about \$90,000,000 a year to run the Government, the taxation amounting to about \$1 per head on the ratepayers. Or if a man used no liquors or intoxicants of any kind, he might get through with an indirect taxation of about 7 cents a year, and he did not think that even in Canada we could do much better. They had also cut the salaries of rulers almost wherever they could, and he considered the administration of India was the cheapest in the world.



"Only the other week Mr. Keir-Hardie came out with a statement in his book that British administrators were draining India. He finds that India is exporting more than she imports and calls that a drain, when in reality any excess over imports was due to money being sent from India to England to pay India's debts. They might as well say for the same reason that Britain is draining the United States. If you want a country where imports are greater than exports, I would refer you to Persia or Turkey.

"We promised years ago that as soon as we could reasonably do so we would give the natives a share in the administration, and I believe we have done so. In the higher Government offices today, there are only 750 Europeans, while in the subordinate offices 90 per cent. of the positions are held by natives. And now here is Lord Morley with a scheme for further development of native administration. My only fear is that we may develop too rapidly. Most of the critics of the Government are educated men.

"The Mohammedan, the Parsee is loyal, but the educated Hindu is most seditious. Of course, there are exceptions to that rule, but generally speaking the high caste Hindu has been so long used to running things that he still wants to run them. We believe in giving him a fair share in the Government of the country, but we want to know what he will do with that power when it is handed over to him. I am quite sure he has no concern for the welfare of the masses—in fact he looks down on them as dirt beneath his feet. What I am saying to you now is nothing more than I have said to them face to face. I have asked them for an answer as to what they would do with power if it were given them, and so far I have received none. We must treat them fairly and be generous with their faults, but we must teach them that they must have something more than the desire for power before it is given them—they must have the desire to use it well. The work I am doing I hope is not only for the church, but also for the Empire to which I am proud to belong." (Applause).

In conclusion, Dr. King quoted the statement of an American College president who had lived in India for thirty years. This man said that considering the situation as a whole he considered the people of India were given privileges as extensive as they had power to exercise. No subject people is more generously treated by their conquerors, and the political situation in India is a marvellous testimony to the wisdom and unselfishness of Great Britain in her India rule.

# PROFESSOR MEANY

—ON—

## “Pacific Coast Exploration”

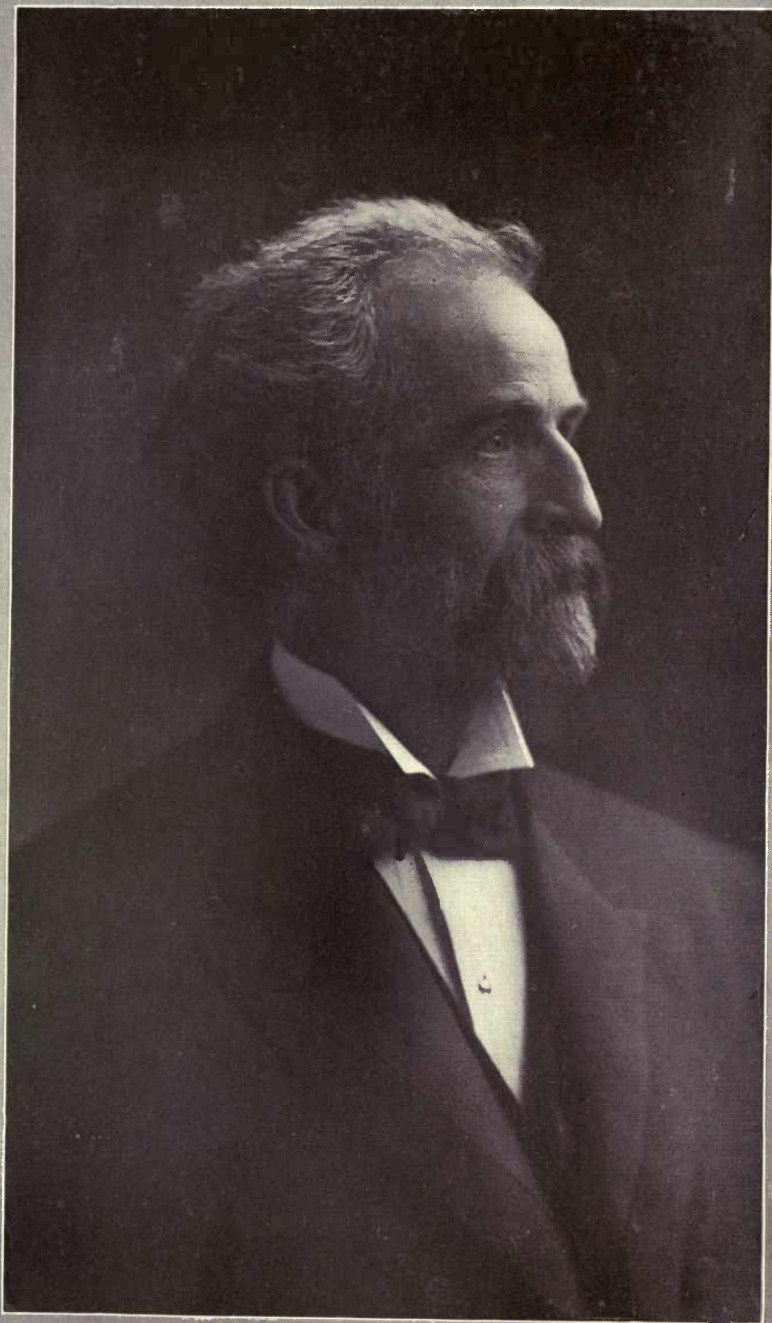
[Wednesday, February 9, 1910]

**M**R. Chairman, and members of the Canadian Club,” said Professor Meany, “it is impossible for me to express the appreciation and joy I feel at appearing before you on this occasion. As a partial explanation, I am glad to be here, as I am informed that British Columbia is to have a Provincial University. (Applause). Coming, as I do, from your nearest neighbor, the State University of Washington, to which I have devoted my life work, I may be permitted to pronounce a few words of encouragement and commendation in this connection. At one time it was said when Stanford University was being built that in five years the professors in the new institution would be lecturing to empty benches. In five years Stanford had a larger freshman class than the whole attendance at California University. So, I say, that as soon as your university is established you will find Americans coming here and talking to your professors and students, just the same as your professors and students will come over to us. This scholarly fellowship is inevitable with two great national universities side by side.

“Then, too, that great sport, a favorite both in this country and in Great Britain—rowing—will do much to bind together these two institutions. You will find your students and ours trying to send a picked team from the Great West to wrest the rowing championship from their rivals far to the Eastward. (Applause).

“Now, Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen,” continued Professor Meany, turning to the subject of his address, “it is a long story that I have to tell you in a very short time, that of Captain George Vancouver, and his discoveries on this Coast. In the first place I wish to say that Vancouver was not only a great scientist, a great navigator and a great discoverer, but he was one with a great magnanimity of heart and a peculiarly honest man. I think I see in the faces of you gentlemen before me enough of love of nature to accept the evidence which I shall bring forward to prove that Captain Vancouver was an honest man.





PROF. EDWARD L. MEANY

"When he sailed up this coast and put into Restoration Bay, he gave that name to it, not because he scraped the barnacles off his ship at that particular point, but it was because he and his crew there recalled the restoration of Charles Stuart to the Throne of England. Possession Sound received its name because Vancouver, as he says in his journal, had long been awaiting an opportunity to make a demonstration in favor of his King and it was then, on the birthday of King George III, that he claimed the land for England, spearing the soil and naming as "New Georgia," the site of our present city of smokestacks, Everett. In Port Susan, another of the name gifts of Vancouver, I thought I had discovered the memory of an old sweetheart of his, but on investigation I found Susan was the name of the West Indian wife of one of the discoverer's friends, the scallawag, Sir Allan Gardener. So, all along the Coast we find Vancouver giving the names of his friends to different geographical points, as in this neighborhood we find a William Point, and Bellingham Bay, both called after Sir William Bellingham.

"He says in a most matter-of-fact way in his journal that here his men went ashore fishing and he adds the following phrase, which I contend stamps Vancouver as an honest man, 'with indifferent success.' (Laughter and applause).

"It is true that Vancouver, in his journal, denied the existence of the Columbia River, and though he afterwards discovered his mistake he never corrected his original entry. He was strong on mountains, capes, etc., but it must be said that he was short on rivers. Later on he sent Broughton up the mouth of the Columbia and the latter made charts, so true and perfect that their like is not seen in modern times. I took one of these to an engraver to have copies and the man stopped work in his shop to allow all his employees to examine a piece of work, the like of which, he said, had never been in his establishment before.

"It was not in 1792 that Captain Vancouver made his first appearance here, for he was a member of the expedition under the great James Cook. When our countries were locked in what is known in history as the American War of Independence, when France and Spain had also joined the combat, Cook was making his explorations on the Pacific. Though those three countries were at war with the flag to which that great discoverer owed allegiance, they instructed their navies not only to abstain from hindering him, but, if they fell across his path, to

render him every possible assistance; even when locked in the throes of a bloody war, they were prepared to recognize the great work he was doing for civilization and humanity.

"On Cook's last voyage in 1793, he came to the end of a waterway at the mouth of Juan de Fuca Straits, which he tried again and again to enter, but each time he was driven back. He named the projecting cape Cape Flattery, for, said he, it flattered him in coaxing him to seek an entrance which he could not make.

"Proceeding northward, he came to Nootka Sound. There he recorded in his journal many Indian words, such as 'mowick,' 'mammook' and 'makook.' Thus here was laid the foundation of the Chinook Indian jargon.

"George Vancouver was one of Cook's youngest officers on this voyage and there was another for whom I have no respect whatever and who, I feel sure, will meet with no consideration from you gentlemen. I refer to John Meares, who was mean enough to sail under double colors and who, for such a despicable action, I designate as a liar. Meares built and lost the *Adventurer* at Nootka Sound, where he also bought a piece of land from the Indians for two old iron pistols. He re-discovered the Straits of Juan de Fuca and named Mount Olympia, also Shoal Water Bay and Deception Bay, into which flows the Columbia River. When Meares sent his captains south on a trading expedition, his ships were seized by the Spaniards, as they were sailing under the British and Portuguese flags, using the one or the other for their safety as occasion dictated. After the seizure of his ships, Meares sent his famous memorial to the English Parliament, claiming \$643,000 indemnity for his craft and cargo of furs. To back up this demand, England and Holland arrayed against the Spaniards the greatest fleet in history previous to 1790. Spain was reluctantly forced to back down and agreed to pay the sum demanded.

"On the summit of a mound at the head of Nootka Sound I took great pleasure in assisting at the erection of a granite obelisk to commemorate the meeting of Vancouver and Quadra, who negotiated this treaty, thus making the first written history of the Coast.

"Vancouver, it was intended, was to sail from England to follow up Cook's work, as second in command under Capt. Harry Roberts, when the war cloud of 1790 appeared on the political horizon of Europe. Roberts was recalled and went to another command; then the cloud was dispelled, and, as Roberts was away, Vancouver

came to the Pacific as chief in command. After his arrival in these waters, he was sailing out of Birch Bay, and there he named a promontory after his friend, calling it Point Roberts. When entering the Juan de Fuca Straits, Vancouver's ship met an American vessel, so he despatched two of his men in a boat, Peter Puget and Archibald Menzies, to speak to the Americans. And in this connection remember, gentlemen, whenever you stand under the beautiful madrono tree, that this same Menzies, Cook's surgeon, is responsible for its discovery, its botanical name commemorating that fact. Captain Gray, of the American ship, reported to Puget and Menzies his discovery of the entrance of the Columbia River at 46 degrees 6 seconds, but the existence of this great waterway Vancouver denied in his diary. He also denied the existence of that other great river, the Fraser, and it remained for Simon Fraser to explore it to its mouth.

"That Vancouver, however, was a man of fine character and generous disposition was proven by a little incident which occurred as they were navigating the Straits. One day his youngest officer, a third lieutenant, tugged the commander's sleeve to call his attention to a magnificent snow-capped mountain peak on the horizon. That action won for Joseph Baker's name an undying place in geographical nomenclature, for the commander immediately charted Mount Baker on his records of discovery.

"They anchored in Port Discovery, and then Vancouver in one of the ship's boats, and Peter Puget in another, set out to investigate Puget Sound. As they proceeded down two arms they found an island between them, and this the captain called Vachon Island, after his friend, James Vachon. Puget later drew a wonderfully correct map of the Sound that bears his name to-day. At the same time Vancouver despatched the ship's clerk, Henry M. Orchard, in another boat on an exploration tour, and as a result his name is indelibly printed on the map of the Coast at the now important United States naval base of Port Orchard. Therefore, I contend, that such consideration for those under him stamps George Vancouver as a man of great magnanimity. As they passed between Vancouver Island and the Mainland, Johnston's Straits were given their name, and it was while proceeding from here into the open sea that the ship was nearly wrecked.

"This danger, however, was safely passed, and, on receiving information from the Indians that Quadra was awaiting him, Vancouver proceeded to the meeting place

at Nootka Sound. There the discoverer saw the Spanish pennant flying from the Don's ship *Aactivo*, and also from a fort on the shore. But it was not as the humble Creole that Quadra was introduced to the English Captain. In spite of the odds against him, Quadra had proved his right to be classed with those in whose veins ran the blue blood of Old Castile, and Vancouver found presented to him Don Juan Francisco de la Bodega y Quadra. The Spaniard would not consent to the yielding up of the territory which his country claimed, and I can imagine him gritting his teeth as he announced his decision. So he and Vancouver agreed to disagree, a supplementary treaty being drawn up. They sailed away, Quadra to Mexico to die, and Vancouver to the Alaskan Coast and then home. Later, to salve the honor of the Don at the crack of a pistol the flags of the two countries fluttered to the earth together, Spain agreeing to keep below the 40th parallel and the British promising to remain north of it. Thus was accomplished the elimination of Spain from this Coast which had been made possible by Captain Vancouver.

"In the 'University Magazine,' published by four universities in Canada, I read that the patriots of the Dominion are seeking more independence within the Great British Empire, and I realise that there is no member of the Canadian Club who will not agree with me that history proves diplomacy to be the best means to gain that end. This is one of the places where Canada needs to educate her sons, that they may win for her that to which she is entitled on her own merits.

"To follow up the diplomatic work which succeeded Vancouver's explorations, it must be understood that the law, as laid down, provided for the essential fundamentals before a country could possess new territory, viz., discovery, exploration and occupation; not the occupation of fur traders, but the setting and building of homes by those who till the soil. The twenty years from 1826 to 1846 mark this change on the Pacific Coast.

"Alexander Mackenzie had reached the Western shore overland on July 27th, 1793; Simon Fraser and others accomplished their work about 1806; Lewis and Clark came, Robert Gray came and Astor's fur traders erected the trading port of Astoria. Then in 1814 the Treaty of Ghent was signed, which included the ante bellum clause as to territory. The American ship *Raccoon* had arrived too late at Astoria to be of any service to the Americans to prevent the exchange of that post, but she was there



when the ante bellum clause went into effect and Astoria passed again into the hands of the United States. J. B. Prevost, who represented my country there in 1818, found on his arrival not a single American to welcome him, and when he left, conditions were the same. The treaty made the 49th parallel from the sea to what were then called the Shining Mountains, later the Stoney Mountains, and now the Rockies, the boundary, the territory beyond, by Article 3, being left open to both nations for ten years. In 1827, when this clause was about to expire, it was renewed indefinitely.

"By 1818 there had not been an American in the whole region; neither was there one in 1827. Then came a change. It was found that missionaries were followed by American farmers, and to counteract this movement Britain sent to the Red River and brought out settlers to Nisqually. Here, I would like to digress a moment. In 1884, Dr. W. Fraser Tolmie, of Victoria, wrote a letter to the Oregon Pioneer Association, in which he said that had the Hudson's Bay Company followed his advice with regard to the Nisqually settlers, given in 1844, the whole of what is now Washington State would have been British soil.

"I would like to impress upon you, gentlemen, that the treaty which ultimately was signed between Great Britain and the United States had been postponed several times. Then the Americans became 'spunky.' James K. Polk was nominated for President; Texas was seeking to come into the Union and the battle cry went out all over the land, 'All of Texas and all of Oregon; 54-40 or fight!' Russia, in 1821, claimed all this soil and Spain demanded its restoration to her. Canning, for England, and Rush, for the United States, met to discuss the situation and on December 2nd, 1823, the President sent this message to Congress: That the time had passed for European colonisation on American soil; that an attempt to so colonise would be taken as an unfriendly act, and that there would be no interference by America in Europe if Europe did not interfere in America. These were the three main parts of what is known today as the Monroe Doctrine. Proud of the part he had played in producing this declaration, Minister Canning said on the floor of the British Parliament: 'I called in the New World to adjust the balance of the Old.' A friend of mine, an historian, who has since died, once said to me: 'I will stake my reputation as an historian that the United States has received from Great Britain more acts of kindness than from all other Foreign Powers combined.' (Loud and

continued applause). So it seems to me that we Americans and Canadians, out here in the West on the last bulwarks of our two countries, will ever dwell at peace, an imaginary line dividing us, but with no hostile forts glowering one on the other.

"The Treaty of 1846 is quickly dismissed. British fur traders occupied the land between the Columbia River and the present boundary, then Michael T. Simons led a party of American settlers to Tumwater. I think Canadians will allow that the Treaty of 1846 was one of the four great diplomatic triumphs of the United States. An imaginary line separates the two countries and I hope and believe it will never be anything more than an imaginary line between two peoples otherwise united to develop Anglo-Saxon civilization."

---

## MR. J. G. COLMER

—ON—

### “Canada’s Position in England, from a Political, Commercial and Financial Standpoint.”

[Tuesday, March 15, 1910.]

**M**R. J. G. COLMER, C.M.G., Secretary of the Royal Colonial Institute, delivered a very able and interesting address at the Canadian Club luncheon on March 15, his subject being: “Canada’s position in England from a Political, Commercial and Financial Standpoint.”

Mr. Ewing Buchan, vice-president of the club, presided, and in a few well chosen sentences introduced Mr. Colmer to the members of the club.

The guest, who on rising to address the gathering had a most cordial reception, said: “In the first place I must express my great appreciation of the honor you have done me in asking me to address the Canadian Club of Vancouver. I felt some diffidence in accepting the invitation when it was conveyed to me, because I am not much given to public speaking, and I always try to get out of it on every possible occasion; but my friends, Mr. Buchan and Mr. Von Cramer, were so insistent, and my stay in Vancouver has been made so pleasant, that I felt it would be ungracious on my part not to accede to their request. However, as I walked down the street to this meeting I felt very much like a lamb being led to the slaughter. (Laughter.) Another thing which influenced me in deciding to accept your invitation was the strong feeling which I entertain of the useful and patriotic work which Canadian Clubs are doing in every part of the Dominion. These gatherings certainly seem to me to concentrate the enthusiasm which all Canadians feel about the resources and possibilities of this great country, and I can assure you that the addresses that are from time to time delivered before the members of the clubs attract a great deal of attention outside the Dominion. I know that this is the case in England, especially among those who have visited or who have lived in Canada. At the present time an endeavor is being made by the Royal Colonial Institute to establish these business luncheons in London, and we all hope that the endeavor will prove successful.

There is another reason which makes me very pleased to be with you today. I am the honorary secretary of the Canada Club in London, which is the parent of all Canadian Clubs. Many of you, perhaps, do not know that we have had in London a Canada Club for more than a hundred years. A record has been kept of its proceedings for the whole of that time, and, having read it, I can tell you that it is of a very interesting character. I hope that some day the record will be put in print. We meet four or five times a year at dinner, and, of course, we have speeches—a great many speeches—on these occasions. The proceedings are of the same patriotic character as I find in the Clubs of this country. Any distinguished Canadians in England are invited to be present, as well as other guests who are known for their interest in the Colonies. In this way we are kept up to date about everything that is going on in the Dominion. I think I may say that the old Canada Club has played a not unimportant part in bringing before the public in England the great potentialities of this Dominion. (Applause.) But I must not waste too much time on preliminaries. I found it a little difficult to decide what should be the text of my conversation with you today; because I regard it as a conversation, rather than a speech; but I came to the conclusion that something about the position Canada occupies in England today was the most interesting subject to select. There is no doubt whatever that Canada is regarded as the first of the nations, under the British flag, which, in their combination, make up the British Empire. (Applause.) This position has been brought about largely by the immense strides that have been made in the development of the country in recent years. And this has been taken full advantage of by the excellent representatives Canada has had in England during the last thirty years. I refer to the gentlemen of distinction who have filled the important post of High Commissioner. This office was established in 1880. Sir Alexander Galt was the first Commissioner. He was followed by Sir Charles Tupper, whose name will be familiar to all of you, and who occupied the post of High Commissioner for thirteen years. (Applause.) The present High Commissioner, Lord Strathcona, has been High Commissioner since 1896, and you are all familiar with the manner in which he has represented Canadians in the old land. (Applause.) I am very pleased to notice the way in which the mention of Lord Strathcona's name is received. I know that Lord Strathcona, from what he has told me in London since his return, very much enjoyed his visit here last

year, and he has more than once referred to the enthusiastic reception he met with in Vancouver. I shall have very much pleasure in telling him, when I go back, how you received the mention of his name. I am able to speak from personal knowledge about the work that is done by the High Commissioners on behalf of Canada, from the fact that I held the comparatively humble position of secretary to the High Commissioner from 1880 to 1903—twenty-three years, which, surely, is quite a chunk out of a man's life. (Laughter and applause.)

Now, let us examine a little in detail the developments which have placed Canada upon the very high plane which she occupies in the Motherland today. Everyone there has been most impressed with the marvellous growth of the Dominion. The general opinion is that the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway is the foundation upon which the prosperity of the country has been built. It united the Atlantic and the Pacific, rendered the different provinces accessible to one another, made them available for immigrants, and afforded opportunities for the exploitation and development of their great resources. Railway expansion is still going on, and the construction of two further great trans-continental systems, the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern, serves to give us at home an idea of the way in which you expect Canada to develop in the future. The great increase in trade and commerce, to which Mr. Buchan has referred, and the largely increasing immigration both from Europe and from the United States, are also the continual subject of comment among people of the Old Country. Many of us would like to see this question of immigration taken more closely in hand by the Governments of Canada and the United Kingdom, with a view to ensuring, by official co-operation, a steady flow of desirable British immigration, to assist in the development of this great country. I venture to think this question is as important—if not more important—to British Columbia, from all I have heard since coming here, as it is to any other province of the Dominion. (Applause.)

These are questions of local interest, but there are other considerations which have led us in the Old Land to be proud of our Canadian fellow subjects. These considerations arise from the part Canada has taken in what may be looked upon as Imperial, as distinct from local, affairs. Canada is looked upon as having emerged from the position of a colony or dependency, and to have arrived at an age when she realizes the responsibility of belonging to a great Empire, and is prepared to ac-

cept her proper share of its burdens. (Applause.) Naturally, Confederation was the first important step in the modern history of Canada. For some years after that progress was slow. Then came the building of the Intercolonial Railway, which connected Upper and Lower Canada with the Maritime Provinces. Manitoba and the Northwest Territories were brought into the Union, then British Columbia, and, later on, Prince Edward Island. We now have had for many years a united people from the Atlantic to the Pacific, who have sunk their local designations of British Columbians, Nova Scotians, New Brunswickers, and so on, and are proud to be called Canadians from one end of the country to the other. (Laughter and applause.) Subsequently, the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, to which I have already referred, was undertaken, and I do not think the importance of this great project, either from the local standpoint, the connection it has afforded between the various provinces, or from its wider aspect as an Imperial highway between Europe and the Orient, can be overestimated. It opened up the immense prairie country to the east of British Columbia, giving communication between this province and its sister provinces. It united Canada from ocean to ocean, and connected the previously scattered group of more or less isolated provinces into one united and strong Dominion. (Applause.)

Another important step in the national life of Canada, especially from its Imperial aspect, and in the gradual emerging from the earlier stage into the more important stage of being a nation, was the recognition of her position, in the making of treaties with foreign countries, which affected her particular interests. Canada has her own representatives in the negotiation of such treaties, although, of course, they are concluded in the name of the Sovereign. (Applause.) I think, however, that the first great stride which Canada made in emerging from the position to which I have referred was the sending of a contingent of voyageurs to the Soudan, during the troubles in Egypt, early in the 'eighties. This was the first occasion when we had Canadians working side by side with British soldiers, for the maintenance of the Empire in a foreign land. (Cheers.) The inauguration of the Colonial Conferences, with which Canada had much to do, in 1880, and the Conferences which have been held since then, were steps in the right direction—in the direction of the closer participation of Canada in Imperial affairs, and I believe they are bound, in the near future, to lead to the formation of an Imperial Council. (Applause.) Then came the Pacific cable

scheme, a scheme pressed upon the Empire by Canada. This project originated with Sir Sanford Fleming, and is surely going to prove a most important factor in the development of trade between British Columbia and the Orient. (Applause.) There are many other matters which I should like to refer to at some length, as serving to explain the reputation which Canada enjoys in England today, but I can only mention them in a general way. For instance, the granting of preferential trade to Great Britain. It is certain that the granting of preferential trade will in the future be looked upon as the foundation upon which has been built up the commercial supremacy of the British Empire. (Applause.) The inauguration of Imperial penny postage, which was engineered by Canadian statesmen; the assistance rendered by the Dominion in the South African war. I can tell you that the assistance which was rendered by the Dominion in the South African war was much appreciated and is still gratefully remembered in the Old Country, although, I believe you Canadians think it was nothing more than you ought to have done under the circumstances. ("Hear, hear.") Later on came the reduction in the postage on magazines and literary matter, which has resulted in an increased circulation of English literature in the Dominion, and has also been instrumental in promoting trade, by the distribution of English trade advertisements through these channels. Last, but not least, there is a matter which has been attracting attention at Ottawa, and which seems to be a prominent topic of discussion in every province of the Dominion: I mean the acceptance of the principle of closer co-operation between the different parts of the Empire in naval and military defence. (Applause.) I am not going to refer to this matter in any detail, but, judging from what I hear in passing through Canada, it is a live topic of conversation everywhere. (Applause.) The part Canada has taken in all these questions has tended to draw attention to the Dominion and its people, and has helped to give her the pre-eminent position she occupies in the press and public mind of England. We all realise that Canada is loyal; so much so, indeed, that the word does not need to be mentioned. We all appreciate that our Canadian fellow subjects are not only loyal to the backbone to the British Crown and to British institutions, but that they are sensible of and recognise the fact that they must be prepared—and are prepared—to take their share in the responsibilities of Empire. (Applause.) This feeling, we are all sure, must sooner or later bring about that closer unity we all desire to see, and will give to Canada, to

Australia and South Africa, a recognised voice in Imperial affairs. It is very certain that something of this kind must be done if our Empire is to be maintained and its traditions handed down in all their glory to those who will come after us. (Applause.)

I propose to say a few words upon the commercial development of Canada, which is another matter of great interest on the other side. It is recognized that Canada, with its immense resources in minerals, in timber, in agriculture, and in its fisheries, is bound to develop and become a great commercial nation. In the last decade or two imports and exports, as well as its internal trade, have advanced by leaps and bounds. We all know that the two countries which largely divide the trade of Canada at present are Great Britain and the United States, and we must all recognize that the United States enjoys a certain advantage in view of its geographical position. At the same time, however, the Dominion has done its best to promote trade from the United Kingdom by means of the preferential tariff, to which I have already referred; and I have no doubt that this concession on the part of Canada is responsible for the very great growth in public opinion on the other side, in recent years, in favor of tariff reform, which was started by Mr. Chamberlain (applause) and which has advanced in the estimation of the people week by week, and month by month, and will, I think, eventually form the basis of preferential trade throughout the Empire. (Applause.) Preferential tariff has been of much benefit to the trade of the United Kingdom. It stopped the rapid decrease that was being shown in the exports from Great Britain to Canada, and this trade has advanced rapidly again since 1896. I cannot say that it has gone ahead as much as many of us would like to see, and according to my judgment this arises from two causes, which may be briefly stated. In the first place, the British manufacturer and merchant does not yet thoroughly realise that the times have changed. He must work to get trade nowadays; indeed, he must go out and look for it. The time has gone by when trade came to him without effort on his part. A change is rapidly taking place, however, in this respect; and the appointment of an Imperial Trade Commissioner in Canada, with correspondents in every part of the Dominion, is a step in the right direction. It has always seemed to me to be an anomaly that while Great Britain had consuls in foreign countries reporting upon the conditions of trade, and the possibilities of trade, she should, at the same time, not have a single representative in any of the great dominions overseas. ("Hear, hear.") The present arrangement, however, seems to me to be very much like a motor car: it is only good so far as it goes. (Laughter.) There must be more direct personal relations and communications between British manufac-



turers and merchants and their Canadian customers, if they hope to achieve any really great results and derive the full benefit of your preferential tariff. (Applause.)

The second cause that has tended to restrict the export trade from the United Kingdom to Canada is the fact that Canada is rapidly developing her own manufacturing interests. Some people are inclined to minimize the preferential tariff, on the ground that you Canadians thoroughly protected yourselves before you gave the preference to Great Britain. Possibly there is something in that point of view—(laughter)—but I do not know that any exception can be taken to it; for it is only to be expected that you will develop your own resources primarily for the benefit of yourselves, while, at the same time encouraging, by any means you properly can, the development of Imperial trade, which must benefit Canada as much as any other portion of the Empire. (Applause.) It is often stated that the trade of the United States with Canada has expanded far more rapidly than trade between Canada and the United Kingdom; but our people do not know that the larger proportion of the exports of the States to Canada are in the nature of raw material, or at any rate, of articles which the United Kingdom does not export, or in which, in any case, they could not compete with the United States, owing to geographical considerations and the contiguity of the States. There is no doubt that a certain amount of trade is done with the United States which might just as well go to the United Kingdom; but that, as you say here, is a matter that is "up to" the British manufacturer and merchant to look after himself. "Hear, hear." Many of us hope that in the near future the commercial relations between Canada and the rest of the Empire with the Motherland will be on a different footing from that which exists at present. It seems to me absurd that trade within the Empire should not be treated as a domestic matter, and on an entirely different basis from foreign trade. Members of a large family, in business affairs, treat each other better, and on more favorable terms, as a rule, than they do outsiders. Surely the different parts of the British Empire form one great family, and it is only fair, and right and proper that this inter-Imperial trade, which is going to develop to an extent which few of us realize, should be conducted on a far more favorable basis than trade with foreign countries, in which there is no sentiment, no sympathies involved. In this great country of ours—yours, rather—(I say ours, because I have been connected with Canada so long that I feel almost a Canadian)—you have got an immense territory, with a comparatively sparse population; but I don't think there is anyone in this room who will attempt to deny that in time to come the population of Canada will practically equal the population of the United States. A similar growth in

population is taking place in Australasia and in South Africa, and when all these new countries have been filled up, the trade which may be done between them is practically incalculable. Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa have all adopted preferential tariffs, and I am one of those who hope that we shall do the same in England in the near future; because I look to see some means being adopted by which British trade may be more fully secured for British subjects. (Applause.) So long as the present system continues, the development of British trade for the benefit of British subjects will not be entirely satisfactory to any of the countries concerned. The development of inter-Imperial trade will not only be an advantage to the Empire, will not only add to its strength, wealth and power, but it will also help our foreign trade. It will tend to put a stop to, or minimize, at any rate, the unfair treatment which is extended to British trade in many countries. It is not right that tariff walls should be built up against us, while the trade of the countries which build those tariff walls should be allowed to come into Great Britain to the detriment of inter-Imperial trade. (Applause.) Some of our timid people are afraid of retaliation, but they do not appear to remember that retaliation is a weapon which cuts both ways. A valuable lesson has been afforded in this respect to us at home by the recent settlement of the difficulties arising from the attempt of Germany to penalize Canada for giving preferential treatment to the Mother Country. It was found that the course on which Germany had entered hurt Germany very much more than Canada, and in that way led to a readjustment and a return to the previous state of affairs. (Applause.) I have not referred at any great length to Canadian exports of cattle, grain, and flour, dairy produce, fruits, timber, and other commodities which make the name of Canada familiar in England. The trade has advanced enormously in the last twenty years, and will grow to an indefinite extent under a system of mutual preferential trade. (Applause.)

Just a few words on the position occupied by Canada in the financial world, in England to-day. It is not so many years since the Dominion of Canada had to pay high rates for the money borrowed for the development of the country. Municipalities, up to recent times, were also penalized in a similar way. Now all this is changed. The Dominion can borrow at from 3 to 3½ per cent., according to the position of the money market. They have even made loans at 2½ per cent. The provinces can get money at under 4 per cent.; and the best of your municipal corporations do not offer more than a 4 per cent. rate for any loans they may need. In fact, Canada occupies a better position in the money market of England to-day than any other country in the world. Great confidence is felt in her future; and her obligations of all kinds have hitherto

invariably been met. This not only applies to the Dominion, to the provinces and to the municipalities, but also to the great railways, and the large industrial corporations which have gone to England in order to obtain a wider market for their securities. I have no hesitation in saying that so long as this confidence is maintained, there will be no difficulty in obtaining any reasonable amount of money which may be required for the development of the country; but those who control these matters must see that wild cat schemes and the securities of over-capitalized industries are not sent over to be placed on the London market. You will all do well to remember as a general principle that a satisfied investor is always a good friend to the country in which his money is placed, while, on the other hand, there is no enemy like the person who has invested his money and lost it. (Applause.)

One often hears it deplored that more British capital does not come into this country, and that United States capital is being employed to a much larger extent. It must be remembered, however, that the methods in which American capitalists invest their money do not always appeal to the British investor, and this is particularly the case in the direction of the development of such resources as timber, mines, and some of the smaller industrial enterprises. This is not surprising. Our American cousins are close at hand. They can supervise their own investments of these kinds. They often come over and look after them themselves; but the British investor has not been accustomed to that sort of thing, and is a long way from the field of operations in which his money is being employed. But, notwithstanding all this, there is a far larger amount of English money invested in Canada than most people imagine. In fact, I have no hesitation in saying that English capital invested in Canada is very many times greater than is ever likely to be reached by American capital, at any rate, in our time. Let us consider the matter for a moment. Most of the debt of the Dominion of Canada is held in England; also the debts of the provincial governments; a considerable part of the debentures of the municipalities; the Canadian Pacific Railway bonds and preferred stock as well as not an inconsiderable proportion of its common stock; the securities of the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Grand Trunk Railway are mostly in English hands, and the same remark applies to the debenture stock of the Canadian Northern Railway, and many of the smaller railways. The total of these amounts added to the sums which are invested in many of the large industrial enterprises, in land and in other directions, will enable one to form an idea of the enormous amount of British financial interests in the Dominion. I might mention, as a further illustration of what I wish to convey to you, that in the last two years the loans which have been placed upon the English market by the Dominion and

provincial governments, by municipalities and by railway and industrial enterprises, have amounted to a good deal over £100,000,000 sterling, or \$500,000,000. This does not include the large amount of money which is coming to Canada through banks, through investment companies, through insurance companies, and in other ways, for use in connection with the opening up of the Dominion. Taking all these things into consideration, I do not think that Great Britain will suffer by comparison with our cousins in the United States in the matter of their relative financial investments in the Dominion. (Applause.)

I must now bring my remarks to a close. They have, I fear, been somewhat disjointed and discursive. I should like to have dwelt at greater length on some of the questions I have mentioned, but time is limited. Perhaps, however, I may have succeeded in showing you some of the reasons why Canada in recent years has been growing in the esteem and respect of your fellow subjects at home. I am one of those Englishmen who have been associated with Canada for a long time and have a great belief in its future. From the very first I have always had a soft spot in my heart for British Columbia. In my judgment it is bound to become one of the most important provinces of the Dominion, and I have only one regret—that I did not make it my home when I first visited Vancouver in 1889.

---





MR. THOS. KIDDIE, M.E.

## MR. THOS. KIDDIE, M.E.

—ON—

### “The Mining Industry of British Columbia”

[Tuesday, March 22, 1910.]

**A**T the Canadian Club luncheon on Tuesday, Mr. Thos. Kiddie, M. E., one of the best known smelter managers and metallurgists of British Columbia, was the speaker, his address being based on the mining industry of British Columbia. Mr. Buchan, vice-president of the club, presided and introduced the speaker, whose address in full follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—The mining industry of British Columbia is a subject to which it is not possible to do even scant justice within the limited time at my disposal in which to address you today, so that what I shall say to you will be more in the nature of a brief review of this important subject, rather than in any way a presentment to you of the facts and figures necessary to adequately convey an idea of the very considerable advances made in mining and smelting in this province during the last ten years, and the proportions to which mineral production has attained.

Of the present condition of mining many here are fully cognizant from personal experience, from long residence on the coast, and from a general knowledge of the subject.

Those of you who have graduated from the school of experience in mining recognize at once its great possibilities, its attractiveness, its fascination and its extensive scope for the acquisition of wealth. In order to realize this we have only to visit any of our western cities to see the monuments of successes achieved in mining, to see their business blocks, banks, hotels, and residences built with money made by mining men, to be convinced of the very substantial results which follow the successful pursuit of mining. These successes, gentlemen, are primarily due to a class of men whom we might well stop to honor—the prospectors. These men after years of persistent effort, generally under the great disadvantage of insufficient means, are in too many cases rewarded only by a pittance of the actual worth of their discoveries. You, gentlemen, who represent the financial end of mining, would do well to foster the acquaintance of the prospector, and see that he gets his just reward for his work, protecting him against his possible ignorance of the many ways in which his property may slip through his fingers,

always remembering that every mine was once a prospect, and that without the prospector the expansion of mining, in this or any other country, would speedily come to an end.

As to the conditions affecting mining operations; you are all aware of the fact that the physical and economic conditions prevailing in the districts in which our mining operations are carried on are important factors in realizing on the value of an ore. It is therefore important to note some of the great advantages we enjoy in this direction.

First, the coast between Vancouver and Alaska is cut into by rivers, inlets and canals, stretching far into the interior, and giving easy access to the different mining centres; so that by means of aerial tramways the products of the mines are easily and cheaply transported to tide-water, where, with storage bunkers, vessels of even large size may be quickly loaded. Transportation by water ensures delivery of the ores to the different coast smelters at the lowest cost, or these tramways may deliver the ore direct into the mills to be treated by concentration, smelting, or other processes; and the product of these mills in the form of concentrates, matte or bullion are then delivered by water transportation to the nearest railway.

The larger the cargoes handled, the cheaper the freight rates are, and I think we only realize this great advantage fully when we compare this free trade by water transportation with railway transportation even under its best conditions. As an illustration I may mention the fact that copper ores are being freighted from Alaska to coast smelting points, a distance of 1,000 miles, at \$1.50 per ton.

Another physical advantage which we enjoy is the numerous small water powers usually found in our mining regions. These are being more and more conserved and utilized for mining and smelting purposes. Electrical energy generated from these water powers is readily and cheaply distributed from generating stations to the various points where power is required for mining, milling or smelting purposes, and once installed, power is provided at a minimum of cost, without the vexations attending the production of steam for steam power plants.

In due time we hope to see more of our larger water powers on the coast utilized for industrial purposes other than mining. The achievements in electrical engineering have been so rapid and the results so astounding that it may be no idle fancy to predict that the wireless transmission of high tension electricity may be an accomplished fact in the not too far distant future. What such a consummation would mean for power, manufacturing and lighting purposes is well nigh beyond comprehension.

Another prominent asset which we possess toward favorable mining and smelting conditions, and indeed toward all our industrial conditions, is our great coast



coal areas. The established coal industry of Vancouver Island has been especially successful, both as regards development and management. On that island to-day prospecting for more coal is being vigorously carried on, no less than eleven diamond drills being at work for this purpose. The development of the coal and coke industry of the province has been marked by a steady yearly increase, beginning with 81,547 tons in 1874, to a gross production of 2,400,000 tons in 1909. This satisfactory progress is largely due to the fact that the industry of coal mining has been carried on on better business principles than that of lode mining; in other words, it has not been the victim of such frenzied finance as has characterized so many of our metal mining adventures. In addition to this, we have the fact that the coal areas are larger, more constant, and less subject to change than lode mines are.

In addition to the Vancouver Island coal measures, we have another great coal area on one of the Queen Charlotte Islands, which, ere long, will rank as another of our valuable assets. The time appears to have arrived when the coal measures on Graham Island, one of the Queen Charlotte group, will be developed to their fullest extent, to meet the growing demands for coal for steamship, locomotive and industrial purposes, consequent upon the increase of business which will follow the opening up of the interior of the province by new railway systems now being established, and the increase of population by immigration.

The coal mines of the province have produced in all (1836 to 1909) about 30,000,000 tons of coal, valued at nearly \$92,000,000, and rather more than 2,000,000 tons of coke, valued at \$11,000,000, or in round numbers, a total value of \$103,000,000. The net production of coal for 1909 was about 2,000,000 tons, and of coke 250,000 tons, together valued at approximately \$8,500,000. A substantial proportion of this was from the coal mines of the coast district.

In addition to these coast coal areas, Mr. D. B. Dowling, of the Geological Survey of Canada, estimates that the coal areas of the Crow's Nest Pass district, southern and northern portions, contain the enormous quantity of 36,000 million tons of workable coal.

Following the coal, we also have large iron ore deposits, though as yet undeveloped. The recent sale of the Iron Mine, on Texada Island, with its estimated 33,000,000 tons of ore, to Duluth capitalists, and the prospective building of an iron and steel plant on this coast in the near future, are matters for congratulation as opening up an industry such as in other countries is taken as the index of industrial progress. What the successful introduction of iron and steel making means to the coast and the province generally, you, gentlemen, are well qualified to judge.

In addition to these coal and iron resources, we have prospective new mining camps in the north, and judging from public and private reports from the Portland Canal district, we will have a large mining camp there, for already the ore veins have been proved to a depth of 300 feet.

While I am optimistic as to the future of the Portland Canal district, we must not blind ourselves to the probability, almost the certainty, that the wild-catter will be there in all his glory. Already he is gathering in his victims while the snow covers the ground to a depth of ten feet. Those of you, gentlemen, who had the pleasure of listening to an able address in this hall two weeks ago, will recall the remarks of Mr. Colmer, when he said that while British capitalists appreciate "Canadian investments" they do not want "Canadian wild-cats." The mining journals of this and every other country are constantly exposing wild-cat mining schemes, and I venture the opinion that this same wild-catism has done as much to damn legitimate mining enterprise in this province as in any other part.

Another cause of the failure of so many of our mining ventures—I refer especially to the orthodox \$1,000,000 mining companies—is the lack of cash capital subscribed to do the necessary and actual development work and provide the machinery requisite to make the enterprise a commercial success. According to the best authorities on the subject, it is estimated that only three per cent. of the \$1,000,000 capital is used for the actual development and equipment of a mine. In other words, the sum of three cents is expected to pay twenty per cent. interest on one hundred cents.

It is almost a consensus of opinion among mining men that the want of capital with which to prosecute the initial stages of mining is the most prolific cause of failure, and just why mining stocks should be sold for five or ten cents on the dollar is as incomprehensible as why a man should seriously invest in mines without any personal knowledge of the subject, professional advice, or knowledge of the character of the men at the head of the promotion. Let us hope the time is not far distant when these pitfalls in mining will be remedied either by common consent or by law.

On the prospects of mining in the coast district, I invite your attention to the fact that some of the older mines on Texada Island continue to ship ore regularly with profit to their owners, and that the ore bodies which a few years ago were considered "pockets" have been proved to a depth of 1,200 feet, and, in one case—that of the Marble Bay mine—there is enough ore blocked out to last three years without doing another bit of development work. At Hidden Creek, Mr. M. K. Rodgers has opened

large bodies of copper ore, and it is fairly safe to say that his mine can at any time enter the list of shipping mines, while in other directions along the coast some very promising prospects are also being brought forward.

As to the prospects of mining in the upper country, the large additions made, or to be made, to the smelting works at Trail, Grand Forks and Greenwood will undoubtedly result in a substantial increase over last year's production as regards both mining and smelting.

It would be entirely out of place at this time for me to go into the technology of this subject; suffice it that I point out that substantial progress has been made in smelting during the past ten years. This advancement is seen most clearly when it is considered from the financial standpoint. An example of a copper ore that was sold to a smelter ten years ago is an illustration. The ore contained 6 per cent. copper; it yielded just \$1 per ton to the seller, after having paid a smelting charge of \$6 per ton. Today this ore would net \$8.60 per ton, the smelting charge now being \$2.00, and other deductions in proportion. A second case was where an ore assayed 6 per cent. copper; it was charged \$7.25 per ton for smelting, which left a deficit of 25 cents per ton. Today, owing to much reduced smelting and other charges, this ore would net the mine owner \$9.74 per ton. I think, gentlemen, these actual examples forcibly explain and illustrate the metallurgical advances which have taken place in smelting during the past ten years. These improvements are due entirely to the metallurgist and the smelting companies, and the benefits derived from this advance have been applied to a reduction of the smelting charges, and so entirely to the benefit of the mine owners, as it enables them to ship at a profit low grade ores, which ten years ago would have been thrown on the dump as waste, or as a concentrating ore to be treated at some more convenient season. In view of the reduced cost of smelting, it follows that probably many of the prospects which ten years ago could not be made to pay would yield profits under our present more favorable conditions.

Improvements in ore dressing and concentration have also made great strides toward higher recoveries, both of the precious and the base metals, as well as reduction in operating costs.

I remember (in 1890) when a recovery of 50 per cent. of the value of an ore was an average quantity; while to-day, by means of improved methods, an average of 80 per cent. is not at all uncommon. In addition to the higher mineral values being recovered to-day as compared with the past, the time may not be far distant when other metals, such as zinc, which heretofore has been looked upon as an impurity and a detriment, will become sources

of revenue. Already the Provincial Government have done a great deal toward a solution of this problem, while the Dominion Government now have under consideration a practical investigation of the subject of zinc separation. The latter, if successful, will add materially to the mineral output of the province and to the profit of the mine owners, who instead of being penalized \$2 per ton for 12 per cent. zinc as at present, will receive a fair value for their zinc as they do to-day for their gold, copper and lead.

At the present time, more especially in the coast cities, the abnormal activity in real estate appears to cast a shadow over mining, and other legitimate industries which go to develop the natural resources of the province, but it is only reasonable to presume that capitalists must again turn their attention to the further exploitation of these resources, which aided by modern means of transportation have built up the province of British Columbia until the combined annual value of its timber, minerals, fish and agricultural products amounts to \$82,500,000; and still further proving the intrinsic value of the mining industry to the province I have only to point out that its production almost equals that of the lumber, fishing and agricultural industries combined. In order that you may better realize that great progress has been made, and that the average annual value of the mineral production of the province during recent years has been quite large, I submit the following facts and figures:

British Columbia's mineral production in the year 1885 was of a total value of only about \$2,000,000. Reviewing the increase in five year periods each, during twenty years, 1889 to 1908, inclusive, the following results are obtained:

Five Year Periods.	Average Annual Value.	Percentage of Increase.
1889 to 1893 inclusive.....	\$ 3,700,000	85
1894 to 1898 " .....	10,750,000	190
1899 to 1903 " .....	17,500,000	62
1904 to 1908 " .....	24,000,000	37

It should be noted that lode mining began to be of importance in the province during the second five year period above shown.

The aggregate value of the mineral production of Canada for 25 years to the end of 1909 was 1,035 million dollars. For the first year of this period, namely 1885, the total was approximately \$10,000,000; for last year (1909) it has been estimated at \$90,000,000. During all years to date the aggregate production of minerals in British Columbia is of a value of \$350,000,000. During the 25 year period above mentioned British Columbia has contributed about \$285,000,000, or nearly 28 per cent., of the aggregate for the Dominion. The production of this

province in 1909 constituted in value rather more than 25 per cent. of that of the whole Dominion, so that, notwithstanding the large increase recently made in Ontario, British Columbia continues to well maintain a prominent position in regard to its proportion of the mineral production of Canada.

In conclusion, gentlemen, it is not so much what we think of our Province and its immense possibilities, but what those on the outside think—"to see ourselves as others see us," and to this end I quote the opinion of a Canadian, an American, a Welshman, a canny Scot and an Englishman, each of whom are highly qualified to give an opinion.

By Mr. J. McLeish, statistician of the Department of Mines, Ottawa:

"Perhaps the most vivid impression left upon the writer will best be expressed by the words "magnitude" and "possibilities." By "magnitude" I do not mean so much the absolute magnitude of our mineral production, although it is an important feature of our industrial economy, but rather the vast extent of the country through which mineral production and prospecting is being carried on, and the still greater area not yet even prospected; and this vast extent of territory at once suggests the great future possibilities of the mining industry which must unquestionably accompany the growth of population. As an illustration of this idea we saw in British Columbia the great copper deposits of the Boundary district, the gold-copper ores of Rossland, and the silver-lead and zinc ores of the Slocan and East Kootenay, which are but the forerunners of an enormous mineral development that will extend throughout the length of the Province from the United States boundary, on the south, to the far Yukon, on the north. At Frank, Coleman, Fernie, Bankhead and Nanaimo we saw great coal mining operations—enormous areas of fuel resources. What may not be the future of these as well as of those other coal areas of whose value we are only just beginning to learn—the Brazeau, the Peace River, the Bulkley Valley, the Queen Charlotte Islands, and the coal fields of the Whitehorse district in Yukon Territory."

By Dr. Heinrich Ries, Professor of Economic Geology, Cornell University:

"No one thing or feature of the trip can be singled out for emphasis, for I was impressed from beginning to end with the wonderful mineral resources which we passed in review, and the intelligent energy with which they were being developed, factors, all of them, insuring a great future for the territory which we visited."

**By Mr. Roger Beck, Swansea, South Wales:**

"At Rossland and Phoenix, not blessed with rich ores, it was particularly noticeable how ingeniously the management of the mines and smelters had combatted the poorer grade by cleverness of appliances dealing with it. The automatic competing with laborer, and water with fuel in motive power. Wherever the conditions were unfavorable, ingenuity had done and was doing all possible to counterbalance."

**From Mr. Sam Mavor, member of the Institution of Mining Engineers, Glasgow, Scotland.**

"Canada has a great place, present and potential, as a mineral producing country. In addition to the minerals now in sight is the certainty of other similar discoveries, and beyond these lies the vast expanse of unprospected and even unexplored territory. The features which most forcibly strike the observer are the modernity of the important mineral industries, the energy and rapidity with which the great coal, iron, and copper mines are being developed, the courage exhibited in attacking low grade ores, and the technical and administrative skill which have established sound industrial concerns upon low grade ore bodies."

**Mr. Hugh E. Marriott at Vancouver (luncheon to C. M. I. party), Sept. 25, 1908:**

"After all, what do you know of your own country? You know intimately the history of each camp that is now established and you can size up their chances more effectually than can be done by the stranger, though he spend months of investigation instead of days. But when you look at these known spots on the map, they are but a very small section of that great stretch that remains unknown alike to you and me. It must not be considered for a moment that your pioneers have chanced upon the only valuable mines or even the best. There must be hidden beneath that carpet of peat and verdure many a mineral deposit waiting the lucky chance of the prospector's pick or shovel. The question is: How are these to be found, so that at the earliest opportunity they can assist in the building up of the nation and in advancing the prosperity of the land?"





BARON KIKUCHI



# BARON KIKUCHI

—ON—

## “New Japan”

[Tuesday, April 5, 1910.]

Dairoku Kikuchi, M. A. (Cambridge), Baron, Rigakuhakushi, Member of House of Peers, born 1855; sent in 1866 by the Tokugawa Government to England for study. Graduated in mathematics at Cambridge, 1877, as one of the wranglers; Professor of Mathematics, President of Imperial University and lately Minister of Education; President of Peers' School from 1904-05.

**B**ARON KIKUCHI, the eminent Japanese educational authority, was the guest at the Canadian Club luncheon on Tuesday, April 5. There was a record attendance, and the address was listened to with the greatest attention and appreciation.

Vice-President Mr. Ewing Buchan presided and introduced the guest. He also read the following letter of regret from Hon. Richard McBride:

Victoria, B. C., April 5th.

My Dear Mr. Buchan.

It is very kind of you to send me a card for the Canadian Club luncheon of today, a consideration in every way characteristic of your wonderful city. I regret, however, that an important appointment made last week precludes me from the great privilege that otherwise I could have enjoyed.

May I join with you in extending a hearty welcome to your distinguished guest, and as well wish for your club and self every success and prosperity.

Yours very sincerely,

RICHARD McBRIDE.

E. Buchan, Esq.

Baron Kikuchi, who was accorded a most enthusiastic reception, said—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, I must thank you for the reception you have given me today. I was glad to receive an invitation from the Canadian Club of Vancouver to attend this luncheon. The invitation was received some time ago, but I was not quite sure whether my schedule would allow me to accept. I am very happy to say that I have been enabled to do so. I was so warmly received at Toronto, where I went to give an address before the students at the University, that I am very glad to set my feet on Canadian soil again. (Cheers.)

As your chairman has pointed out, I was educated in Cambridge, after spending seven out of my twenty-one years—one-third of my whole life—so that I feel almost British. (Applause.) I am always glad to be reminded of my Cambridge days, which I shall always remember as among the most pleasant of my life. (Hear, hear.)

I came over to America to say something about Japan, because misunderstandings, between nations as between individuals, arise from imperfect knowledge of each other. It would be a good thing for us all to know something of the aspirations, ideals, history and traditions of other nations. (Cheers.) Now, recently Japan has been talked of as creating war and all sorts of mischief. (Laughter.) It is supposed that we are a militant, aggressive people. No sooner had we got over the war with Russia than we were supposed to be eager to go to war with somebody else, and that somebody happened to be the United States of America. (Laughter.) Now, I don't see why we should be regarded as such a militant people. It is true that within the last fifteen years we have had two great wars, not to mention the Boxer affair, in which, because of our proximity, we had to take a prominent share; but these two wars, as you will perceive if you look into their history, were forced upon us, if we would not become a mere cipher in the history of the world, and we were not quite content with such a role. (Cheers.)

Now, I hope to show in what I wish to say that we are not such a militant people. For two centuries and a half before the beginning of the New Era, which dates from 1868, we had the most profound peace throughout our Empire. We were shut off from the world and had most profound peace within. We shut ourselves up because we did not want trouble with foreign peoples. Complications would have sprung up if we had not done so, and we shut ourselves up to avoid this. History repeats itself and again we have restricted the going abroad of our people so that complications will not arise with the peoples of friendly nations. (Laughter.) The peace I have referred to as having lasted for two centuries and a half was not the peace of sloth and indulgence, but peace of the utmost intellectual activity. It was the development in education and industry during these two and a half centuries which enabled us to face the Occidental world, and which gave our people flexibility enough to adopt Occidental methods when we were brought face to face with them at the end of that time. (Cheers.)

Now, modern Japan dates from 1868, as I have said, with the restoration of the powers of government into the Imperial hands. For seven hundred years before then the de facto ruler was the military chieftain. The Imperial Court, although revered and honored, had no real power. In 1868 several of the great feudal chiefs having combined against the Generalissime, the last of the Shoguns, resigned. He had the power even at that time, at the time of the decadence of Shogun authority, to call military lords to his standard, and to involve Japan in a most disastrous civil war; but he had loyalty and patriotism enough to see that such a course would be unrighteous and disastrous to Japan, and he quietly resigned the power of the Shogun which had been in his family for nearly three hundred years, and restored it to the Emperor. This is the first of the acts of self-sacrifice which constitute the whole history of the Restoration. In the beginning of the year 1868, from which the present era of Muji—the era of the enlightened government—is to be counted, the first act of the Emperor, when he assumed the authority placed in his hands, was to swear what is known as the Imperial Oath of Five Articles. I shall read these five articles because they are very important as enunciating the policy to be followed, and which has been followed ever since:

1. Deliberative assemblies shall be established, and all measures of government shall be decided by public opinion.

2. All classes, high and low, shall unite in vigorously carrying out the plans of government.

3. Officials, civil and military, and all common people, shall, as far as possible, be allowed to fulfil their just desires, so that there may not be any discontent among them.

4. Uncivilized customs of former times shall be broken through, and everything shall be based upon just the equitable principles of heaven and earth.

5. Knowledge shall be sought for throughout the world, so that the welfare of the Empire shall be promoted.

Our new Japan dates from 1868. Before that time we had four classes of people. There was the ruling class, the military class, the Samurais, as we called them; then the farmers and peasants, next the artisans and workmen, and last came the merchants. (Laughter.) It was thought in those days—and the impression is not altogether confined to Japan in these days—(laughter)—

that the merchants being the non-producing class, fattening on the work of other people, were not entitled to a very high place. That fallacy, I believe, is exploded. (Renewed laughter.) But such was the case in Japan.

Now, the Samurai had all the power. They had a monopoly of the civil service. Their education was superior to that of others, and their morals also were superior. The code of the Samurai is the code of an ideal gentleman. The chief note of this code is self-sacrifice and self-control.

The Shoguns had almost autonomous powers within their territories and now several of the great chiefs memorialised the throne, that in their opinion it was just and righteous that the Emperor should have direct power and control over all the people of the Empire. A conference was called, and they judged it just and righteous, and for the welfare of the Empire. I think that in this the chief motive of the code of self-sacrifice and self-control was carried out to the point of the ideal. (Cheers.) The badge of the Samurai was the wearing of the sword. The Samurai regarded the sword as their seal; but early in 1871 an order was issued that nobody would be allowed to wear a sword. There was some objection to this among the conservative Samurai but it was carried out, and all men became equal in the eyes of the law. (Cheers.)

Then, again, the Samurai had a monopoly of the civil service and they also had a monopoly of military service. That was taken away, and in its place universal conscription was substituted. Every young man is liable to be called upon for military service. By these measures the privilege and monopolies of the Samurais were taken away. In addition, the Samurais had a monopoly of education. In 1873 the first Education Code was published. This was most important, as it overthrew the old system of education and introduced a new one, which, with several important changes still continues to be our system of education. Elementary education was made obligatory on everybody and equal opportunity was given to all according to their capacity. (Cheers.)

Such was the effect of the first Education Code. Now, before these changes had taken place we had made other important changes. When the Chinese civilization came before us we adopted Chinese civilization, literature and philosophy almost bodily. But, although we have made such radical changes in the past, and such radical changes in our own time, there is something which we have pre-

served, and which we shall always try to preserve through every change, and that is what we call our national spirit. (Cheers.) This consists essentially in loyal devotion to the Imperial House. The relation between the Imperial House and the people of Japan is not the relation merely of the present, but the relation of the ancestors of the Imperial House with the ancestors of the people, going back as I have said, over twenty-five centuries and into the region of Mythology. B. C. 1760 is the year of the foundation of our Empire by the first Emperor, and from that time down to the present the lineage has been unbroken. This peculiar characteristic we are proud to call the fundamental character of our empire. It is the most valuable asset to the Japanese. You cannot get unbroken lineage for twenty-five centuries back. Nobody can, but we have. It is a great asset. Our loyalty and our devotion to the Emperor are inborn, and with us loyalty and patriotism mean the same thing. (Laughter and cheers.)

In 1868 the people were not ready for the first article in the Oath of Five Articles being put into immediate execution, but step by step the march was continued towards the climax—Constitutional Government. (Cheers.) Governors of provinces were summoned to the capital to be consulted because it was thought that, being in the provinces, they would be in more intimate contact with the people and would represent them better than representatives otherwise situated. A senate was appointed, composed of men of wisdom, experience and learning. Local assemblies, city assemblies and provincial assemblies were established. By such steps the people were educated in national piety, till, in 1881, the Emperor issued another proclamation, that he would call a national assembly in 1890, and that, in the meantime, he would determine the powers of this Diet. A commission was appointed under the presidency of the late Prince Ito, which visited Europe and America. A constitution was formed, approved by the privy council, submitted to the Emperor, who, in 1889, promulgated it to the people. It was a free gift from the Emperor to his people. I should like to read the preamble to this proclamation, the speech he delivered, and the oath he swore—all breathing forth the spirit of the relationship between the Emperor and his people, the spirit of which I have been telling you. We have great reason to remember and to admire the wisdom of the Emperor, who, young though he was, listened to wise counsels. With wonderful sagacity he chose his counsellors, trusting them with such confidence that they

were free to work; for they knew that if they worked for the Emperor they had nothing to fear, and that they would always be supported by the Emperor. (Cheers.) We have had great men, like Prince Ito, who worked on behalf of the policy set forth in the Oath of Five Articles and has been steadily followed ever since. The Emperor has always been steadfast in upholding this policy, with the result that it is still the policy that we are pursuing. (Cheers.)

The preamble to the Imperial Oath of Five Articles reads thus:

"Having by virtue of the glories of our ancestors ascended the throne of a lineal succession, unbroken for ages eternal; desiring to promote the welfare of, and to give development to, the moral and intellectual faculties of our beloved subjects, the very same that have been favored with the benevolent care and affectionate vigilance of our ancestors; and hoping to maintain the prosperity of the State, in concert with our people and with their support, we hereby promulgate, etc."

Now, we have always attached great importance to our intellectual and moral instruction. In the old days of the Samurais they read Chinese philosophy, not simply for literary purposes, but more for moral and practical guidance, and so, when we adopted our new system of education, moral instruction was still continued. But people were in doubt for some time what should be made the basis of our moral instruction. We had broken away from the old Chinese philosophy, and we were at a loss, forgetting that in this relation devotion to the Imperial House and, closely connected with it, filial piety—not only to our immediate parents but to our ancestors—was invaluable; for this means that we should prove ourselves worthy of our ancestors and worthy ancestors to our posterity, so that posterity might have no reason to be ashamed of their ancestors.

We seemed to have cut adrift from our old moorings, and to be drifting away, no one could say where. It was felt that there was a need for general reorganization of moral education. We wanted some basis for our moral education. Some said that we should go back to the old Chinese philosophers. Happily the old traditions of reverence for the Imperial House, of loyalty and filial piety, were still preserved among the elder generation, and there gradually came a clearer and truer appreciation of our valuable inheritance, and this inheritance was formulated in the Imperial Rescript, which was issued

October 30, 1890. As this Rescript forms the basis of our moral education at the present time, I am going to read it to you:

"Know ye, our subjects:

"Our Imperial Ancestors have founded our Empire on a basis broad and everlasting and have deeply and firmly implanted virtue; our subjects, ever united in loyalty and filial piety, have from generation to generation illustrated the beauty thereof. This is the glory of the fundamental character of our Empire, and herein also lies the source of our education. Ye, our subjects, be filial to your parents, affectionate to your brothers and sisters; as husbands and wives be harmonious, as friends true; bear yourselves in modesty and moderation; extend your benevolence to all; pursue learning and cultivate arts, and thereby develop intellectual faculties and perfect moral powers; furthermore, advance public good and promote public interests; always respect the Constitution and observe the laws. Should emergency arise, offer yourselves courageously to the State; and thus guard and maintain the prosperity of our Imperial throne coeval with heaven and earth. So shall ye be not only our good and faithful subjects, but render illustrious the best traditions of your forefathers. The way here set forth is indeed the teaching bequeathed by our Imperial ancestors, to be observed alike by their descendants and the subjects, infallible for all ages and true in all places. It is our wish to lay it to heart in all reverence in common with you, our subjects, that we may all thus attain to the same virtue."

Such is the Rescript which forms the basis of our moral education at the present time. You will observe that the two cardinal virtues are loyalty (which, with us, is the same as patriotism) and filial piety. These precepts are nothing new, but teachings which have been bequeathed to us by the Imperial ancestors, and the Emperor urges us to obey these precepts by appealing to our loyalty and filial piety, meaning thereby not filial piety to our immediate parents alone, but to our ancestors for generations. The message which the rescript conveys to us cannot be properly understood unless you know the relations between the Imperial House and the Japanese people. Our Empire dates back twenty-five centuries and beyond that, by traditions, back to the age of mythology. Our Imperial dynasty has continued in one unbroken line, from the first Emperor to the present one. The relation between the Emperor and the people is not simply a relation between the present Emperor and

the present generation, but a relation between his ancestors and the ancestors of the people for many generations. From this national spirit came the abolition of the feudal system, from it came our constitution, which was given by the Emperor to his people free. (Cheers.)

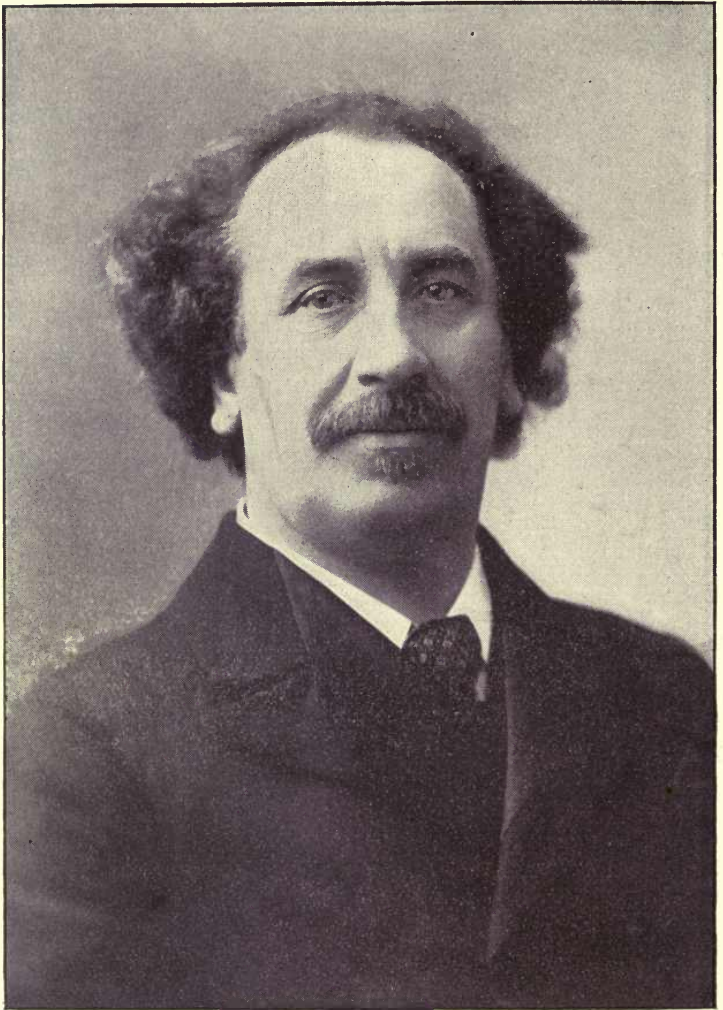
I shall now conclude by reading another remarkable Imperial Rescript, issued only the year before last, on the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese war, which will show the continuity of the enlightened and peaceful policy of the empire as set forth in the Imperial Oath, and which serves as a fitting supplement to the Rescript on Education:

“Our nation, but recently emerged from an exhausting war, must put forth increased activity in every branch of administration; it therefore behooves our people, from the highest to the lowest, to endeavor with one mind to pursue their callings honestly and earnestly, to be industrious and thrifty, to abide in faithfulness and righteousness, to be simple and warmhearted, to put away ostentation and vanity, and strive after the useful and solid, to avoid idleness and indulgence, and to apply themselves to strenuous and arduous tasks. The teachings bequeathed by our sacred Imperial ancestors and the facts of our glorious history shine like the sun and stars. The basis of the development of our national destiny is to be found in attending to them sedulously and faithfully. In face of the present conditions we purpose relying on the faithful co-operation of our faithful subjects, to renew and enlarge the Imperial plan of the Restoration, thereby to render illustrious the glorious virtues of our ancestors. Ye, our subjects, take to heart these, our wishes.” (Loud cheers.)

---







REV. DR. W. J. DAWSON

REV. W. J. DAWSON  
—ON—  
“The Building of a City”

[Monday, April 25, 1910]

AT the Canadian Club luncheon in Pender Hall on Monday, Rev. W. J. Dawson, the eminent English preacher and lecturer, addressed the members on “The Building of a City,” his remarks being followed with rapt attention.

Rev. Dr. Dawson, the cordiality of whose reception was sufficient proof that he was known, by repute, at least, to a large number of those present, said: Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen of the Canadian Club—I need scarcely say that I greatly appreciate the honor of being your guest. Twice before, at Winnipeg and Calgary, I have made the acquaintance of this very admirable institution, and you will allow me to say that I do not think there could be a better institution for the drawing together of the best forces of the city, in social fellowship and in active federation for the good of the city, than this Canadian Club. If it were merely to bring these forces together for fellowship it would be a great thing; but to bring them together in active federation, where ideals concerning the city and the Dominion are discussed, must prove to be of the greatest possible benefit to the community. I heartily wish success to the club in Vancouver and everywhere else where it may exist. (Cheers.)

Now, as regards my acquaintance with Canada, I am afraid that acquaintance is not nearly so perfect as it ought to be; but I think I can fairly claim that, poor as my acquaintance is, it is very much superior to the knowledge of the average Englishman. (Laughter.) For nearly a dozen years, in England, I published a newspaper, or magazine, called “The Young Man.” In that magazine I was continually preaching Canada, and I am afraid that I preached to a good many deaf ears. About eighteen years ago, when I first crossed the border from the United States, on a very rapid journey, I saw a few of the Eastern cities. I never heard of the West then, but of the Great Northwest. There was no one to inform me of what was going on in this great country to the westward of the Rockies. At that time, also, there was a great deal of impressive talk concerning the emigration

of the best youth of Canada into the United States, where, it was asserted, they had greater opportunities for more rapid business expansion, and, naturally, they were attracted by those opportunities. All that is changed now. No longer the youth of Canada find it necessary to go to the United States for business opportunities, for opportunities of gratifying the natural ambitions of men who wish to make the best use of life; on the contrary, the youth of the United States come to Canada. (Cheers.) And I think that indicates very thoroughly the greatness of Canada as she is, and the still greater country that she is going to be. I suppose that the season of immigration has scarcely yet commenced, yet I came out in a train divided into four sections. Every day, in Calgary, I went to the station to see the train come through packed with immigrants from the Motherland, and I learned from officials in connection with the Immigration Department of the Canadian Pacific Railway, that the men coming now were a better class than those who came half a dozen years ago. They represent the yeoman class. They do not come poor. They come provided with the means of starting life upon a basis that is going to make success. I can say that nothing has ever moved me so much as that spectacle of crowds of my countrymen, all filled with the spirit of expectation, all characterised by vital energy and thought, pouring into this country to become citizens of the Dominion as well as citizens of the great Empire which we all love. (Cheers).

Now, when I lived in London, my holidays often took me across the English Channel, and I was fascinated mainly by the spectacle of the decay of Empire. I went through Italy, walked along the Appian Way among the tombs and ruins of the past. I looked upon the Forum, and trod the places associated with the great heroes of the past; and I thought there could be nothing more appealing to the imagination than this pathetic spectacle of the decay of Empire. I could not conceive that there could be any pleasure of travel to compare with that. Now I have seen a greater spectacle still, the spectacle, not of the decay, but of the making of an Empire—(Cheers)—and the stores of pictures that the imagination called up, pictures of the roads along which Caesar's legions marched, pictures of the great battlefields which have settled the course of European civilization, have proved less moving than this great spectacle of the building up and the making of Empire, which is going on at present on this great continent. (Cheers.) I suppose

that if one went back far enough, and had the necessary information at disposal, it would be found that the old Empires began very much in the same way. I have no doubt that Roman centurions bought land lots on the site of London, and that there were land booms on around the great cities. (Laughter.) The same forces that made London are going to make a city perhaps as great as London in Vancouver, in course of time. (Hear, hear.)

Now, concerning "The Building of a City," I was warned that I must not be too moral, that I must not be too religious. I was told that the last thing Canadian Clubs desired—although they repudiated the suggestion—was evangelisation. (Laughter.) So, in the fullness of my heart I cast about for a subject which should give me sufficient leeway to say a few things, without trespassing on the particular subject I have mentioned. (Laughter.) Well, then, as regards the city and its building, I suppose we shall all have to admit that the city must always be the great strategic-point in human civilisation and progress. Here we see the great spectacle of millions of people going to the land; but, at the same time, side by side with that, we see the rapid and astonishing growth of cities; and if the usual course of history is followed, we shall see that the city will more and more attract; because there are intellectual elements. It will more and more attract the man for whom the love of life and progress is keen, and so the city becomes the great strategical point in the battlefield of civilization. You know what is going on in England. You know how hamlets have disappeared, how villages have become hamlets, how small towns have either stood still or have grown less, and all the time the great cities have grown and expanded. In London a hundred thousand people are added to the population every year. Every day a hundred people go into London, not as guests, but as residents. Startling as the growth of Vancouver is, I have known what it is to cycle out of London by a road on which I had around me everywhere green fields, trees and country hedges; and next summer, along same roads, there were streets of houses, shops doing business, and a thriving new community. I suppose that this process will always go on. Mr. Roosevelt once said to me that in some States of the Union there are fewer people on the land today than at the conclusion of the Civil War. The explanation which Mr. Roosevelt gave of this was that the city more and more attracts men from the land, and the moment a man can obtain a foothold in the great throng, he goes there by choice and lives there by prefer-

ence. Therefore, the city must be before us, not only as a great centre, but as a great hospice, where we shall have prepared the kind of forces that help in the making of character, and where newcomers may find the very best than can be found in human life. You know what has been done in England lately, in the way of making garden cities, how a municipality has bought a tract of land, laid it out upon an improved plan, seen to it that there should be no curtain of smoke to divide it from the sky or from the green of the country, to rejoice the eye that desires beauty; and seen to it that there were none of those elements which make for degradation, and make the city hard to live in. What can be done in any city can be done in yours. (Cheers.)

I suppose that the first particular in city-building you get is utility, and utility alone, and that progress is made from utility to beauty; that beauty should be accompanied by education and culture, and conscience and moral ideals; and that only as a city progresses along the path of culture and refinement and moral ideals, can the city justify its existence. As for beauty, is there a city anywhere with such a magnificent natural situation as Vancouver? I have seen most of the great cities of Europe, most of the great cities of the United States, and I really cannot, at this moment,—I don't wish you to accuse me of uttering flattering and inconsiderate words upon a brief acquaintance, but I do not recall any city, which, for natural situation, has so much of beauty as this city of Vancouver. But, then, the beauty may be easily lost sight of, if the only ideals that govern the citizens are ideas of mere utility. How many cities I have seen in the United States, which have sprawled into ugly existence without any right government, without any right ideas on the part of the cities of what beauty is or of beauty's value; and presently, after the cities had sprawled into ugliness, the idea of beauty visited the city, and at the cost of millions of dollars much that had been allowed to grow had to be swept away before the elementary lines of beauty could be made to appear. In Chicago they are prepared to spend many millions of dollars to get back the Lake front, which they once gave away. They let the railway get it. (Laughter which was loud and prolonged.) Why, I imagine I may be found to be doing some evangelizing work, after all. (Renewed laughter.) Everyone can see what a delightful boulevard might be built round the Lake front in Chicago. Now, Chicago, in order to have a boulevard extending right from the Lake front has to spend an enormous sum. I

think that if Vancouver ever should wish to preserve all that Chicago is now spending money to regain, the opportunity is Vancouver's. I cannot imagine that anything could be more delightful than a system of boulevards around the city, from which you could see the sky, touched with the fire of the morning sun, or bathed in the rich light of evening. I think that is one of the greatest assets that the city could have. I can think of half a dozen cities in Europe where there are no manufactures, where the pulse of commercial life hardly beats at all, yet, year after year, the cities are thronged by thousands who bring money and, perchance, fame, to them. What brings those thousands? Beauty. Beauty is a commercial asset. Beauty is one of the greatest commercial assets a city can have, and in city building, not merely from the utilitarian standpoint, nor merely from the aesthetic standpoint, you should aim at having a city beautiful. (Cheers.) A verse of Browning comes to me. In that verse Browning pictures a city that has passed away, and a spectator who once looked upon it and saw it in its glory.

Then he looked upon the city, every side,

Far and wide;

On the mountains, topped with temples, on the glades,  
Colonnades;

On the bridges, causeys, aqueducts, and then

On the men.

The measure of greatness in a city will be the measure of manhood in the city. There will be no great cities without great men, and there will be no great men without great characters. This, of course, is such an obvious lesson that you will scarcely thank me for touching on it; yet I do feel as if in the hurry and the rush of wild excitement, the thrill of which a stranger catches even in twenty-four hours, how easy it would be to overlook the lesson of history in every age, that man forms the measure of progress. There is no great progress that is not built up on great manhood.

I understand you want a University here; you ought to have it. (Cheers.) You ought to have more than a University; you ought to have a great Art School. (Cheers.) You ought to have a great Art Gallery. (Cheers.) You ought to have a great Conservatoire of Music. (Cheers.) You ought to have brought into the city, not tawdry vaudeville, which disgusts and degrades, but the very highest form of dramatic art. (Cheers.) It is only when we get a true vision of the breadth of what culture really is, and that the building-up of manhood

requires many avenues besides the commercial, that we shall lay the plans of the city wisely, that we shall realize that the city that is great in commerce may also be great in beauty, and be a very City of God.

I have mentioned the older cities of Europe. The city which we turn to when we think of the romance of the past in Europe is Florence. There is a great episode in the history of the city of Florence, which I think it will be well for us to think of. You will remember how Savonarola, horrified and shocked at the corruptions of the city, attacked them, and for seven long years was the moral despot of the city; how he ruled in the most turbulent city in Europe. In Florence there is a stone which has an inscription, the like of which does not exist in Europe. The inscription was written there by the grateful people at the height of this moral reform movement, "Jesus Christ became the Lord of the city." For Florence in the height of these patriotic days, and in the favor of those great moral ideals communicated to the Florentines by the great preaching Friar, Florence elected as the perpetual King and Governor of the city, not Savonarola, but Jesus Christ. That was one of the most dramatic and wonderful episodes in history, and yet it is an ideal which should be before every city; and it should be before this growing city: "Jesus Christ, the Governor and Lord of the city." Christian morals, Christian politics, Christian city government, Christian ideals in business, the Christian ideal of brotherhood. And where is brotherhood needed more than in a new city, which is opening its gates to throngs of strangers every day? (Cheers.)

The chairman spoke of the work of the churches. I thoroughly believe what the chairman said, that without the influence of the church in great cities there would be a very swift relapse into Paganism. But I also wish to add that the churches are very far from understanding the breadth of the civic program, very far from understanding the breadth and height of the ideal of what a church should be in a modern community. My ideal of a church is a place whose doors are never shut—(Cheers)—not a social club with the name of Christ written over the door, consisting of people in sympathy as regards their social and intellectual ideals, and all of one stamp. That is not a church. It is a social cult. My ideal is a great building in which provision is made for meeting every spiritual, intellectual, moral, and, as far as possible every physical need of the community. (Cheers.) The true church may be a hospice for the



stranger. The true church may be a home of the people, to which any man coming can find counsel in distress and help in time of need, where a man may get his gymnasium and his reading room, free from associations that may injure him—a higher manifestation of the scientific and literary spirit. I am hoping to see the day come when the church of the select and the elect will be open to members, so that the social club shall disappear forever and the church shall become the church of the people, ministering to the entire wants of the people. (Cheers.)

I quoted a verse of Browning. Let me quote, in conclusion, a verse of William Blake. Some have described him as "a glorified madman"; but he had a great vision, looking through the dimness of time towards the white turrets and spires of the city, which is eternal. Speaking of his country in a figure, and of social reform in the same figure, he said:

"I will not rest from mental strife,  
Nor shall my sword sleep in my hand,  
Till I have felt Jerusalem  
In England's green and pleasant land."

Let that be our motto, then. Let it be the motto of the Canadian Club, to build a city not merely with the features of material magnificence, that is not merely a great ganglion that gathers up the nerves of commerce from the wide Orient and from the whole world beside; but a city set upon a hill, whose light cannot be hid, the builder of which, in this free, pleasant, glorious land of British Columbia, is God. (Cheers.)

I thank you for the honor you have done me in allowing me to speak to you for a few minutes this morning. I appreciate that honor very deeply, and as I see more of Vancouver I am sure the first impressions of warm friendliness to Vancouver people and of admiration for the entrancing natural beauty of situation of your city, will be deepened and increased.



# MR. FREDERIC VILLIERS

—ON—

## “Reminiscences of King Edward and the Boer War”

[Friday, May 13th, 1910]

**M**R. FREDERICK VILLIERS, the noted war correspondent, addressed the Canadian Club on Friday of last week, but owing to the death of King Edward VII, confined his remarks to the narration of interesting anecdotes. Mr. Ewing Buchan presided, and, in introducing the guest of honor, said: Gentlemen,—Owing to the sudden and lamented death of our beloved King Edward VII, our position today is a peculiarly solemn and impressive one. Your committee had arranged for our guest's address before the very sad event, and a postponement was effected for a few days.

The British Empire and the nations, to the remotest parts of the world, have learned that King Edward had been more than true to the words uttered by him when he ascended the throne a little over nine years ago: “In undertaking the heavy load which devolves upon me, I am fully determined to be a constitutional sovereign in the strictest sense of the word, and, so long as there is breath in my body, to work for the good and amelioration of my people.”

The departed King's actions have spoken louder than his words, and by the Grace of God and the untiring efforts of His late Majesty, peace and prosperity have been maintained throughout the British Empire. The Mother Country and the Colonies have been more closely knit together, and the whole world has been richly blessed during the short but glorious reign of “Edward the Peacemaker,” whose last words will be writ large on the page of history as an epitaph worthy of the man: “It is all over, but I think I have done my duty.” We join with the Empire and the world at large in sympathy for the Queen Dowager and the other Royal mourners.

King George V ascends the throne determined to follow in the footsteps of his illustrious father, and in assuming the arduous duties and responsibilities of his exalted position is confident of the prayers of his people that Almighty God will give him strength and guidance in the great work that devolves upon him.

Our prayer will ever be that "God will endow him plenteously with heavenly gifts, and grant him in health and wealth long to reign over us."

Let us drink to the health of the King in silence, and at the close of this meeting we will join in singing the National Anthem.

Our guest, Mr. Frederick Villiers, the celebrated war correspondent, representing the Illustrated London News, needs no introduction to the city of Vancouver. Mr. Villiers was present at the opening of Stanley Park, and we can welcome him as an old friend, though he might not recognise the Vancouver of today as the same place he visited on that occasion. The Canadian Club is fortunate in having Mr. Villiers for its guest today, as I understand that he has had personal experiences with our late King, such as have fallen to the lot of very few men. We drink to the health of Mr. Villiers without musical honors.

The guest, who had a most enthusiastic reception, said:

Mr. President and members of the Canadian Club,— I must say I consider it is a great honor to be invited to what I may be allowed to call in your vernacular, this "bunch" of Canadians in your remarkable city. I am very well acquainted with Vancouver. As your President has told you, I was at the opening of Stanley Park in 1888, by Lord Stanley, Earl of Preston. Vancouver in those days consisted of the C. P. R. Hotel, Hudson Bay Stores, and a few little shacks. I think that was called Granville street then. You could buy lots on Hastings street at \$50 apiece. And most attractive lots they were; bush for the most part, with a tree stump showing here and there, and a fringe of broken glass. (Laughter.) It was not "a dainty proposition" then; I did not invest. And now I feel like kicking myself. (Laughter.)

I wish to express the enthusiasm I feel about this remarkable city. I have not heard the same touting of this city as is sometimes heard regarding other new cities. You have the most superbly picturesque and lovely spot in the whole world. (Cheers.) Your public buildings and your stores are also worthy of remark; your stores especially are something wonderful; but they are nothing to the stores and the public buildings you will have in five years' time. The building boom is not going to stop. It is not a boom; it is a steady increase of prosperity, backed up by the most wonderful country

the world has ever known. (Cheers.) In Alberta you have a proposition at your back which will make you one of the greatest cities in the world in a very few years. (Cheers.)

I was thinking of another name for Vancouver: The City of the Double Gates. You look from your harbor across the Pacific to the golden Orient; then you turn to those vast mountains which hold the key to the rich plains beyond them. You are in a wonderful position for trade as well as for beauty. Visitors who come here look round and see people in comfort, amid the most picturesque surroundings. I felt that I could not repress my enthusiasm when I stood before a "crowd" like you, of earnest, hard-working business men. (Hear, hear.)

Your President mentioned the fact that I was well acquainted with our late lamented King Edward VII. It is so. I enjoyed His Majesty's hospitality many times, both at Marlborough and Balmoral, but I cannot give you my experiences, because they have been written down and will be published and given to the world later on. But I can tell you a remarkable story which I heard this morning while having my hair cut, the better to "buck up against such a husky crowd." (Laughter.) The barber, in conversation, told me that he used to live at Windsor, near the castle. "One day," he said, "my father took me to see a cricket match in which the Prince of Wales, as the King was then, was playing. There was a large crowd outside the enclosure, and as I was too small to see anything, my father took me on his shoulder and let me down inside. Presently a ball came my way, knocking me over, and almost breaking my nose. Of course, I cried. One young man took hold of me. He looked in my face and saw that I was somewhat badly hurt. My father claimed me, and the man who handed me to my father was the Prince of Wales. He handed with me half a crown, which, you may be sure, did not displease me." That, gentlemen, will show the kind of man the King was. He was always trying to do kind and amiable things.

It was my intention to devote a little of the time to speaking about political matters in Europe that might possibly lead to war; but, considering we are now mourning our beloved sovereign, whose days were devoted to the making of peace, I do not think the subject would be appropriate. Instead, I will tell you a little story. I don't know if you believe in clairvoyance,

palmistry, the predicting of coming events, and so forth. Some of the most illustrious people in the world, from time immemorial, have believed in these things. Napoleon, for example, had great faith in clairvoyance, yet I doubt if he ever had a more remarkable example of the truth of clairvoyance than I had. I had my life foreshadowed. I was on the way to Australia at the time, journeying and lecturing. On board ship we met a very charming lady. She was a clairvoyant. There was a possibility of war with Mr. Kruger, and my wife invited this lady to visit us in Melbourne and tell me if I should be shot. She came. She took my hand, and after scanning it closely, she dropped it quickly, and went to the corner of the room and began to talk. She said: "There will be war, and you will go; and you will leave this country in a boat containing some members of the Australian contingent, leaving Sydney. You will land not at Cape Town, but at some other place." I said: "Oh, no; it must be Cape Town. I get my passes from headquarters, and it is sure to be Cape Town." She said: "Yes, you will find that you will get your passes all right, but you will not land at Cape Town. After some trouble you will communicate with a person in high office, and that person will befriend you. You will also carry to that person important despatches." I said: "That cannot be; they don't trust war correspondents with important despatches." Speaking still from the corner of the room, she said: "Well, it is not dark, nor is it light. I see a large number of men coming back." "How are they coming?" I asked; "in open order?" She said: "No, there are separate bodies, marching compactly. I don't know what it means." I said: "Why, that looks like disaster." And then she told me I should meet on the battlefield the man to whom I had carried despatches. My wife said: "That is very interesting; but will he get shot?" "No," she said; "no—especially if he carries a little charm I will send him." Well (fingering a small object attached to his watch-chain), this came along, and I forgot all about what she had told me. I sailed from Sydney. At Adelaide despatches came that we were to call at Port Elizabeth. We arrived there early in the morning. The harbormaster came on board, evidently much excited. "What's the news?" I asked; and he told me that General Gatacre was about to march on Stormberg, and that Lord Methuen was about to march on and relieve Kimberley. So I said: "That's the thing for me. I'll go to Kimberley and meet the great Cecil Rhodes." I wired to Cape Town for my despatches. I picked them up there and went gaily on till

I came to Orange River station, where I was told that I could go no farther; Lord Methuen had already turned down two war correspondents. I said: "Will you let me send a telegram to Lord Methuen?" This I was allowed to do. There was no word in reply that night. At eight o'clock next morning came a reply: "Come at once. Glad to see you. Methuen."

There was no train till night. During the afternoon an orderly came from the General in command of the troops at Orange River. He said: "Look here, Mr. Villiers, I hear you are going to General Methuen. I can't spare any of my aides-de-camp, and yet I have important despatches for Lord Methuen. Will you carry them? For goodness sake, don't destroy them, unless it is absolutely necessary." At eight o'clock I started, with those despatches in a large blue envelope. I slept on a sack of potatoes, and my pillow was in rather raw shape. And it rained. Just at dawn we arrived at Modder River. I heard a gun fired. There is only one thing to do if you hear a gun fired: "go to it." (Laughter.) In the mist there were many black objects running about. On my right was a column, the relief column running to Kimberley with food. I went forward; I thought we were going to see something. I joined a skirmishing party, and I found they were keeping the Boers back, the Highland Brigade guarding the line of retreat. I thought of my despatches. I found an officer standing near me, and to him I addressed myself. He said: "Who are you; what do you want?" I said: "I am Mr. Villiers, a war correspondent." He said: "What do you want?" I said: "I want to see the General." He said: "You can't see him." I said: "I must see him; I have important despatches to deliver." He said: "Give them to me?" I said: "No, sir; never. Take me to your General at once; I am going to see him." He left me. He came back in a few minutes and said: "Lord Methuen will see you, sir." The General seemed calm. He had a genial smile on his face, although he was wounded. He said: "You have had a good deal of experience; what do you think of this business, Mr. Villiers?" I said: "We can't always be successful. We must have a reverse occasionally." He said: "Well, Mr. Villiers, if we get out of this come to see me at headquarters, and we will have a cup of coffee." Two days afterwards I saw his secretary, and I told him I wanted to get away for Christmas with my wife. I went down to Port Elizabeth accordingly. Standing looking up at the stars, it dawned upon me

that I had been told all about these things by the woman at the Royal Hotel, Melbourne.

That is a remarkable story. You may not believe in that sort of thing; but I must say (again touching the small object attached to his watch-chain), I will never leave this behind me if I can help it. (Loud applause.)

---







MR. ARTHUR SPURGEON

# MR. ARTHUR SPURGEON

—ON—

## “Edward, the Peacemaker”

THE following address was prepared by Mr. Arthur Spurgeon, the distinguished journalist, for delivery before the Canadian Club of Vancouver, but owing to the death of King Edward VII the function was declared off. Mr. Spurgeon, who is general manager of Cassell and Co., Ltd., publishers, was unable to remain over for a postponement of the luncheon, but through his courtesy the address in full is given below:

“It seems a short while ago that I heard the King proclaimed by the heralds-pursuivant in succession to his beloved mother, Victoria the Good, following in the next year by his coronation which I witnessed in the old abbey at Westminster. It was a memorable occasion. The beauty and chivalry of the country were gathered in that venerable pile; representatives attended from all the dominions over the seas, and the imagination was fired as we saw the King, preceded by his beautiful consort, slowly walk up the aisle, still feeble from the effects of the illness which had cast him a few weeks previously into the valley of the shadow of death.

“The trumpets blew, the organ pealed and the old dim abbey was filled with the most exquisite music. The ordeal was a long and trying one. The aged archbishop almost fainted as he approached to place the crown upon his sovereign’s brow, and the King, ever graciously thoughtful for others, tenderly grasped the old man to prevent him from falling. The archbishop with a brave effort rallied from the weakness which had seized him; the crowning was completed and then with the accompaniment of a flourish of trumpets, there arose the cry: “Long Live the King!” Guns were fired, the news was flashed round the Empire, and wherever Britishers were gathered together—in that little island set in the northern seas, from Nova Scotia to Winnipeg; all across this mighty domain to the shores of British Columbia; through the great continent where our kinsmen dwell under the southern cross; across the plains and over the mountains of India; through the British territories of Africa, in the jungle and on the veldt—wherever the

Union Jack fluttered in the breeze, there arose the cry: "Long Live the King!"

"After the ceremony proper there were many other formalities to observe, but at length all was over and the vast congregation, having joined in singing the old hymn, "O, God our help in ages past" to the old tune, the King received the reigning plaudits of those in the abbey, and emerged into the street. A mighty roar was heard—it was the shout of the great army of people acclaiming their newly crowned King, while the cannon fired a salute and the bells clanged joyously from a hundred steeples.

"It was a day of thrilling emotion, one never to be forgotten in the march of years, and as the shouting died away and quietude prevailed in the cloistered abbey one could not help asking the question: What will the King's reign bring forth? What will be the writing on the parchment scroll?

"Today we are able to give answer: The reign has been marked by all the best features of a limited monarchy, and there has been no writing in red on the roll of history. Other Edwards are remembered in the nation's story by reason of their prowess in the field, but Edward VII will go down to posterity as the King who glorified in the blessings of peace.

"I consider that the four most beautiful words in the English language are mother, home, liberty and peace, and of these the greatest is peace, for without peace the others are apt to be a mockery, a delusion and a snare.

"From that night when in the blaze of glory over the plains of Bethlehem the angelic choir sang the first great peace anthem of the world, the aim of all good men and women has been to bring about the reign of peace. Sometimes it has been hard to believe that the angelic prophecy would ever come true, but we still hold with our great Victorian poet that the day will dawn when

"The war drum throbs no longer and the battle flag is furled,

In the parliament of Man, the federation of the world.'

"I am not one of those who declare that it is wrong ever to resort to the arbitrament of the sword, but those occasions are rare. War is generally the result of aggrandizement coupled with misunderstanding, and the outstanding work accomplished by King Edward was that he kept the aggrandizers in check and helped to remove the causes of misunderstanding between the nations of the earth.

"If peace hath its victories no less renowned than war, then King Edward was the greatest peace victor the world has even seen.

"The cause of peace does not arouse the enthusiasm provoked by war. There is not the thrilling grandeur in a beautiful summer noon when the sun shines in a blue sky and there is scarcely a ripple on the surface of the lake as there is in a wild day of tempest when the artillery of the heavens is let loose, when black clouds roll across the sky and the waves of the lake are surging in mighty wrath.

"No novelist ever wrote a book, no dramatist ever penned a play in which virtue pursued its course unchecked to the last page or to the fall of the curtain. The pages of history would be monotonous reading if there had been no strife between individuals and nations. But war means suffering and sorrow for countless millions, and that is why we say happy is the nation that has no history.

"There may not be much in the last nine years that will appeal to the picturesque pen of the historian or to the novelist in search of color, but who will say that these years have not as a result been richer in the happiness of the people? No one quality is the Alpha and Omega of statecraft or kingcraft, but the preservation of peace is the greatest, and that is why I declare today that King Edward is the noblest king who ever sat upon the British throne.

"Ten years ago it seemed that Europe was a vast powder magazine, and men grimly asked each other: 'Who will apply the match?' But the great peacemaker waved his hand and Fashoda developed into the entente cordiale. Who can recall those dark days of 1900 without a shudder, but the King, supported by the responsible statesmen of all parties, tactfully intervened, and today France and England are living in complete amity.

"As with France so it will be with Germany if the scaremongers do not undo the work of their King. There are politicians and, as an old journalist, I am sorry to add there are editors who tell us that war with Germany is inevitable. To talk about the inevitability of war is to make war inevitable. I do not believe in predestination in theology and I do not believe it in statecraft. The late King saw that unless unfounded suspicions were removed, peace was in jeopardy. The task was a stupendous one, but undeterred by the difficulties of the situation, he faced it with rare courage and skill, and 'Peace, thou hovering

angel, girt with golden wings,' was not driven into the region of darkness and despair.

"Last June a very significant thing happened. A deputation from the British churches, at the invitation of German churches, visited Germany, the deputation consisting of men of all sects and creeds—representative Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, Independents, Quakers and Unitarians—were received with the greatest cordiality by leading statesmen and by ecclesiastical dignitaries, and when we visited Potsdam to present our address to the emperor he welcomed and entertained us right royally. A reply couched in gracious terms had been drawn up and was handed to the emperor by an officer of the court to read. The document as drafted began: 'Gentlemen,' but when the emperor read it, by a happy inspiration he added the words 'and brethren.' You can imagine the effect it had on all those present. The Kaiser said it was his supreme desire that friendly relations should be maintained by the two nations, and when he made that declaration I believed him. The utterance of that sentiment was a credit to the heart of the Kaiser, but it was also a tribute to the wisdom and the courage of our King. The peacemaker had added another laurel to the victor's wreath.

"The inner history of the South African settlement has yet to be revealed, but all the world knows that the King threw the weight of his influence into the scales of peace, and is it not a striking sign of the effect of his reign that in every city and town of Ireland, in the Orange north and the Nationalist south, east and west, resolutions of sorrow have been passed with absolute unanimity?

"Then again in these days when we hear so much about class war it is well to remember that the King's sympathies were always on the side of those whose life is often one long struggle with aching care. My friend Mr. Will Crooks, who passed through Canada a few months ago, is one of the ablest and most trusty labor leaders in England. When the King was stricken with his mortal illness Mr. Crooks said that if the King were to die the workers of the country would lose their best friend. That meant much, coming from such a man, and it was literally true. The people knew it and they loved their King with a deep and abiding love. What higher glory could a monarch desire?

"I remember Mr. Joseph Arch, the leader for many years of the English agricultural laborers—telling me that

---

on more than one occasion the King, when Prince of Wales, invited him to Sandringham, which is situated in the division of Norfolk which Mr. Arch represented in parliament. 'You know you are my member,' the prince used to tell the peasant, and conversation followed which made the old man's eyes sparkle whenever he spoke to me about it in after days.

"I could multiply these incidents a hundredfold, but I have said enough to prove that the King was a consummate master of tact, and I may be permitted to add he always rigorously kept within the bounds of the constitution. A less able strategist would have created more trouble instead of preventing it, and it is because his wisdom and sagacity were linked with the profoundest regard for the unwritten laws governing a limited monarchy that his removal is such an overwhelming loss to the British empire.

"The flying of the Union Jack at half mast, the draping of buildings, the rolling of muffled drums, the dirge of sorrow which wails through the empire, all indicate that the people everywhere realize they have lost a King who labored unceasingly for the weal and happiness of his subjects. As one touch of nature makes the whole world akin, so one touch of sorrow makes the empire one. Sentiment is a lever which moves people and nations, and the scarlet thread of sentiment which runs through the British empire binds it together with a unity that nothing can destroy. No one did more to cultivate the empire sentiment than Edward the Peacemaker, and the world is immeasurably the poorer because he has passed into the great beyond."

---









SIR ERNEST SHACKLETON

# SIR ERNEST SHACKLETON

—ON—

## “Antarctic Exploration”

[Monday, May 30th, 1910]

**S**IR ERNEST SHACKLETON, the noted English explorer, whose quest of the south pole proved all but successful, addressed the members of the Canadian Club on Monday, the gathering being one of the largest in the history of the club. Mr. Godfrey, president of the club, presided. The guest, who was received with great enthusiasm, said:

I want to thank you very much for the very hearty applause with which you have greeted me, and also because so many of you have been interested enough to turn out and hear me speak. I am going to speak again tonight, and I hope you will be there too. I am not going to tell you much about the expedition now, because you don't want to hear the same thing twice. I speak quite frankly about the desire I have that you should come tonight; because when I tell you about the formation, the initiation, of this expedition, you will realize that it was a pretty hard project. When I started I was promised a great deal of money by various people, but many of the promises did not come off, and the result was that the expedition went into debt to the tune of \$175,000. Since I have been back I have been spending a great deal of the time paying off this debt. I had paid off about \$60,000 up to the first of December, and then the Imperial government made a grant of \$100,000. It is not for myself I am lecturing, but to pay off the liabilities of the British expedition, and everyone who comes tonight is helping in that work.

I remember that on one occasion the King and Queen came on board the Nimrod at Cowes. There was a very rich man with a very big yacht who came to me and told me that he had obtained my autograph about the time of the previous expedition, and then got it for the second time. When I went up to London I thought I would touch him for a bit, but he said: "I don't take enough interest in this to give you money." When I came back from the expedition, I was at a dinner, and this man came rushing up to me. He said: "Sir Ernest, I have had your autograph twice." I replied: "Oh, have

you? Well I have never been able to get yours where I want it."

During my lecturing tour after the first expedition I was living in Edinburgh, a very intellectual city, the modern Athens. I thought the people of Leith would like to hear me. I paid out £5 for a hall and £2 10s for advertising. When I drove down to the place I found one drunken man, an old woman and a couple of children there. (Laughter.) I went out to the cabman who had driven me there and said: "Look here, if you can get anyone to hold your horse you can come in and hear me lecture." But he said: "Oh, no, thank you, sir. I'm all right where I am." (Laughter.) But despite these discouragements, I was not going to give up; I went on to the bitter end. Finally, about twenty-five persons turned up—twenty-five at a shilling a head. I told my wife when I got home that twenty-five shillings had been realised, but she said: "Oh, no, there has not; for I sent the cook and one of the maids, and two shillings must be taken off for them." (Laughter.) Recollections like these remind me of Mark Twain's experience in connection with a lecture which he delivered at Portland, Maine. Six months afterwards he met a man who said to him: "I heard your lecture at Portland, and I enjoyed it very much." Whereupon Mark observed: "So you are the man who was there, are you?" (Laughter.)

The Antarctic is a very interesting region. What struck me most in the course of my travels through this wonderful country of yours, with its myriads of farms and magnificent mountain scenery, was the similarity between the mountains here and those in the Antarctic. Yours, of course, are clothed with forest; I am not talking anything about the snows of Canada, that sort of talk has all been done away with. (Laughter.) But the resemblance between the mountains of Canada and the mountains of the Antarctic is certainly remarkable. We discovered and mapped out over a hundred mountains, ranging in height from 5,000 feet to 14,624 feet. Those mountains were a wonderful sight to us. After marching five days, through a dense fog, at the rate of about sixteen miles a day, in full view of great mountains, which no man had ever seen, we began to climb the longest glacier in the world. It is about 140 miles long. We climbed to a height of over 10,000 feet, and here, on a great plateau, with the wind blowing ever from the South, the temperature never once rose above zero, and was frequently so much as forty degrees below. We went on until the clothes we stood in became badly worn. Our

boots gaped, and as we walked the heels opened and shut like a concertina, with almost the same painful effect. (Laughter). We went on until the third of January. On January 3rd, last year, we realised the unwelcome and painful fact that we were not going to reach the South Pole. We were reduced to eighteen ounces of food per man, which was not enough for body heat, let alone to supply muscle wastage. We found it more difficult to carry 150 lbs. per man than it had been to carry 250 lbs. per man a fortnight before. We made a depot on this plateau, and I asked my three companions if they were agreeable to a further shortening of food, and these three men agreed, as they always did. They gave me many valuable suggestions, which I found very useful, and we stayed with it until the time came when we had to turn back. We turned eventually, and when we got back to sea level we came across a depot we had made two months before. We were so short of food we had to cut meat from the bones of a horse which had been dead two months. It had been lying in the sun since we left it. The result was that for eight days we all had dysentery. But the wind came up from the South, and that helped us. We picked up our next depot. There was again no food; but the frozen blood of a horse made beef tea. So very hungry were we that half-cooked horse meat was eaten ravenously. We were on the march from a quarter to seven in the morning till six o'clock at night, with one hour's rest for lunch. Now we began to talk and to dream about food. We talked about it all day, and we dreamed of it at night. Once, in my night's dream, I tasted bread and butter, but afterwards, when I told my companions my experience, they were not interested. (Laughter.) They had not tasted bread and butter.

Then we began to encourage one another. We would say: "Now, boys, we are back on board ship again. We wake up and put our hands up in our bunks and reach down something to eat. We have breakfast at eight o'clock: ham and eggs—fried eggs—plenty of bread and butter, jam and marmalade. We have lunch at one, and tea at four, and dinner at six." And we sat around in our tent at night, each nibbling carefully around one biscuit, so as to make it last longer. If ever a man dropped a crumb, six pairs of eyes watched its progress to the ground, and if the owner did not notice it—which rarely happened—the others would draw his attention to it. Not the smallest morsel was ever allowed to go to waste. And through our minds flitted thoughts and recollections ran in of the aristocracy of foods at hotels to the

humbler meal of something that would stick to the ribs. Finally we arrived safe and sound on board the *Nimrod*, after a journey which had lasted 126 days. The day after we arrived, Wild, one of my companions, fell and sprained his ankle. And yet not one accident had occurred while we were crossing dangerous chasms and crevasses.

It is very much colder and stormier in the Antarctic than in the Arctic. In the Antarctic there is no animal life and there are no Eskimos. I once heard a story of an Eskimo in the north, which was rather interesting. A little Eskimo was in love with an Eskimo girl, but her father did not regard his suit with favor, because the little Eskimo didn't have sealskins enough to pay for her. Near the hut where the old man lived there was a great chasm, which was crossed by a snow-bridge. The little Eskimo made up his mind that he would take his sleeping bag, go up to the old man's hut, carry off the girl, recross the chasm and cut off pursuit by throwing down the bridge. He went to the hut, picked up what he took to be the girl, carried her across the chasm and then threw down the bridge. When he opened the sleeping bag he found that he had carried off the old man instead of the girl. (Laughter.) There are no mistakes like that in the Antarctic at all.

Yet when one has been in the Antarctic one always wants to go back again. The men who were with me are always coming to me and saying: "Now, Boss, let us get up another expedition and go back!" I know full well that if I do I shall have those men with me. No one could have had a more loyal set of men, from the youngest on the ship to the oldest in the party. All were actuated by the one idea: "Do your best by the expedition." I have stood in the limelight more than they have; but nobody knows as well as I do how much I owe to the comrades who were with me. When I tell you that for five months one of my parties went away of their own initiative, discovered the magnetic pole and did a great deal of triangular and scientific work, you will realize that it does not require the leader to be everywhere on an expedition such as this. Therefore, I cannot say often enough how much I owe to these men who were with me; because they worked absolutely regardless of their own convenience and not for their own glorification. If it is ever my luck to go again, the gain and the honor is mine if I have those men with me. (Cheers).

I cannot explain the fascination and the lure of that which calls us forth. One of my best men on my last

expedition was a quiet, capable young Canadian named Michel. He was always on the spot when there was anything to be done, whether it was a toe that had to be taken off or a tooth that had to be taken out. (Laughter). There is another Canadian who has not been an explorer but who must have been in the north—your young countryman, Robert Service. (Cheers). I make no apology for quoting from him to convey to you some idea of the lure and fascination of the wilds. The poem from which I quote is:

### The Lone Trail

“The trails of the world be countless, and most of the trail be tried;  
You tread on the heels of the many, till you come where the ways divide;  
And one lies safe in the sunlight, and the other is dreary and wan:  
Yet you look aslant at the lone trail, and the lone trail lures you on.

“And somehow you’re sick of the highway, with its noise and its easy needs;  
And you seek the risk of the byway, and you reck not where it leads.  
And sometimes it leads to the desert, and the tongue swells out of the mouth;  
And you stagger blind to the mirage, to die in the mocking drouth.

“And sometimes it leads to the mountain, to the light of the lone campfire,  
And you gnaw your belt in the anguish of hunger-goaded desire.  
And sometimes it leads to the Southland, to the swamp where the orchid glows,  
And you rave to your grave with the fever, and they rob the corpse for its clothes.

“And sometimes it leads to the Northland, and the scurvy softens your bones,  
And your flesh dints in like putty, and you spit out your teeth like stones,  
And sometimes it leads to the coral reef in the wash of a weedy sea,  
And you sit and stare at the empty glare, where the gulls wait greedily.

"And sometimes it leads to an Arctic trail, and the snows  
where your torn feet freeze,  
And you whittle away the useless clay, and crawl on your  
hands and knees.

Often it leads to the dead-pit; always it leads to pain;  
By the bones of your brothers ye know it, but, oh, to  
follow you're fain.

"By your bones they will follow behind you, till the ways  
of the world are made plain.

That puts into words what we speakers can think and  
feel only. I might quote Mr. Service many times, be-  
cause he has felt

#### The Call of the Wild.

"Have you marked the map's void spaces, mingled with  
the mongrel races;

Felt the savage strength of brute in every thew?  
And though grim as hell the worst is, can you round it  
off with curses?

Then harken to the wild—it's wanting you!  
Have you suffered, starved and triumphed, grovelled down,  
yet grasped at glory,  
Grown bigger in the bigness of the whole?"

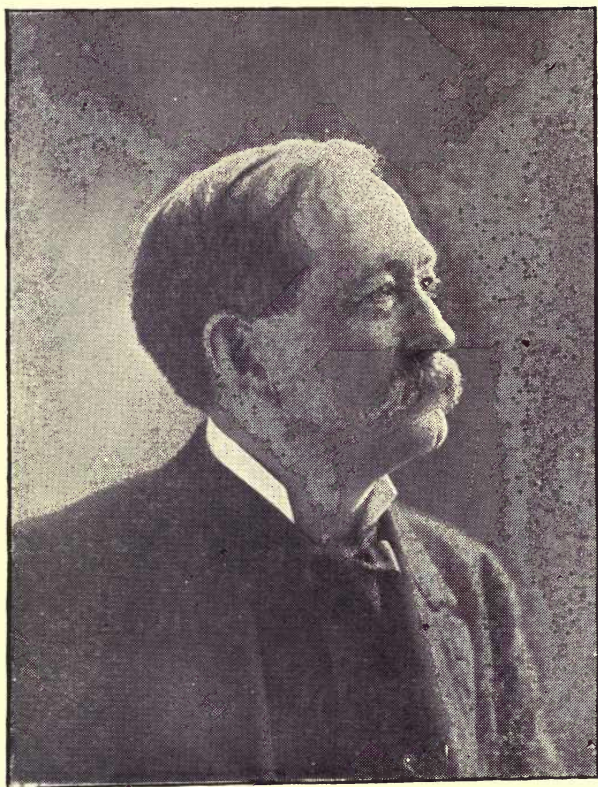
That is the thing we also feel in our hearts.

I want to think that in doing this honor to me you  
are doing it to my comrades thousands of miles away,  
who will always be in my heart as much as anybody who  
may be close to me. (Loud cheers).

---







DR. ROLAND D. GRANT

# DR. ROLAND D. GRANT

—ON—

## “The Future of Vancouver, and Why”

[Tuesday, June 7, 1910]

**D**R. ROLAND DWIGHT GRANT was the guest of honor at a luncheon of the members of the Canadian Club, in Dominion Hall, on Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Godfrey, president of the club, was in the chair, and Dr. Grant spoke to a large audience.

The Guest, who was warmly received, said: I am mighty glad to meet you, and to meet you at a Canadian Club. I would never have felt right going away without doing this; for I am permitted to speak to Canadian Clubs in many places in America, and they would have asked me if I had met you. You are so prominently interested in Canada, and in this supremely elegant part of Canada, that I wanted to carry from you some kindly greeting to the other clubs I may meet on the other side of the boundary. I know that you are busy. Every man in Vancouver is busy outside now, taking up dollars; but he need not be in any hurry, because you can pick up dollars anywhere around you here in the dirt. (Laughter.) When we think, we are too apt to think in very small circles; we are so likely to attempt to measure what is taking place in our immediate neighborhood by something so close at hand that we cannot properly estimate it. It is like the dollar that we may bring near enough to the eye that we may hide even Halley's comet; but when we attempt to take in world movements, when we attempt to take in the wider vision, our method must be different. (Cheers.)

I would be very glad to meet you and address you in a perfectly happy vein, in the vein of pleasantries, but I do not think that would be best now. What has made this Coast? What has made this region what it is? It is not an accident, depend upon that. My great-great-great-great-great-grandfather, Matthew Grant, landed in Boston from the sloop Mary and John on the 30th of May, 1630. I am from him the eighth generation, the same as General Grant is the eighth from him. He spent three or four years in Boston, which then became so thickly settled that, I read in his diary (of which I have a part), he, his wife Priscilla and their child had to

migrate fourteen days into the wilderness. And he went 126 miles. Just think of it! (Laughter). He went to Windsor and Hartford, Connecticut, and became one of the men who considered and agreed upon those principles on which the Government of the United States has been founded. Why did he go westward? In 1852 my father started from the same region; for our family had occupied the same house since 1697, and the same location of land since 1635—(Cheers)—my father left in 1852, and he also travelled fourteen days' journey into the wilderness of the Great West, reaching St. Paul, Minnesota. In 1867 I, a mere child, with the wanderlust in my blood, left Windsor and I went to St. Paul, Minnesota, in four days. That was pretty quick then. Since then I have left Boston and come to Vancouver and back again fifty-two times, easy now in fourteen days. That is a wonderful change since the days when my ancestor made 126 miles in fourteen days. But there are greater changes ahead. I expect to lecture some night in Boston and jump into a pneumatic tube and lecture the same night in Vancouver. (Laughter.) What was the matter with Matthew Grant, Namaan Grant and me? Simply that we wanted to go West. It was no accident. You are not here because you have picked your trail; your trail has been picked for you. You are not here from causes absolutely under your own control; your course has been blocked out for you by a higher power. When we analyze the history of the human race, we touch upon the world movement that made this continent, the continent movement that made this Coast, the Coast movement, and the other movements that are making Vancouver. (Cheers).

From the very beginning all movements of men have been westward. If there has been any movement contrary, it has been on account of local obstacles which have made the westward movement difficult to carry out. Even when Moses was trying to lead the Israelites eastward, it took him forty years to do what he should have done in forty days. In the picture made to us of Creation—although I, for my own part, believe that we are in the period of Creation now—the race appeared in the East and men moved westward with the sun, never failing. And when men came, after that great epoch in the history of the world known as The Flood, immediately they started westward. When we read in the Bible of the great promises made by God to men, we see that it is always "westward, towards the great sea, towards the going down of the sun shall be your coast." For long

it was firmly believed that the Mediterranean was the last great sea. When the men of the East got as far as Spain they saw the shores of the Atlantic, and they thought that was the end of the world. But Columbus dreamed of the West; the spirit was upon him; the spirit of that great western fever; the fever which can never be cured save by yielding to it. *Similia similibus curantur.* (Cheers.)

Columbus said, "It is not so." Standing on the shores of Spain and looking out he saw in fancy the far country, and he resolved to go in search of it. "I will try," he said; and he tried and succeeded. And in 1513 Balboa pushed across the Isthmus of Panama, where the canal will soon be opened, with the Spanish flag in one hand, and his sword in the other, and, wading into the sea, said: "I take possession of it all, and of all countries bordering on this ocean, in the name of Spain."

It was a curious age. In the king's charter to New England, the State of Connecticut is described as extending for 126 miles wide from the Atlantic to the Western Sea, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. They thought it was a ribbon straight across. Then came the invasion of Ohio and Pennsylvania. The Connecticut people and the Germans of Pennsylvania, and the French from the north, fought bloody battles with the Indians. In the fertile Ohio Valley little groups of men were formed, but almost immediately they started westward, in long caravans and the prairie schooner. You recall the familiar "Make Pike's Peak, or bust." Many of them were "busted." It was but the other day that I saw in Madison Square, New York City, a yoke of oxen and a prairie schooner, all the way from Yakima, Washington. The prairie schooner impressed upon me the western movement, and when it appeared on the street, the automobiles did not amount to shucks in comparison. Men and women pressed eagerly forward to touch the schooner and the cattle. It reminded me of the injunction, "Go West, young man." I heard the cry in the history of the human race,

"Westward the course of Empire takes its way."

That is not a mere bit of literary expression; it is absolutely and in verity a law that God has written in human history, you cannot get rid of it. I have visited every city of any importance on this continent, and in the Old Country, and I give you this: Never does any city start in any part and not go westward. If you will find me one that grows in any other direction, I will find

you the reason why. While East London is in many ways rotten, West London is another world altogether. Here in Vancouver the western part is peculiarly important. I am not interested; I don't want to sell any lots in the West End. Mine is sold. I told everyone else to buy, but I didn't. I was like the preacher who advises others and does not follow his own advice. (Laughter).

In 1652 there was a commission appointed in Boston, to go West and consider the feasibility of emigration. That commission went West 36 miles, and they took two years to make their report. They reported that, properly cared for, 75 or 100 families could be accommodated in the district traversed. Now the population is about half a million. It is since the birth of men now in this room that the first boat came to Chicago. It was in the thirties that the city of Detroit covered but one acre, and was enclosed in a stockade. Then the entire region now known as Michigan, Minnesota, Indiana and Illinois, contained not so many as 12,000 people. But the tide of immigration pressed onward, long caravans pushed westward, men and women obeyed that spirit which no man can quench. It is the spirit which carries explorers to the ends of the earth. People ask how it is that men like Livingstone can go out into the wilds and dangers of Africa. Why, it is simply because they cannot help it. God's command is working in or through them. It is born in them. God said at the beginning: "I have given you this earth, go ye out and subdue it." When Moses and Joshua were parting, Moses said to Joshua: "Every single foot of land on which you set your foot God has given you." It is yours, but you have to put the seal of your foot upon it. The circle of human movement is always a righthanded circle around the earth, for everything goes to the right hand. (I have studied two million cases of circles, and I have proved it. The only fault I have to find with you in Vancouver is that you want to turn to the left. In nature it is only the hop-vine that goes to the left. The fellow who takes hops is likely to get tanglefoot.) Looking back in history we see that men have come and gone, and that races have gone around and around this globe. We are simply following in the tracks of those that are gone. The human race has been moving westward for immemorial ages, and this vast and irresistible western movement which has swung us out upon this Coast is going to do a wonderful thing. People talk of war between America, China and Japan. Don't fret about it, for the Fates are with you. This is the end of the circle;

we have reached the beginning again, a beginning which is in itself another end of world circles. I was here when Coxey's Army was here, and I said the human race has been beating against this coast for ages and this Coxey Army was a bit of froth thrown back from the crest of the waves, but now solidarity has been reached. There will be no more froth.

You may ask what will be the result? My conception is what I have already put into verse.

### Westward the Course of Empire Takes its Way.

As moves the sun across the sky  
From east to western dome,  
So came our Fathers long ago  
To seek themselves a home.

They gladly braved the forests wild  
Nor feared the savage bands,  
But pitched their tents each moving day  
In new and unknown lands.

By mountains wild with snowy crowns,  
Through gateways dark and steep,  
Where our Columbia proudly roles  
To join the mighty deep.

Ended is Empire's westward course,  
The shore at last is seen,  
Fair Orient lies before us  
With trackless sea between.

When here among these lofty pines  
Their evening hymns were sung,  
The murmuring boughs in steepled trees  
Their curfew bells were rung.

The trees are gone, the home is built,  
The fields are clothed with wheat,  
The woodland paths the fathers trod  
Have grown these city streets.

And this Pacific Coast is the end of the world. The farther coast of the Pacific never can whip this coast. That coast represents where life has been. Men have marched onward and yet onward until they have reached these regions, and while a few may come here from the Orient they will do no harm. If you make it an absolute necessity that the people who come here shall speak your tongue, everything else will be settled. (Cheers.) If there ever comes a test between us and the Orient it is

morally certain that success will lie with those who have been around the world. It will not be with the effete, but with those who are inspired with vitalizing influences of movement, with those who have muscle, sinew and bone, thought and experience. ( Cheers.) You need not fret yourselves about ships and armaments, for when this great contest is settled the battleships will be in the junk heap. I am talking of long years, centuries from now. These Eastern peoples will send back to us works of their patience, while we will send them our iron and steel and then follow with new life to capture them, not with guns, but life, and the genius of this mighty wave westward bound. Along in the unspoken centuries, little by little, when the human race starts once more around the earth the vitalizing influences of the old eastern world, now just west of us, will all come from here with this irresistible force of time.

These world movements are no baby affairs. They are not settled in Threadneedle street, nor in New York; they are settled in heaven, in the very nature of things. It is Van Horne and Jim Hill, with all the greatness of their achievements—and they are men for whom I have the greatest respect; these men pushed out early into the wilderness and what they have done is wonderful—it is faith. These men pushed out their links of steel across the continent, and the wilderness is now an open place, same as the earlier pioneers in their ox carts pushed out also in faith. Here we are on this coast today, and the people are still pouring in. You have done well, supremely well; I commend you beyond all measure for what you have done, to make Vancouver the great city that it is. I have been astonished at what you have accomplished in the years I have been gone. I have told millions of people about you and your wonderful city, and I have been called a liar so often that I have got used to it. (Laughter.) I perceive that I shall have to tell the story all over again. It is marvellous, and yet it is not so to me; for I see in your very faces that it is the nature of things. It is faith, and that faith is the handwriting of Nature, in every man here. (Cheers.)

People ask me in the east, "What kind of a climate have you out there?" They say, "It rains a good deal, doesn't it?" and is a web foot country. And I have told them many times that there has not been a baby born on this coast for the last ten years, whose ten toes did not all grow together. (Laughter.) I asked a woman in Boston once if she would come out to this coast and see for herself, but she told me she would not cross the C. P. R.



unless she carried her own food with her. (Laughter.) I have a book published in the seventies in London that tells of men coming out of the Kootenay region, and trying to get to the east. They say they found what was a railway buried in snow hundreds of miles on which the speed made averaged four miles an hour. They finally got to Lake Superior, left the train, got snow shoes and finally reached Montreal three days before the train did. (Laughter). People sometimes ask me what makes it warm here. "Is it the Japanese current?" they ask. I say, no. The reason it is warm here is not the Japanese current, but the fact that thermal lines, which usually move east and west, run north and south here. I defy you to find another place on the earth's surface where this is so. Moreover, the climate in the northern part of the coast is more invigorating than in the southern region. There is a warm current west of the Cascades, and apparently there is no accounting for it. Similarly, on a warm summer night you strike a cold current unexpectedly. This thermal current is part of your natural equipment for development, which can be had nowhere else. People in London say that Californian fruit looks well, but its taste is disappointing. Fruit grown here is far superior. The climate conditions were prepared for your coming. People find fault with the coast because it rains here occasionally. Any man would as soon, however, be drowned as be frozen to death. (Laughter.) Don't you neglect to see that this is to be a land of homes as well as commerce. You have the finest climate in the world, and multitudes, tired of the eastern climates, are anxious to come here. A man asked me what good commerce was to a city. Well, it costs each of the Empress steamers \$30,000 to come here and go out again. If the wheatlands between Winnipeg and Calgary produced only fifteen bushels to the acre, it would fill a train of forty cars every fifteen minutes every single day of the year for ten hours each day. American people who have come west are coming out to this city. They paid \$4 an acre for land in United States they are now selling at \$100 an acre. They are practically millionaires, and they are coming to Vancouver. Other movements will come through the great gorges following the line of least resistance. Other railways will come in here but I will not have the same respect for any other as I feel for the great pioneer railway. It is the great vine on which the western communities grow. Portland and Vancouver are the two great cities of the west. Great railroads have pushed to this coast; they have all headed

into Portland and Vancouver. They have said they were going north, but they have terminated in Vancouver. The most northern are bound to terminate in Vancouver; the most southern will terminate in Portland, no matter where their tentacles may run. Down in the States they have three or four entree ports; here you have one, with the whole Empire behind you. Vancouver men must build well; you are not building for a day. You are part of a world movement which will go on for hundreds of years. When you lay out your streets, when you erect your buildings, please make your lots larger with this in view. Build with a conception of your destiny. Long after you and I are dead and buried there will be a great city here. I am not talking up "Hip Hooray." I am merely stating the result of a great universal movement terminating here. Look out in these present days for the accumulation of the things you will want by and by. I have been mightily interested in your museum. You don't know what a fine opportunity you have in that as a nucleus. I have some articles there which I have been delighted to loan you these years. I am merely giving you the echo of what I tell hundreds of people wherever I go. If you should abuse me I would go on doing it just the same because these things are both true and beautiful. (Laughter and cheers.)

Living comes to be a serious matter, when you come to think about laying the foundation for coming years. In Boston, take my own profession. The men who were there a hundred years ago are the men whose names are remembered now. If you want to put up a monument in Vancouver, put it up now. Men remember things that took place when they were children and forget things that happen today. Cities remember men likewise who acted wisely in the long ago.

The world has been pouring into the States all sorts of people; all kinds are pouring in here. I have been asked whether I had anything to say about whether Canada should unite with the United States. I say, no. I deprecate, in the strongest manner, talk of annexation. This should not be, but there ought to be a very kindly feeling between the two peoples. (Cheers.) The Boston Record had a headline: "Let Everyone Work all the Time for the Annexation of Canada." I went to see the editor, and I said: "Canada can swallow you as well as you can swallow Canada." (Cheers.) If you want to say, "Let everyone work day and night for the union of them" it would be different; but it is none of your business to talk annexation." (Cheers.) I used to feel

strongly on this matter of union; but a man comes to realise that every great government needs checks. One to checkmate another. The States need you—to stay where you are, not to become part of herself. You are needed to watch each other. You need watching. I would not trust either of you, because you are human. (Laughter.) People may question my patriotism, but patriotism may be broad enough to cover two nations. (Cheers.) The last vote I ever cast I cast in your city as I have not been two weeks in any other place for five years. I don't want you to unite. I want you to be like two great rafters, one on each side of the roof, so that the roof may stay up. (Cheers.)

I hope you will stay a peaceful nation. (Hear, hear.) The United States was once a greater power for peace till that man Roosevelt cursed it by making the people talk war, war, war. He aroused the spirit of conquest and I despise it. There was a time when, if the United States said: "We will not fight, and you must not fight," even England listened; but now she has got the bee of war in her bonnet, and by taking over foreign possessions she has ceased to be a democracy; for a pure democracy can not govern foreign possessions. Therefore, I say, "Keep your place." Build up a magnificent Empire here, along the line you are following. But I do wish you would have a little more reciprocity. (Cheers.) So that a man can cross the line and not be insulted by immigration questions.

I said to the London Club, that London is the hub of a wheel, the spokes of which go out to the fellows. (Laughter.) You go out one spoke and you hear English spoken. If you take the next you hear French, which you can understand, and out the next you hear the Dutch, that I don't think they understand themselves; the next Scotch, the next Norwegian, then the jolly Irish. (Laughter) Yonder is the centre of this great wheel whose spokes reach out to all these languages or dialects. Think what that means. It means a great power to develop and maintain personal characteristics. This coast is also going to develop a new type of men, and that type is to be the strongest and the best possible. It is to be produced not from the softies—although we need them much as we need other soft things like cushions, to sit on—(laughter) but from the sinewy fellows that come from the east. This is your heritage.

I must stop for want of time actually in the middle of my desired speech (no, no, go on, go on, from all over the house). I am sorry to have rushed through so great and important a matter. Thanking you gentlemen I will not keep you longer now. (Great applause.)







COL. GEORGE T. DENISON

# COL. GEORGE T. DENISON

—ON—

## “Canadian Nationality”

[Friday, July 15, 1910]

**C**OL. GEORGE T. DENISON, of Toronto, Ont., one of Canada's most advanced Imperialists, was the guest of honor at the Canadian Club luncheon on Friday, July 15. A large crowd was in attendance, and the Colonel was given a flattering reception.

The guest, when the applause which greeted him on rising had subsided, said: Mr. President, Gentlemen of the Canadian Club,—I need not say what a great pleasure it is to me to have an opportunity of addressing this Club, and particularly after hearing the remark of your President, that in Vancouver you have a population as loyal to the Empire, and as true to Canada, as can be found in any other part of this great Dominion. (Applause.) I must tell you how delighted I have been as I have come stage by stage across this vast country to find everywhere that loyalty to our Sovereign and loyalty to Canada, such as, after all, is the true secret of the greatness of a country. I am older than a great many of you here, and I hope you will excuse me for going back a little in history, in order that I may be better able to judge what is the best course to follow in these days, in the interest of Canada's future. When I was a young man, which was just at the time of Confederation, the gathering together of these four or five provinces into Confederation had a tremendous effect upon the sentiment of the Canadian people of that time. Before Confederation, instead of the people of this country being known as Canadians, the people who lived in these provinces called themselves English, Irish or Scotch, according to the nationality of their parents. The French Canadians were the only ones that were called Canadians. Even for three or four years after Confederation the feeling was strong against the name Canadian. In the province of Nova Scotia this was particularly true. All this is happily changed. We are one people today, and in no part of the whole Dominion are there any people to be found who are not proud of being called Canadians. (Cheers.)

As I was saying, when Confederation came, the younger men then saw, and said: “Now we are a nation, now we have a country, now we are something to speak of”; and then the idea of Canada as a national entity and as a national question came into vogue. I remember so well

how a few of us—we were only five—started the old Canada First party. The object of that party was that we would devote our whole lives to doing all that we possibly could in the interests of our country first. "Canada First" meant that we should be strongly in favor of everything in the interests of Canada, and that we would put Canada and Canadian interests before all personal considerations, all pecuniary considerations, and considerations of every other kind or character. I may say for my colleagues that all along they stood to their pledges, and I consider that, going through the country speaking on behalf of Canada, I am still trying to be true to the pledges I gave 40 years ago. (Cheers.)

Now, a word or two as to why the party came into existence 40 years ago—a little over 40 years ago. One of the very first things we thought of was to work for the acquisition of the Hudson's Bay territories and British Columbia. We felt we should create a Dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and make it one great country. (Cheers.) We wrote for it and we spoke for it, holding meetings on behalf of a wider confederation. Among other things we advocated the building of a railway to Hudson Bay; we had a great many big ideas, because we were young men—(laughter)—and we had confidence in the future of our country. We did not meet with great success at first. The people of the eastern provinces were indifferent to the project, while the people of Quebec were openly hostile; they did not want it. In Ontario a great many people were in favor of it; but still there were many who were apathetic and indifferent. It was understood that we would have to pay one million five hundred thousand dollars for this immense country—(laughter)—and nearly one-half of the people of the eastern provinces, as well as the newspapers and politicians, said that one million five hundred thousand dollars was too much to pay for a territory which, although expensive, was, after all, really of no use except for the purpose of raising fur-bearing animals. (Laughter.) The Hudson's Bay Company had deceived the public as to the value of these lands for over two hundred years. We had a great many things against us. A rebellion even broke out. Mr. Macdougall, on first going, turned back. Among the Canadians who were put in prison at Fort Garry were two members of the Canada First party, Sir John Schultze and Charles Mayor, the author of "Tecumseh." An expedition was sent to establish the Queen's authority and declare that the territory belonged to Canada. After the expedition had been sent there were intrigues to withdraw it. The expedition had to be pushed on, so as to make it safe for people to come out and settle in the new territory. We had much to do at that time. It was difficult to arouse the public, until Riel put Thomas Scott, an Ontario man, to death. We



forced the expedition through; and now, forty years afterwards, I have had the satisfaction of travelling through these great and immensely valuable territories, and of seeing that they are worth a great deal more than one million five hundred thousand dollars. (Laughter and cheers.) I tell you these things because you younger men, and the people who live in this country now, cannot imagine the state of affairs forty years ago; but it was so. As I have come through to the West I have been perfectly amazed at the wonderful extent and resources of Canada. It is one of the greatest countries in all the world. (Cheers.) When you come to think of it you find that it lies between the latitude of Rome and the North Pole; and if you take a map of Europe and draw a line which will include Rome and the whole of Europe to the north of it, you will see that it only represents about the same extent of territory as is to be found in this part of the Dominion of Canada. This means that in Canada, in the western hemisphere, in the same latitude and under similar conditions, in many respects, we have a territory similar in extent to those regions where all the great powers of Europe made the history of the past. When you come to think of that you cannot fail to imagine what a magnificent heritage we have got. That is the first point I want to impress upon you; what a property, what a wonderful asset, we have got in this country. (Cheers.)

The next point to be considered is: What is our duty to our country, in order to preserve to us and our posterity these immense possessions, this tremendously valuable inheritance? That is the question for you to consider, and it must be considered carefully. You must also be prepared to make great sacrifices, and prepared to make every exertion, no matter how arduous, in order that we may preserve this magnificent inheritance. The one thing that struck me most in coming through here was that everybody can understand our marvellous resources—the great agricultural possibilities of the country, its minerals, fisheries and lumber—but the thing that impressed me most deeply was the very great scarcity of people. Coming from Toronto by way of the North Shore, you pass through one or two really fine cities. Here I may say that I am amazed in contemplating this city; I had no idea it was so powerful and so populous, and so well built. It has grown wonderfully since I looked up its population in the school books—(laughter)—but what I chiefly desire to impress upon you is that we must do everything we can to look to our future, and to lay down our lines in such a manner as will prove to be in the best interests of Canada. (Cheers.)

Now, I want to draw your attention to a few other points. I see that you here in Vancouver are a most enterprising and energetic people, who appear to be busily

engaged making money. I take much pleasure in your success. I am glad to see it; but money is not everything. You ought sometimes to lift up your heads, look around the world and see what is going on; for these things affect you here. Everything does not happen within the borders of Canada. Extraordinary changes have taken place within the last forty or fifty years. Forty or fifty years ago there was no question that Great Britain was the absolute mistress of the seas. She had the colonies, and everything else to make her a great power, absolutely supreme. But what has happened in those years? Take Germany. Forty years ago Germany did not amount to anything among the nations. She consisted of a number of scattered provinces, petty principalities, without cohesion, without strength, without a navy, without a mercantile marine. What is Germany today? A strongly united and consolidated great Power. On land she is the greatest Power in the world, with a strong army trained to the highest pitch, with a magnificent staff, and every kind of organization to make it strong. The serious point for us is that she is stretching out her hands to secure the mastery of the sea. Now, what does that mean for us in Canada? We are here, about seven million people, in possession of half a continent, in possession of a country of such wealth of resources, and passing through such a perfect carnival of prosperity, as excites the envy and cupidity of every other nation on earth. When a nation becomes great and powerful, like Germany, it is a curious thing that in the full flush of its strength it becomes seized with the idea of expansion. Italy has become united; the United States has advanced a great deal. Let us go farther. Across the ocean you see in Japan a nation which, forty years ago, was composed of law-abiding, peaceful, quiet people, who did not want to interfere with anybody. They had no military strength, no naval strength. Japan has been seized with a strong national spirit, and they have developed a great army and one of the finest navies in the whole world. The Japanese have shown themselves possessed of such fighting capacity and of so many of the qualities which make for national advancement as have not been surpassed by any nation in history. I think the example of that regiment that marched up the Tiger Hill at Port Arthur, and when one division was wiped out another took its place, was a fine one. Those men did not seem to care what happened to them. That is the spirit that makes a great nation, a nation that is not going to be interfered with by any other nation. Japan has earned her position among the nations by the blood of the people, and England, in the past, has done the same thing. (Cheers.)

There is another nation that is going to be a factor in our calculations. I can see it coming plainly; that is

China. If China, with her four hundred millions of people, becomes seized with the same spirit as Japan, the spirit which makes men willing to die for their country, trains a vast number of soldiers and provides a great navy, this revolution in her character and her policy will have a tremendous meaning for the whole world. And it is coming. You can see it looming up in the future.

In view of the great changes in world policy which have taken and which are taking place, what are we doing? I have shown you that Canada is, of all nations, the one which is most apt to excite the cupidity of others. I have shown, too, that we are but a small population, and even if every man was armed and all were willing to fight, as the Japanese did, still there would not be very many of us. How is it that we are today in possession of this great patrimony, able to carry on our affairs and make money, as we are doing, peacefully and quietly? I will tell you. In England last year I went down to Alverstoke, to visit my brother, and we went out to see the naval review at Spithead. It was a lovely morning—a circumstance, by the way, in which we were more fortunate than the pressmen, for it was raining when they were there. When I saw the magnificent fleet, extending for three or four miles in one direction and for three or four miles in the other, I turned to my brother and said: "Just think of it! Lying here, right under our eye now, rests the power, the strength and security of the whole British Empire. That fleet there, massed in the harbor at Spithead, represents the mastery of the sea, and because of it our Canadian vessels sail from Vancouver to Hong Kong and Yokohama, and Australia, and all over the Pacific, in perfect safety, security and freedom. We Canadians, who have all these advantages, who are growing and increasing in strength and wealth, don't pay one single dollar a year to maintain it." That was a year ago. I am thankful our people are waking up, and that something is being done towards contributing to the burden of imperial defence; but we are not doing as much as we should. I am pleased that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has gone as far as he has, although I do not approve of his plan, nor of Mr. Borden's plan. I would have been inclined to approve of both had they been doubled. (Laughter.) When the first word came about this scare with Germany I was interviewed by some of the Toronto papers, and I said we should hazard all we have got to preserve the mastery of the sea in the hands of the British Empire. I would like to see our government double our national debt, if necessary, to secure this means of safety for us and our posterity. What would those who are to come after us say if we had not the pluck and public spirit to take advantage of this means of handing down to them the benefits we are enjoying today?

That is one point. I hold that to compass the

security of Canada, the ideal we should look forward to is Canada as a part of a federated Empire, in which all parts should be on terms of absolute equality, in which all should have a voice in the affairs, and in which all should contribute to the maintenance of that Empire. The president spoke of me as being descended of United Loyalist stock. What does the term mean? It means those who fought for the Empire at the time of the revolution. That was the dream of our fathers. We of today have the power to consolidate and unite that Empire. When you think of an Empire of four hundred and fifty millions of people, in every part of the globe, with every variety of climate and product, it becomes apparent that it is within that Empire that Canada, with her wealth of resources, should look for her future. (Cheers.)

Forty years ago I went through Ontario preaching the idea of Empire, and endeavoring to stir up Canadian sentiment. Forty years has not changed me. I then said, "I hope to live to see the day when the Empire will be federated in one great federation." I said that when that took place we Canadians should try to make Canada not only the largest territorially, but the most populous, wealthy, patriotic and powerful part of that federation. That is the kind of independence I want to see for Canada: a real independence, in which each part of the federation shall be on an equal footing with every other, and all shall be secure from interference from without. (Cheers.) I do not want the independence in which Boston indulged in when she kicked English goods around her wharves. I want the independence which will mean security for us. The best and safest way to secure the unification of our Empire is, as Lord Salisbury said to me, by an Imperial Zollverein—a trade arrangement and a defence arrangement. We have in Canada as much independence as any country in the world. We manage our own affairs without interference; but there are two points that we have not got. We have not got full say in reference to foreign negotiations; but if we had a federation of the Empire, all that would be changed. The safest way would be by a trade arrangement, a preferential tariff with the Empire. We advocated that in 1887, and I think that in this advocacy Canada was and is with us. If we could arrange to get a preferential tariff around the Empire it would unite the whole of those four hundred millions, many of whom cannot be united by ties of kin and race, because they are of other races, by ties of interest. Those people stay in the Empire because of the just administration of law, and because of the freedom which they enjoy. A trade arrangement would save their markets for the Empire and would make unification binding and permanent. (Cheers.)

There is one other point I should like to make before I sit down. (Cries of "Go on.") I am pleased at the

manifestations of the feeling of patriotism I see among you. I think you will gather from what I have said that I look upon national spirit and patriotic feeling as the principal foundation of the greatness of any country. In Ontario, in 1890, I was chairman of a deputation that went to the Minister of Education to have the flag put into the schools. We had lectures delivered in the schools on certain anniversaries. I want to tell you one little incident that will be pleasing to you, as showing the effect of that teaching on the children of our people in Ontario. The children in school, from 1890 to 1895, were the young men who afterwards formed our South African contingents. They were trained up in the patriotic spirit, and in the whole of that war not one unwounded Canadian surrendered. (Cheers.) There were quite a few surrenders under the white flag, but not one of them was a Canadian; nor was one Canadian gun captured. That will show the feeling that animated the men. (Cheers.)

Two little incidents occur to my mind, in one of which I feel a personal interest, because I, as colonel of my regiment, recommended Captain Cockburn to represent the regiment in the first contingent. At the battle of Lillifontein, Colonel Sorell and the Canadian Mounted Rifles were falling back before a superior force of Boers. There were two guns of the Ottawa Artillery. Two hundred and fifty mounted men were trying to keep the Boers back, guarding the line of retreat. They saw that their horses were tired and that they could not get off with the guns. The colonel turned to Captain Cockburn and said: "Cockburn, take your squadron and deploy there. Never let it be said that a Canadian gun was taken." Cockburn formed up his men, and they went on fighting. And they never stopped fighting until the guns were got away. (Cheers.)

A still more striking incident happened at the battle of Hart's River. Some of you will remember it, and if you don't you should. (Laughter.) A month previously Lord Methuen had been defeated by Delarey. A force of 800 British infantry and 400 Canadian Mounted Infantry were marching to make a junction with Methuen's forces. They saw 2,000 Boers under Delarey coming down upon them. Bruce Carruthers deployed his men and commenced fighting. The Boers kept coming on; the British force kept on fighting, the dead and wounded falling all around them. When the oncoming Boers cried "Surrender!" Carruthers replied: "We are Canadians, and we do not surrender!" When the Boers came up there were thirty dead lying there, and not one man of the survivors was unwounded. Lord Kitchener was so struck with the incident that he afterwards referred to the gallantry which had been displayed by Lieutenant Bruce Carruthers and his body of Canadian Mounted Rifles.

Then, there is the case of the son of Charles Napier Evans, of Port Hope, who had a brother in the same regiment. Evans kept on fighting as long as ammunition lasted. When he had no more he smashed his rifle, and when the Boers came up he was dead. Lord Kitchener cabled that all over the Empire. (Cheers.)

One thing of which I am prouder than anything else is that a fortnight afterwards the young man's father received a letter which had been written two weeks before he died. He said this—and the words ought to be repeated in every Canadian household: "We leave next week to hunt the wily De Witt. Let us hope we shall have a safe and victorious trip. Many a good man has died for the good old flag; why should not I? If parents had not given up their sons, and sons their brothers, for the British Empire, it would not now be the proud dictator of the world. If one or both of us shall fall let there be no vain regrets. We shall only have done what others have done before us: died for the good cause." I want to ask you where in history you can find any greater triumph of imperialism than that young man's letter to his father? I think the quotation I have given from it should be in every public school in Canada. If our country can produce men of that stamp, who can put Canada first, all the interests of our country first, I have no doubt whatever as to what will be Canada's future. (Loud cheers.)

---

# LIEUT.-GEN. BADEN-POWELL

—ON—

## “The Boy Scout Movement”

[Monday, August, 15, 1910]

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR R. S. BADEN-POWELL was the guest of honor at a luncheon of the Canadian Club on Monday, the distinguished visitor taking as a topic “The Boy Scout Movement” of which he is the originator. Mr. Godfrey, President of the Club, presided, and the guest of honor on rising, said:

Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen,—It is difficult for me to rise and thank you as I should like to do for the very warm and generous reception you have given to me. I am afraid I come here at the tail of a very long run of illustrious speakers and you will not want to hear me talk, especially as I can only attempt to talk upon a subject which interests me, my own fad which perhaps does not interest anybody else. Still you have that excellent law that a man may not speak for more than half an hour and therefore you will get an end of me before very long. In the meantime I should like, if you will allow me, to explain in a very few words what the boy scouts are, what is our aim, how we carry it out, what results we have obtained, and how we think it may be of use to you in your community here.

“Now the boy scouts, those urchins you see going around with poles, shirts, and cowboy hats, look like boys playing a game. So they are from their point of view at first but there is a great deal underlying that game. We don't try to make soldiers of them. People seem to think it a cadet corps which is altogether apart from our main point. Our main object is to make good citizens. That, you will admit, is a larger object than making soldiers because it makes them patriots in the first place, and soldiering and sailing will come in after that. We try to do that by a method which appeals to the boys themselves rather than by drilling it into them. In the old country, there is a great need of some sort of manly education for the boys, especially those who come from the slums of the big cities. As you know, we have a vast army of unemployed now daily growing up in the country which threatens to be something more than a nuisance, to be a danger and a canker in the middle of our nation. But you have none of that in this country; therefore you have not great need such as we feel for education for the boys in character and manliness outside their school walls.

You cannot teach these things between the school walls, you cannot mould the man as you would like there. Outside there are already a large number of organizations at it.

I don't claim that the boy scouts movement has any originality in that way but we make it attractive to the boys. We make it so that boys will like to take it up. We do not force it upon them. The need is not so great in this country and perhaps you think it futile to mention it at all. But I think there is some need even here if only to put discipline into them. The boys are manly enough, are independent enough, and have fine examples of manliness before them in their forefathers, but a country building itself into a great nation such as you are doing must take examples from others, seeing where they failed and where they succeeded. Your next door neighbors are a new nation who have arrived. They have their great and their weak points, and I take it that among their weak points—they acknowledge it themselves—is the need for instilling discipline into the rising generation. They are taking up means outside the school walls for training their boys for, as it is well said, it is not the boys who are well up in the three 'Rs' who are the big successes in life. The self-made men in life are the men with character rather than education.

One great essential in character is discipline, the discipline which brings about self-sacrifice and the will to obey orders, to carry out the spirit of a great movement rather than seeking individual ends.

It seems a large object to connect with these ragamuffins but they can be connected and I think it is surprising to see how the movement influences them from the higher and moral side as well as teaches them how to become handy men. In the word 'scout' we do not mean merely the military scout. We include those men on the frontiers, and you know them well in this country, who are trekking in the wild, carrying on their job because it is their duty; the men who have to rely on their own endurance, their own courage and their own knowledge to come out of their difficulty carefully. They are men strong to help each other in times of emergency and stress. They have a strong feeling of comradeship and they have a strong feeling of patriotism. But when they come from the wilds, they are as tender as children and they are chivalrous to a degree. They are the best type of men in our Empire. You cannot get them in the cities: there they are luxuriated out of it. We hold up to the boys these men as scouts of the nation. We tell the boys a scout does this and that and the boys know we mean a frontiersman, the manliest type of his race. We teach these boys to be backwoodsmen, rather than soldiers. We teach them how to build



a fire, to pitch a tent, to swim a stream, to hack down a tree, and all those details that delight a boy, and he feels that he belongs to that great fraternity of scouts.

We discountenance military drill because that makes the boy part of a machine whereas we want to develop the individuality. They have to obey orders quickly and smartly, but each boy has his own job to do and is using his individual wits and hands. We teach him ambulance work and sailing, anything but military drill, which destroys the individual. Soldiering is objected to conscientiously by a great many parents because they think it introduces the boy unnecessarily early in life to the idea of fighting his fellowman and blood-thirstiness. Therefore we have to consider that point of view and we meet it half way by not developing it. That comes later on when he has learned the meaning of it and when he has come to years of discretion he can still take up soldiering. The scout movement does teach him all the essentials; self reliance, looking after himself on a campaign, how to scout, to hide himself, to get information, to move about at night, to read maps, make them and to report. That gives all the essentials of soldiering without the dry bones of 'right and left' and tactics.

It has taken a long time organizing the movement because there was such a rush of boys, and there was the difficulty of getting them under control. The movement has grown of itself. I merely suggested it to the boys of the cadet corps who first applied it to their own organization, and then a great number of them took it up outside. The cadet corps have feared that we stand in the way of their recruitment. It has not been found so in practice but, even if it were, it has to be considered whether they are doing all that was expected of them. They are doing great work undoubtedly in teaching discipline and patriotism but at home the actual results are that not ten per cent of the boys who are trained as cadets go into the army. They have lost the glamour of the uniform, are bored with the drill and do not want to take it up again. There is no harm in inviting the boys to be boy scouts, seeing that it can be run in connection with the cadet corps, by making boys scouts from ten to thirteen and then making them cadets. At the same time there is a large percentage from the scouts who do pass out to take up soldiering, about 80 per cent. up to the present time. The scouts might also be of great use to your future navy because we teach them to be seamen.

We sound the call of the sea and teach seamanship, all by games and competitions. That is, we teach them to be pirates or smugglers and revenue men in turn and we have whale hunting. Whale hunting is a great excitement indeed, although the whale is only a log. But

in the end it does train them in becoming good boatmen and good seamen, and your country affords unlimited opportunity for carrying out that form of training. You can establish vessels in your different harbors, lakes and rivers which would serve as admirable clubhouses, for the boys, moored in position. Some of those old sealing schooners would make excellent club ships and the boys could live there week ends, and have the call of the sea sounded in their ears in a most easy manner by a gentleman fond of the sea.

I have every hope the scout movement will live alongside the other associations and will help them in every way we can, joining in a great combine to deal with this difficulty of manly education of our rising generation in citizenship. We propose to make it a little more open than the other organizations in the matter of religion, because we don't undertake to teach the boys any special form of religion. We leave that to their own parents and pastors. What we insist upon is that the boy should profess some form of religion or another and observe it and carry into practice one point common to all religions, and that is to do a good turn to his fellow man every day of his life.

It is one of the points which the boys have taken up with the best spirit. They do carry out that idea of doing a good turn, whether to a person or an animal, and it does not matter how small the good turn is—it helps to build character. They have been sacrificing their amusements to do it and they have been risking their lives.

We have had an immense amount of lifesaving during these past two years of our existence, to a proportion which I had never dreamt of. We have had to award 130 medals to boys who had actually risked their lives in saving others, and apart from the medals we have distributed hundreds of certificates in cases of minor good which they have done without risk to themselves. The only difficulty is to find out when they have done these good turns because we don't allow them to go bragging about it. They have to be reported by somebody else. We don't want the boys to make heroes of themselves, we leave that to others.

They learn ambulance work, saving from drowning, and they learn firemen's work, which is the finest kind of training; those points that come in useful directly an accident has occurred. I could go on all the afternoon with the different things we try to instil into them but another important feature is that we try to teach them handicrafts useful to them when they grow up and become men. In England we suffer most fearfully from that disease of blind alley occupations, such as being newsboys and vanboys, occupations which boys take up because they bring in a wage for the time being and

therefore satisfy the poorer kind of parents who do not look ahead. They follow these occupations to a certain age and then are thrown upon the world without having learned a trade or without learning to be energetic and they sink into the ranks of the unemployed and unemployable. That is to a large extent a condition which has to be faced and the army is increasing.

It is to try and prevent that that we are teaching these boys hobbies in connection with handicrafts that they may grow to take up. Perhaps it is making them jacks of all trades and masters of none but it gives them ideas and among the hobbies they may find one which suits them better than another. They can go on and develop that until it becomes their profession for life. It is a very simple thing to get the boys to take up hobbies. After a hobby has been adopted, the boy chooses to pass an examination we give him. We don't actually teach the hobby but we offer a badge for proficiency in one. If the boy wants to learn something of carpentry, he goes to a carpenter and gets him to teach him what is required to pass our test. Then he presents himself for examination. The examination is conducted by two scoutmasters and a carpenter and if the boys succeed in passing, he is rewarded with a badge. After he gets six badges, he is allowed to wear an aiglet which makes him an awful swell. We have got thirty-three different trades for which we give badges, and after a boy has passed the tests in half a dozen of these he goes out with his half dozen and his aiglet. Then after that if he wants to qualify for four more badges, he goes on and becomes a King's scout and wears a crown above his other decorations. If he goes still further on and earns 25 badges he gets the order of the Silver Wolf, a little silver wolf to hang upon his neck.

It sounds very nonsensical but it appeals to the boys immensely, and they try to get these badges. I wish I could have brought with me here the troop of sixteen boys who were selected to come out to Canada on this trip after an examination in knowledge of Canada for which 300 boys entered. I wish you could see them because among them four have got the order of the Silver Wolf, having passed in twenty-five handicrafts, and twelve of them have become King Scouts. But they will meet many thousands of their brother boy scouts of Canada in Toronto at the end of this month, and there they can show their badges and I hope they will have a very large following here of boys learning handicrafts.

That shows you they are not playing games in an indiscriminate way. They are learning not only handicrafts but they are learning to be chivalrous and thrifty. Every boy before he can get a badge at all has got to have a bank balance. It is not large. He has only to have a shilling but his bank book has to be produced and

it shows that he has broken the ice and has taken the first step towards becoming a thrifty man

I am not going to detain you much longer but I should like to point out how we are doing things locally, and if we could have your support and your sympathy it would be a very great help towards making these young fellows good men in the future. The movement means a good deal to you in the development of your city, of your province and of your country, and I hope you will help us if only by criticism.

A general principle of the organization is to have a council for each province. You know that at the head of the whole movement our late King was most sympathetic and helpful and he has been followed by the present King as the head of the movement. In this country Lord Grey is an enthusiastic supporter and the president for Canada. In this province the Lieutenant-Governor is president and he is supported by a council which is now about to be formed and which the Bishop of Columbia, the Premier of the province and the Minister of Education have promised to join. No doubt many other prominent gentlemen will come forward to the council whose function is to advise the associations in the different districts. We want to raise associations in all the chief centers of industry so that we get local administration and local control of the movement. These local associations are made up of gentlemen generally interested in the boys and they elect officers from among the younger men—I include all those between 18 and 80 years. Each gentleman takes charge of a troop of thirty to forty boys, which is divided into patrols of eight boys each with its own leader. That is an important point in our movement, responsibility is put upon the shoulders of the boy from the earliest age. The patrol leader is the commander of his little party of eight and so you get down almost to the individual being properly trained. The patrol leader has charge of the training of his patrol under the scoutmaster and with that responsibility upon him we find the boy rising to the occasion. So that if any of you have any young hooligan just make him a patrol leader and it will be the making of him. The hooligan is just the one I like to begin with because he has character and makes the very best fellow in the end.

We deprecate the boys going around, begging for things, a practice which is becoming all too common. In England every cricket or football club formed by boys goes around with the hat. They learn the habit and when they want to go to a technical school or buy tools or buy furniture to get married they go around saying, Give us something. Our boys are taught that when they want to get their hats or their poles they must work for them. In some places the equipment is first bought for them and they pay it back gradually, but I

prefer to encourage them to buy at the beginning for themselves, starting with their hat or with their pole. The greatest help you can give them is to offer them a job, and then they see that they must work in order to get the money.

We are also trying lately to improve the boys' status by forming organizations for their employment in Great Britain. The Board of Trade have been most helpful in this and are going to accept our badges of efficiency. In the same way we hope to make successful men of a number of them. We train them in points of farming and award badges for their knowledge. We have been presented with a farm in the old country where we propose to teach the elements of farming and later on I hope we shall get farms over the seas to which we can send boys for six months or so to become acquainted with local conditions.

We are trying to develop such things as messenger agencies which will enable the boys to actually earn money and keep the machinery of their troops working without having to draw upon people for funds, thus making it a self-supporting organization. I believe that in this city we are organizing a messenger agency, and I hope you gentlemen in business houses will support the movement by sending to headquarters for messengers.

I will not detain you longer. I am most grateful for your generous hearing and your sympathy which I see written all around me. Our only difficulty—I don't know whether it exists here but it does at home—is to find the young fellows who will take up the work of scout masters. I should like to point out it is not very hard work. So many fellows have come to me and said "It is all very well for you to talk about serving my country but I have not the time and not the money." But once they get into it, they find there is a wonderful fascination in the work, a fascination which they never expected. Training a dog or any kind of animal is fascinating, but when it comes to training a young human being, it is indeed a fascination. I find that when once a young man has nibbled at the bait, he is quickly hooked. It does not require much money or much time. It is not work, but a pleasing and fascinating occupation, and I heartily recommend it to every man who wants to do some good for his country and his kind. If the movement gets support, I am sure it will do great good to your rising and promising city and to the great country which is growing up around you.



# MR. HORACE BOULTON

—ON—

## “First Aid to the Injured”

[Friday, August 26, 1910]

**M**R. HORACE BOULTON, M.A., M.V.O., London, Eng., was the guest of honor at a luncheon of the Canadian Club in Pender Hall, on Friday, Aug. 26. The president, Mr. Wm. Godfrey, was in the chair. The guest, who is touring the Dominion in furtherance of the St. John's Ambulance Association movement, took as his subject, “First Aid to the Injured,” and addressed the members of the club as follows:

Your Honor, Gentlemen: It is very kind of you to do the toasting honors before I begin my speech, because after all the distinguished gentlemen you have listened to, you will find my speech unexciting and unthrilling. Perhaps the subject on which I am to speak does not appeal to everyone, yet its interest is wide; the subject is humanity. (Hear, hear.) I must ask you to imagine yourselves in the city of Jerusalem, in the time of the early crusades. Over the mosques and minarets of the Holy City floats the Crescent, and over the camp outside the city floats the Cross. On an open space near one of the gates, the Red Cross knights are tilting at the Paynims, politely thrusting, or fiercely hacking, according to the approved laws of chivalry; for, though religious fervor inspired the crusades, it was no uncivilised foe the Christian knights were fighting, and strong friendships between the knights of the opposing parties were often formed during the campaigns. Jerusalem was taken by the Red Cross knights, but it was not held for long. The Red Cross knights, in the manner of their modern descendants, had no sooner got possession of Jerusalem than they began starting hospitals. Look upon that picture and you will see moving about the narrow streets, among the motley throng of easterners and westerners, knightly figures clad in long black cloaks with white crosses embroidered upon them. Those are the same Red Cross knights, who, in times of peace, have established hospitals for the sick poor and an order of chivalry called the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, or Knights Hospitallers, and who, with the serving brothers, may be seen gathering sick folk to their hospitals and there tending them with the best Christian care, according to the lights of those days, irrespective of creed or color. And here is an interesting point in connection with these brief historical pictures to which I invite your attention, namely, that the same order of knighthood which in war time bore the Red Cross, in time of peace bore the White Cross on

a black ground, which was even then the cognizance of the knights of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, whose duties in times of peace were to feed and clothe the poor, and to take care of them in case of accident or sickness.

These knights were driven out when the Pagans retook Jerusalem, and they were established for many years in Rhodes. After one of the most memorable sieges in history they went to Malta, and while there they founded branches all over Europe. They held Malta till the end of the eighteenth century, when Napoleon took it from them. All this time the order continued as a semi-knightly, semi-religious institution, and Malta was handed over to Napoleon by the last Grandmaster. The order was revived in England in the early part of the reign of Queen Victoria, and was reorganized to undertake, with any necessary adaptations to modern conditions, exactly the same work as that performed in the early days. Amongst the greatest achievements of this reincarnation of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, were the founding of an ophthalmic hospital in Jerusalem, and the organization of an association for affording first aid to the injured in times of peace, under the badge of the White Cross, with the consequent possibility of being able to work under the Red Cross in time of war. Queen Victoria, as I have said, revived the order. Everything which it was possible to do in order to preserve continuity was done. The revived order obtained the very same building in Clerkenwell as was held by the order in the middle ages. The order still keeps a hospital running at Jerusalem.

The next picture which I want to bring before you, in proper historical sequence, is that of the jubilees of Queen Victoria, in 1887 and 1897. You see these attended by troops from all parts. In addition to the British soldier you see there contingents from all over the British Empire. Besides the home troops, swarthy warriors from India, from Fiji and from Borneo march through the streets amid the plaudits of millions. You may also observe, moving silently in the throng, persons in black uniform, with a Maltese cross embroidered on it. Down side streets hospitals have been formed, and there men and women suffering from any of the accidents which are liable to occur in huge crowds, are being carried by members of this association. The people who are doing this are not professionals. The bearers may be carpenters or city clerks, or men working in a store; the nurses may be fashionable ladies or typewriting ladies in an office; the doctors who assisted gave their services for nothing—all for the sake of humanity. The great aim of the association, indeed, is not to mix up the functions of the doctor and the layman. The duty of members of St. John's Ambulance Association is to render first aid



until the patient can be placed in the hands of a doctor, and very often this is the means of saving the patient's life. Members of the association simply bridge the time between the occurrence of the accident and the arrival of the doctor.

A picture of more recent date shows the St. John's Ambulance Association at work in the base hospital, or field hospital, during the South African war. There you find these very same St. John's Ambulance people. Like so many other people in Canada and Australia, all over the British Empire, they flew to the rescue of the army medical department, and worked as orderlies and in various capacities in these hospitals. As many as 2,000 went out, and practically saved the situation for the very much over-strained department. (Cheers.)

I have related to you the picturesque side of the association and its work. The practical side affects everybody in Canada, and in every part of the British Empire. Let us consider to whom a knowledge of ambulance work is useful, and how the knowledge may be acquired? The answer to this first question is that there is not a single person anywhere, male or female, to whom it is not of value to know something about ambulance work in case of emergency. When we consider the endless accidents, railway and tramcar smashes, accidents in mines, in the street, or in the home, drowning accidents—it is of great assistance and a tremendous saving of human life, if the ordinary bystander or friend, instead of being absolutely helpless, knows what to do pending the arrival of the doctor. There is hardly anybody who would not be benefited by a knowledge of first aid. Is it not apparent, for example, that every policeman should have a knowledge of first aid? It is the case in Vancouver that every policeman does know about first aid, and has got his St. John's Ambulance certificate. (Cheers.) I wish this were the case in every city in Canada. Surely every fireman should have this knowledge, and a certain proportion of people employed in mines and factories. The British Board of Trade has lately made it compulsory on every master mariner, before he gets his certificate, to have a first aid St. John's Ambulance certificate. (Cheers.)

As regards the history of the movement in Canada, I think it was about seventeen years ago that what we might call the cities of Canada that are really in advance, like Vancouver, Montreal and Toronto, started classes in first aid, and the work has been very thorough. People like Dr. Brydon-Jack and Dr. McTavish and others have worked whole-heartedly and unobtrusively. The Canadian Pacific Railway made a start in its Angus shops in Montreal some time ago. What has been accomplished by the devotion of a few medical men in a few isolated instances, it is now hoped will be done by the general community, and by making it a national movement. When

I was in Canada last, in the month of March, a meeting was held at Ottawa, and a committee was formed representative of many parts of Canada, to endeavor to spread the movement on a proper basis throughout the Dominion. Dr. Brydon-Jack is a member of this committee. The committee hopes that every province in the Dominion will form its own committee to carry on the work, not only in the cities and small communities, but in the remote districts as well. The way to make the thing go is not to let organization in a place like Vancouver be dependent on a body thousands of miles away, although the headquarters in London may always be called upon to do what it can. Headquarters have to do the correspondence and send out supplies of literature; but I do think the time has come when these things should be managed by yourselves. Canada has always been ready to manage her own affairs, when it has been pointed out that it would be advantageous to do so. (Cheers.) Here is one thing launched from London, which could be very much better managed here. We hope you will have a flourishing organization for this province, in touch with the central committee at Ottawa. The Governor-General has become the titular head of the movement in Ottawa, and it is hoped that the lieutenant-governors of the various provinces will place themselves at the head of the movement in their own territories. I hope, also, that the presence of Lieutenant-Governor Paterson at this gathering means that he will give his assistance to the movement here. (Cheers.)

I cannot refrain from mentioning the pioneer work done by the Canadian Pacific Railway, that mothers so many excellent projects from one end of the Dominion to the other. The railway company started this work, as I have said, in their Angus shops in Montreal, and during the past twelve months the company have taken up this work of first aid with very great fervor. They have detached an official to do nothing but this work. This official has started several ambulance centres, which will, no doubt, inspire the formation of branches all down the line. Very soon the time will come when no Canadian Pacific train will start without a proper staff of ambulance men on board who will know what to do in case of accident, and there will hardly be any wayside station without proper appliances for first aid. There is only one railway, I think, which is better organized for ambulance work: that is the Victorian State railway, in Australia, from which I came a few days ago. On that railway, not only do they carry appliances on every train, but they keep the most gorgeous hospital cars at various stations, which can be rapidly despatched to the scene of any accident. These hospital cars are equipped with all sorts of appliances, surgical instruments, operating table and four beds. Probably the only reason why this rail-

way company is so up-to-date is that it is managed by Mr. Tait, a Canadian. (Cheers.) Mr. Tait came from the C. P. R. He is Chief Commissioner of the State railway of Victoria, and it was he who made all the wonderful arrangements there. I think that in a very short time the C. P. R. will be second to none in the world in this matter of ambulance equipment.

How is this knowledge to be acquired? The whole process is very simple. I must assume that you are not all ambulance students here, or that you do not all know quite as much about it as Dr. Brydon-Jack. There is a course of five lectures, each occupying little more than an hour in delivery, and these are followed by an examination, which is also very simple. There are very simple practical instructions as to how to make bandages, where the principal arteries of the body are, what to do in different kinds of fits, the effects of different poisons and the best antidotes, and such things. Of course, those who are very enthusiastic can go further and take lessons in home nursing, home hygiene, elementary sanitation, etc. You can go on becoming a little more learned and a little more expert, without entrenching on the province of the doctor. In this way the ordinary layman may save human life, while somebody else runs round the corner and fetches a doctor.

That, in brief, is the work as it enters into the life of ordinary citizens in all parts of the Empire. You see it is philanthropic and it can be traced back to the crusaders. The St. John's Ambulance man may be used as a reserve in time of war, but the work is not military. He can be used, however, just as he was used under the walls of Jerusalem. In the Old Country the military authorities have arranged with the St. John's Association to put their teaching of first aid at the disposal of the hospital units of their hospital force—the Army Medical Corps. This arrangement is purely civilian, and has no military application whatever, except that the St. John's men are useful if they choose to attach themselves to any military unit. The militia of Canada is considering some such arrangement, so as to attach the St. John's men to the hospital system in time of emergency. In every self-governing colony are people doing the self-same work; the ambulance student joins hands with people like himself all over the Empire. Like every movement for the good of the Empire, the St. John's Association has the King at the head of it. (Cheers.) I do not know if it has ever occurred to you that in every picture of King Edward VII, showing his Majesty wearing his orders and decorations, right in the centre of these decorations is a little Maltese cross, the emblem of the order of St. John's. Thus we have everybody, from the ordinary railwayman with his St. John's certificate, up to the King

himself, joined in one great brotherhood working for the good of humanity.

I have tried to put the claims of this movement before you. In conclusion, I think it will be impossible to find a better instance of the conservatism of our race, combined with the practical common-sense which is our birthright, than the existence all over the world of this unobtrusive organization of private citizens banded together for a practical workaday purpose, who are at the same time inspired by the same ancient and Christian traditions, and who are practically enrolled in the same order of chivalry as their remote ancestors nine centuries ago. (Loud cheers.)

---

# HENRY VIVIAN, M.P.

—ON—

## “Workingmen’s Homes,” and “The Garden City Movement in England”

[Friday, September 9, 1910]

MR. HENRY VIVIAN, M.P., of Birkenhead, England, was the guest of honor at a luncheon of the Canadian Club on Friday, Sept. 9, at Dominion Hall. The distinguished visitor addressed the members on “Workingmen’s Homes” and “The Garden City Movement in England” and the guest, who was most cordially received, said:

Mr. President, Gentlemen—First, may I thank the Vancouver Canadian Club for the privilege they have given me today, of addressing them on the problem of city and town development. It is now some years since my friend, Lord Grey, your Governor-General, suggested that our experience in England in connection with the problem of town and city planning would be of some use to the newer developing cities and towns of the Dominion of Canada, and he was good enough to invite me to come to Canada—I have been taking some little part in this work—and explain what we are doing. I was unable to accept the invitation at the time, but as soon as Mr. Asquith announced, in the middle of July last, that the House of Commons would not meet till the 15th of November, and I found I had about three months’ time, I telegraphed to Lord Grey, saying I would be delighted to come, if the invitation still held good. Lord Grey was good enough to telegraph that I was to come, and here I am on my mission, with regard to town planning and city development.

Gentlemen, we in the Old Land have, during the past five or six years, been greatly stirred to action in the matter of town life by a number of facts brought to light concerning the influence of unhealthy home conditions in our towns upon the character and the physique of our people. These facts proceeded from a variety of sources and in cumulative effect were so weighty that we were compelled to act. The policy which is at present being pursued in England with regard to city and town development—pursued by large numbers of our municipalities, backed up by public opinion, was, I think I may fairly say, held ten years ago to be the view merely of five thousand cranks scattered throughout the land. Truly

the views of these cranks have made themselves felt upon the country, and we see that fact expressing itself in many directions. I will not weary you with many details concerning the unhealthy character of many of our towns in England, but one or two facts may be helpful as illustrating the strength of the case for taking vigorously in hand the right development of cities and towns in an industrial country. Enquiries were made in the great city of Edinburgh concerning the bearing of healthy home life on physique and character. In Liverpool an enquiry produced some startling facts. The medical officer of health of Liverpool divided his city into three classes or schools in connection with his enquiry—A, B and C. In the A type of school were the children of the well-to-do, in the school of the B type the children of thrifty and industrious parents, and in the school of the C type, children from the badly housed districts of the city. The children were weighed, measured and examined from different standpoints in order to get these vital statistics. The figures produced in the Liverpool enquiry were compared with like figures resulting from an enquiry into the lives of the children attending school in the famous industrial village of Port Sunlight, established by the Messrs. Lever Bros. There you have a village built up by a public-spirited employer housing his employees. As regards the internal arrangements of the houses, density of population to the acre, and the provision of a right outlook from the homes, the houses of Port Sunlight are models. A comparison between the children of Port Sunlight and the children of Liverpool, at the ages of fourteen, eleven and seven years, showed that at the age of fourteen the children from the healthy homes of the great industrial village were four inches taller than in Liverpool three or four miles distant. I prepared a paper on the relation of the health of our people to housing, for the Royal Society of Health Congress, and in the course of preparing that paper I came across the facts I am now relating. They struck me as being so extraordinary as to be untrue. I could scarcely believe that within four miles you could have conditions with regard to an industrial population which afforded such a startling comparison as Port Sunlight and Liverpool. Before submitting my paper to the Society I communicated with Mr. Lever, head of the firm, who replied, correcting the figures in a decimal point. Substantially, the statement was correct. If that is really true, you can realize that in this ideal industrial village we are producing an unique type of creature, physically at any rate, as compared with the densely housed districts of Liverpool. I venture to think that if you will allow your imagination a little play on those figures, and consider that if these conditions can produce such a marked change on the physical develop-

ment of a human being, what is the change produced in their mental power or moral purpose, or, to use a combined word, what must be the effect upon the character of the individual unit as a whole? We think a good deal in lumps nowadays. You speak in Canada of millions of dollars, and of the immensity of the growth of Vancouver. We sometimes overlook the fact that, in the long run, that race will be supreme which produces the most efficient individual unit. (Cheers.) If you go back to the struggles of our race in the past, the glories of the British army and the British navy, you will find we are more thrilled, if I may say so, with pride when our side has been able to defeat the enemy when he has been about six to one against us. If you examine the question, you will find we were triumphant because of the individual efficiency of our soldiers and sailors. (Cheers.) I trust the area of struggle on the battlefield may be past. I don't mean to say that it is so; the struggle is bound to remain; the great processes of civilization cannot take place without struggle of some sort. The struggle will remain. At present it is a mental one. I trust the time may come, though it is now in the dim and distant future, when the struggle will be a moral one. (Cheers.) Today the struggle is still with us, and it is our duty, as far as possible, to create those conditions in which the individual member of the nation shall be able to fit himself for that struggle and reach the highest development of human nature. (Cheers.)

I will trouble you with a report of the Medical Officer of Health of Finsbury, London,—Dr. Newman. He enquired into the effect of home life on the lives of those living within the borough, and he found that in the one-roomed home the death rate was 40 per 1000, in the two-roomed home 20 per 1000, and in the three-roomed home 15 per 1000; while the magnificent luxury of a four-roomed home produced a death rate of 8 or 10 per 1,000. With regard to infantile death rate, he showed that in the one-roomed home it was more than twice as great as in the three and four-roomed home. And so, gentlemen, one could proceed with facts of this kind, which stimulated us to action in every part of the country. Then, in addition to the facts I have given you, we were aware that in our country over half-a-million people lived in homes of one room, and over two millions in homes not exceeding two rooms, and that the one-roomed and two-roomed homes wrought frightful havoc on the physique and character of a large proportion of the people. Two and a half millions! I suppose that is one-third of the whole of the population of Canada. We regarded it as the highest of patriotic duties to do something straightway to make these conditions, as rapidly as possible, things of the past. (Cheers.)

Gentlemen, we have put our hands to that work today. We are acting in many ways. For instance, we have the examples—one of which I have already referred to—of public spirited employers of labor. In addition to Port Sunlight, there is a village outside York, built by the well-known firm of Rountree. Examples like this have a very strong effect on public opinion. Thousands of people visited these villages and saw the obvious effect, not only on parents, but on the children—the difference between children enjoying their recreation in the charming playgrounds, with the green trees around them, and then slum children who had, perforce, to play in the gutters of the thickly populated districts of the great cities. They came away with the feeling that these were conditions which, sooner or later, must prevail throughout industrial England for men and women, and for the children whom they brought into the world. (Cheers.)

At Lexworth, 35 miles north of London, we are building up an industrial city for 30,000 people. Four thousand acres have been purchased and laid out on lines which experts regard as the best lines for an industrial city or town to develop in. There are adequate playing sites for games of a minor character, and larger parks or commons for such games as call for these. The factory portion of the town is laid out in a quarter calculated to do the least injury to the life and health of the community. A suitable position has been selected for the town hall and different public buildings, for the shopping thoroughfares and for the residential districts. The experiment has been on now for some three or four years. In this particular experiment we have to face the difficulty of transferring existing industrial enterprises to this particular spot. For every single opportunity to produce a new condition of that sort there are probably two thousand or more opportunities to develop an existing town. It is along these lines, therefore, that the greatest possibilities remain. It is only fair to say, with regard to Lexworth, that the experiment has not only been successful, but that effect on public sentiment has been good. It advertised the idea, and if it had done nothing else it would have been worth doing. (Cheers.)

In addition to this experiment, we have a considerable number under development in the neighborhood of our big towns. In connection with these I have been more particularly concerned. The organization of which I have the honor to be chairman is doing its best to provide a number of examples, outside our big cities, of charmingly laid out estates. Indeed, we are anxious to do for the suburban districts what Lexworth is doing for the town as a whole. These examples, as far as they have gone, have shown the enormous possibilities for such work around our towns, and it is probable they



have most arrested the attention of Canadians visiting England. There are some fifteen or sixteen of them. One, at Ealing, in Middlesex, in the West End of London, is the pioneer. There is another at Hampstead, on the slope of Hampstead Heath facing the country. The slope facing London has been covered for many years. The railway from Charing Cross made it accessible to the city. The organization I am interested in secured a large tract of land on that slope, and we built a suburb for a population of fifteen thousand. We build an average of about eight houses to the acre. There are tennis courts and bowling greens for the whole population, and larger tracts for football, cricket and the larger purposes of recreation required by the district. Churches, chapels, and public buildings of one sort and another are all so situated and the houses so arranged as to produce the most charming effect that modern architecture can suggest. We have houses ranging from the cottage of the artisan at a rent of \$1.50 a week, to the home of the city magnate paying £200 a year. Every house has a reasonable amount of private garden, in addition to access to the places of popular resort I spoke of. Those who have visited that suburb, including your Governor-General, saw before their eyes the splendid results, if I may say so, on the health and life of the people. Having necessarily to watch the thing constantly, I have had brought home to me, time and again, the change we have wrought in the health of families by transference from a densely populated district to this healthy, growing suburb built just outside the great city. I might relate instance after instance. I will give one. A blacksmith whose work took him into the great district of Oxford street, shoed horses for the aristocratic people of the West End. He struggled to live near his work and occupied two or three rooms in a court off Oxford street. In those rooms, with no outlook, and with no garden except the window ledge, that individual, with his wife and three children, lived several years. But, as his wife will tell you, his children were practically never well. The fumes and the atmosphere of the district, and the most complete absence of opportunity for healthy exercise, made it impossible for the children to grow as children should. I give it to you in his own words, as he expressed himself to me after he came to reside in our suburb: He said: "Mr. Vivian, I would not go back to the Court in Oxford street if they gave me two pounds a week and my house free. Look at the kids!" (Laughter.)

That is just an isolated example. That individual is one of the many millions who make up London. And that comes down to my point, that if in individual cases you develop health, you will have health in the lump. (Cheers.) And I venture to submit that human beings are really as important as our stock. (Cheers.) I doubt

whether any expert stock breeder, who felt responsible for the herds he owned, would really act in the indifferent way in which the average town council and those responsible act with regard to the population of our great cities. Your breeder of stock is ever looking to the needs of his herds, weeding out the unfits. We cannot do that, as the old Romans did, but we can do the next best thing—destroy the conditions which produce the unfit. (Cheers.) We have many suburbs in operation. I mentioned Hampstead. We have one at Liverpool, which we will be glad to have any member of the Canadian Club visit. We have just purchased land outside Crewe, from Lord Crewe, for another ten thousand. At Birmingham, Manchester, Leicester, Stockton-on-Trent, and all the great industrial centres, we are tackling this problem, our idea being to set up high standards of excellence in this matter of town or suburb development. Already, as I have indicated, the effect in the various localities has been startling. Even our friend the private builder has now to conform to our standard in order to attract customers. So, generally speaking, is the standard of demand heightened by the supply of a superior article. When they have seen something better they refuse to be content with what passed formerly in the unhealthy districts. (Cheers.)

These examples I have given you are examples of voluntary action; but we have had to realise in England that if this thing was to be tackled on a great scale, we would have to call to our aid the great municipalities. The regulation of the whole town quickly could be done by the authority which had jurisdiction over the area. We, therefore, demanded legislation for our municipalities giving increased powers to deal with this matter. The result was the election of a Civic Committee. After two years this committee made a report, which, last year, became an Act of Parliament. Under that Act we gave increased powers to municipalities for dealing with the problem. It is now possible for a town council to lay out the whole area around its town that is not built upon, on lines which will secure for all time healthy conditions for the population. Any principal authority, such, for instance, as the city of Liverpool, may act and co-operate with the principal areas all around it. We realise—and, indeed, the experiences of the past fifty years are proof—that many a town could not settle this problem sufficiently far ahead within the boundary of an existing town. Very frequently much of the damage has been done before the area has been included in the municipal boundaries. Any central corporation is now empowered to act in the laying out within the boundaries of all municipalities adjacent to it. With Manchester as a centre, ten or fifteen miles around may be taken in. The authorities can reflect upon the last fifteen years' growth, and form a rough estimate of the

future needs of the area around them, providing for the repeated movement of population from centre to circumference and making adequate provision for open spaces at the minimum price, instead of at the enormous cost which accrued values would bring. By forethought our towns can avoid, to a very large extent, the evils in such particulars which the old country has suffered from in the past. Towns may be laid out, stipulating the number of houses to the acre, so as to prevent the evils attending the density of population. I have known, in my own constituency of Birkenhead within recent years, cases in which 59 houses have been built to the acre. We just dropped the fifty out of it. (Laughter and cheers.) That steps should be taken sufficiently in advance, in matters of this kind, is of the highest importance. It is of immense advantage to have the town laid out before vested interests and higher values have been established. It is important, of course, that vested interests should not be interfered with, and in order that you may not have to deal with them at great expense it is essential that you lay down the rules of the game in advance. The people as a whole have a vital interest in the rules of the game in which they are engaged; and you have a perfect right to say to real estate merchants, house-builders and so on: "You must all conform to this standard of rules. They are equal to you all, and in drafting them we have had regard to the Vancouver of fifty years hence, when the population will easily be five times what it is today." We in England were forestalled in the application of this principle by our friends the Germans. If you go into the town hall of Frankfurt, as I have done, you will find there, as a result of the Prussian law passed by the great Burgomaster, Dr. Adiz,—you will find there a plan of future Frankfurt laid out a hundred years ahead. You will find miles of it to consist of market gardens. There are great avenues and open spaces, and provision generally for the growth of the city.

Bear with me if I address to you a few words of an extraordinary character. You here have an enormous opportunity. We have made our mistakes in the Old Land. Seventy-five or a hundred years ago we were in the same position, in some respects, as Canada is in today. Of course, with regard to extent of resources, and so on, there is no parity between the two; but in some ways the position is parallel. We were then at the beginning, seriously speaking, of our industrial era, that was to put England, the little island, at the head of the industrial world. I hope that if ever you hear anyone describing that land as effete, you will repudiate the statement. (Laughter and "Hear! hear!"). England has a great future notwithstanding the size of Canada. (Laughter.) As I was about to say, it is not the size of your territory that is ultimately going to decide your

place among the nations; it is the individual unit. And as I have said, you have enormous opportunities. You have homes in the making by the hundred. You have cities so young that at present they have not ruined their chances of becoming ideal cities. In some cities, however, you have gone a long way towards making this difficult. I have seen conditions of living in some of your cities that would not be tolerated in London twenty-four hours. You complain of our sending you inefficient emigrants. I admit it. Because they are inefficient they are here. At least many of them would not come if they were not. (Laughter.) Don't make any mistake about it. (Renewed laughter.) The health of Canada has been preserved, not by the design of men, but by the influences of Nature. You have not been able to be unhealthy. (Cheers.) You have been engaged in a struggle with Nature herself. Men housed in tents and shacks were engaged in the struggle which is the healthiest of all, a struggle which brought out physical strength. Gradually you are attempting to build up great cities, and as you advance along these lines, unless you grapple with this problem of town development, you will begin to produce, and will ultimately produce, in the new lands as rapidly as in the Old, inefficients. Seventy-five years ago we had the ball at our feet, bounding along, conquering the markets of the world. People in their tens of thousands, ultimately in their hundreds of thousands, drifted from the rural districts into the big cities. Why, it is not many years since Liverpool had a population of thirty or forty thousand; today it has a population of six hundred thousand. Similarly with Manchester, Birmingham and Leeds. Some of these, not many years ago, were just towns of moderate size. Take London, I am speaking from memory, but if I am not in error, over seventy per cent of the present population of London was born outside of it. They are not Londoners at all. We have brought that population in because of the enormous expansion of industrial life. Seventy-five years ago every capable man was engaged making money in cotton, in hosiery, in woolen. Because the best brains of the country were drawn into the task of making money, there was need for creating in every great industrial centre that sentiment and those conditions which would compel those responsible for life in the cities to make conditions such as would make for health and well being. All the time they were so busy thinking out how to get the most ingenious and profitable machine on the market that they forgot what was just as important—the way to secure the highest efficiency of the workman who was to work the machine. (Cheers.) You here in Canada really have the ball at your feet, and I plead that in every centre where there is a prospect of great population, you should first create the public sentiment neces-

sary, and then create through the town council a group of men who will begin thinking out from now onward the probable needs of those areas in the future; so that you will have an actual thinking centre in the town, and those who come after you will know the rules of the game. Within your own existing centres there should be a plan of the future of the district. You may not proceed at once with the carrying out of all these measures, but if, at your city hall, there is an ideal to work for, a plan laid down of what is the real need of this great city, something worth doing has been done. If application is made for the taking down of a shack and the building of a bank, you can say, "Yes, you can put up this bank, but you must make your arrangements in accordance with our plans." It need not be a sudden process, but within the existing town you can work towards the ideal.

I have a great belief in the future of our race. I spoke of the Old Land. I have not only a strong belief in the future of the Old Land, but in the future of the race. Just as we have led—and I think we have led in many ways, on the battlefield and in industry; for our country was the pioneer of the modern industrial system—so I trust that, with the ever-advancing triumph of man over the forces of Nature and the means of wealth, we shall lead in the creation of those conditions which will make the highest development possible; so that a man shall not only find somewhere to lay his head, but that the building of our town shall be on such lines as shall make our race robust, fit and clean—every man clean, not only physically, but mentally and morally. (Cheers.) I trust that our town-building shall stand for the development of culture and refinement; so that the race may embody the best that is to be found in history, that we may have all the power of organization possessed by the Romans, who conquered the world, and that we may also have the best that the Christian religion can give us in morals and in ethics. A city, or a race, so housed, will be the best and the finest that the world has ever seen. Canada has her opportunity to make her contribution towards this end. I pray that she may not lose that opportunity. (Loud cheers.)

---







MR. T. P. O'CONNOR, M.P.



# MR. T. P. O'CONNOR, M.P.

—ON—

## “Ireland and Home Rule”

[Tuesday, October 18, 1910]

**M**R. T. P. O'CONNOR, M. P., the famous author, publisher and advocate of Home Rule for Ireland, was the guest of honor at a luncheon of the Canadian Club in Dominion Hall on Tuesday, October 18. Mr. O'Connor was in excellent form, addressing the gathering on “Ireland and Home Rule.”

The guest, who received a tremendous ovation, said: It is with embarrassment and trepidation that I rise to address you: first, because of the enthusiastic welcome I have received, and second, because I notice there are ladies present, and, you know, we poor trembling members of the House of Commons are always alarmed when we see ladies. There may be a suffragette, for all we know, among the number, and the speaker is apt to find, as he approaches the climax of his most eloquent period, that a shrill voice interrupts with, “Votes for Women.” (Laughter). The third cause for trepidation is that I find myself a poor, forlorn, ewe lamb of an Irishman, in a gathering where, I understand, the majority are Englishmen. I have lived forty years in London, and I am still alive; and as I count among Englishmen my friends by hundreds of thousands, you will understand the panic inspired in my soul when I was told I was to address a meeting of Englishmen. (Laughter.)

A few days ago a newspaper with that marvellous foreknowledge of events characteristic of the profession, alluding to a meeting I was to address, conjectured that I would probably say something about Ireland and Home Rule. That was the marvellous instinct of the Canadian press. (Laughter.) It was not mistaken. I confess that I am going to speak on these subjects; but I am going to say a good deal about England as well, and about the British Empire too. Home Rule for Ireland has long been regarded as a circle, but, in reality, it is only the segment of a circle—a small portion of a vast problem. I am debarred by the rules of your club from appealing for financial support, though in looking over the Canadian Clubs, composed of the most prosperous merchants, I can understand the feeling of old General Blucher when he came to London after the battle of Waterloo. Blucher, who was a thoroughly practical man, said, “What a lovely city to sack!” (Laughter.) I leave you to make the application. (Laughter). I have come to Canada, because you have reached that stage of development at which the opinion of Canada has a special right to be

heard and will be listened to as it has never been before. I don't know whether you realize it or not in Vancouver, but in London we have discovered Canada. (Laughter and cheers). The bold Columboes who have done so, are for the present mainly to be found within that square mile in which the city of London deals with the financial affairs of the world. I could wish that the discovery of Canada extended far beyond that, so that many of the toiling millions of our people would realize the splendid Eldorado that this great West offers to men with sturdy hearts. (Cheers). I repeat, that it is the opinion of everyone in the British Isles that Canada is the brightest jewel in Britain's imperial crown, and, therefore, I believe that the voice of Canada will be heard today with an attention that might have been refused to it at an earlier period. In the second place, it has a right to be heard, because you have solved successfully the very problem with which we are face to face in the British Isles. You have shown the world that it is perfectly possible to combine together national unity with local self-government. (Cheers).

Your case for local self government is strong and irresistible. I know this better now than I did three weeks ago. I have passed rapidly—but not too rapidly to realize some of the features of the different provinces—through Quebec with its small but happy and comfortable peasant proprietors, through the bustling cities of Ontario, on to the great city of Winnipeg; then through that boundless and infinite ocean of prairie land in Saskatchewan and Alberta, till finally I have reached the mountains of more than Alpine grandeur that are the gateway to this great province of British Columbia. The conditions of your province as to soil, as to climate, as to social conditions, as to future possibilities, even as to race and creed, are so different that you wisely made up your mind at an early stage of your history that it was quite impossible that these different provinces should be governed by one assembly, but that the differences of local conditions made it absolutely necessary that each province should be governed by its own inhabitants and its own local legislature and administration. Is there any man or woman in Canada today that would establish any other system of governing Canada?

What is our position in the British Isles? We have, in the first place, four nationalities, four countries which in many respects differ as widely from each other as your different provinces do from each other. In England we have one land system; in Ireland another land system. We took a good deal of time settling our land question in Ireland. For seven centuries an attempt was made to substitute the English land system of large land owners, with large farms held on leases, and agricultural laborers, for the system of Ireland, which was the system of small farms cultivated by the tillers of the soil. That struggle was fought out for centuries by every weapon

that human skill, or cruelty, or folly could devise—battles, massacres, jails, penal laws and the rest. Today the battle is ended. The Irish land system has won; for on the soil of Ireland today, where in my boyhood's day we had a nation of paupers and slaves, we have now 300,000 peasant proprietors, everyone of them owning every perch, every rood and every acre of his land. (Cheers). In a very short time, by annual instalments, they will become absolute owners. There are 500,000 farmers in Ireland, the remaining 200,000 will be in the same position in ten or fifteen years time. These peasant proprietors, with their families, represent 3,000,000 out of the 4,500,000 of Irish people in Ireland and I proclaim that in these 3,000,000 of people rooted in the soil of Ireland we shall have the noblest and most enduring foundation for national security and national welfare. Very good material for national stability, but very poor material for revolution and revolutionists.

Even in Wales there is a land system different from the land system in England, and to a certain extent in parts of Scotland. Where you come to the question of creed, I am in difficulties, for in England there are 355 creeds. In England, you have the Anglican Church established, in Scotland you have the Presbyterian Church established. In Wales you have the Anglican Church established. It is the church of the minority and of the poor minority. Obviously, it is absurd to have an established church where it is in the minority, though it may be defended in a country where it is in the majority. When you come to tongues, in England they speak English, in lowland Scotland they speak Scotch—and sometimes they drink it—(Laughter); in the north of Scotland they speak Gaelic. In a large part of Wales they speak Gaelic, and in Ireland they speak Gaelic. There are four different nations with different creeds, different land systems, different tongues, and that is only the beginning. We are governing a world-wide Empire and come in contact and possibly in collision with a dozen or score of other great nations.

From the floor of the House of Commons we have to govern white men, black men and yellow men. On the floor of the House of Commons we are the supreme tribunal on whose justice and whose wisdom finally depends the fate of the 300,000,000 of people who inhabit the great dependency of India. I think I can claim we have even a bigger and more difficult job to do in Westminster than you have to perform at Ottawa.

I am in favor of Home Rule all round in the British Isles. I am asking nothing for Ireland that I don't ask for England, for Scotland and for Wales. I ask no less and I ask no more. I would let the Welsh people decide whether they should have an established church or not. I would let the Welsh people decide whether their land system is suitable to the modern developments of the land problem. I would let England decide whether she

should have local option or not. I remember Sir William Harcourt brought in a bill for local option in England. The government had a majority of 40. We were 82. If that bill had gone to a second division—it did not because meanwhile the government fell on the division on cordite—it would have been carried by Irish votes. The Irish would have voted for the local option bill because it applied to England and did not apply to Ireland. (Laughter). Poor little oppressed England! (Laughter).

What is the position today? The Liberal party has a majority of two over the Conservatives. It gets in the division lobbies a majority of 124. We are 82; the Labor party are 40. (Laughter). The leader of the Irish party has only to decide that it is his duty to his party and his country to vote against the ministry at present in office and that ministry ceases to exist. (Laughter). Therefore, today I am really pleading for England. Ireland is in the background, of course, but I am really thinking of England, because, as a matter of fact, England is being governed by the Irish. (Laughter).

Look at it from the Imperial aspect. If you have read the history of the Indian mutiny—and I have read everything I could of that tragic story, of so much horror and so much heroic self sacrifice—the fact that will most impress itself upon your imagination and mind is how unexpected it all was. It began in a trumpery little mutiny of a few men in a small garrison village, but anybody who had read the signs of the times, had taken the time to become acquainted with the inner soul and thoughts of the Indians, especially of the Sepoy regiments, must have realized there was trouble brewing. There is trouble in India today. We ought to know all about it. We ought to probe down to its very roots and pluck those roots up if our knowledge enabled us to do it. I claim the right of India to be heard at the bar of the House of Commons as the great imperial court of appeal, to which every nation, every race and every creed of the vast British Empire can appeal with confidence and with ease. How do we perform that function? I have been thirty years a member of the House of Commons and in every session all that we gave to that great problem of ruling 300,000,000 of people was six or seven hours on a sultry afternoon in the month of July when three-quarters of the members of the House of Commons had scattered to all parts of the world.

Take the problem of foreign policy. The debate on foreign policy might cast the destiny of the nations of the empire for years to come. The debate on foreign policy might be at that psychological moment when the trembling issues of peace and war might be decided. We begin the discussion of foreign policy at four o'clock in the afternoon. We may be in the very agony of the debate, deciding the question of imperial wisdom or imperial madness, but when the clock points to quarter past eight the decree goes forth as if it came from the com-

mittee of public safety in the French revolution. The debate is guillotined on the spot because according to the rules of the state we have to give two days a week for several months in the session for what is called private business. What is private business? We have to decide whether Scotland shall have a bridge, or London a street car line, or Ireland a market, or some other question of the parish pump of that kind. And we have to forget France and Germany, and the new government in South Africa, and the problem of the East, and the unrest in Egypt, and the other great complex and terrifying questions of imperial government and foreign policy, and decide whether Paddy Murphy shall get a laborer's cottage, or Sandy Macpherson shall have a two penny fare, or John Bull in London shall have another public house, or Taffy shall be allowed to bury his dead in an Anglican graveyard in a Welsh village.

I think everybody has come to agree on the existence of the difficulty. I ask the people of the British Isles to shape their government on Canadian lines, that the four different nationalities in the British Isles should be allowed to deal with local affairs in a local assembly elected locally and with an administration which the locality brings into existence and puts out of existence. And that on the other side, the imperial parliament should rise to the great argument of its lofty destiny, by denuding itself of its comparatively petty local questions and devote all its time and its best energy and wisdom towards the great task of governing the Empire in an imperial state.

Dealing with the two great objections to Home Rule for Ireland, Mr. O'Connor submitted that there was no justification for the alarm of Protestants. The history of Ireland in modern times from the point of victory of religious toleration contrasted favorably with that of any other nation. He recalled the names of Protestants famous in the struggle for Irish self-government—Fitzgerald, Emmett, Grattan, Plunket, Curran. The greatest Irish leader next to Daniel O'Connor, Charles Stewart Parnell, English by origin, landowner by class, was a Protestant. That he himself was an Irish Nationalist today he owed largely to his having learned Irish Nationalism from Protestant lips—those of Grattan, Plunkett and Curran. Did anybody suppose the Irish were a nation of ingrates? In the Irish Nationalist party they could ask any question but one, and that was "What is his religion?" Finally, there was the argument that Home Rule meant separation. He found it difficult to treat that argument seriously because separation could only be obtained by force of arms. Those poor, anaemic, pusillanimous, chicken-hearted forty millions of English were going to be conquered by the four millions of Irish! (Laughter).

I proclaim that the struggle between England and Ireland as a racial struggle no longer exists. It is dead and

buried. I pray you to help me to reconcile England and Ireland, to bury the feud that has separated them for centuries, and build up the common fabric of the common country to which we all belong, in the principles of liberty for all its nations and peoples.

## President's Annual Address

### GENTLEMEN:

I have great pleasure in congratulating the Canadian Club of Vancouver on another prosperous year and one in which I think we have had the pleasure of introducing a number of very prominent and interesting men to our Vancouver public. I give below a list of the lunches given, with our guests' names and the subject of their addresses:

Dec. 1, 1909—Dr. G. B. King on "British Rule in India."

Feb. 7, 1910—Prof. Meany on "Pacific Coast Exploration."

March 15, 1910—J. G. Colmer, C.M.G., on "Canada's Position in England from a Political, Commercial and Financial Standpoint."

March 22, 1910—Thos. Kiddie, M.E., on "The Mining Industry of British Columbia."

April 5, 1910—Baron Kikuchi, on "New Japan."

April 25, 1910—Rev. W. J. Dawson, on "The Building of a City."

May 13, 1910—Frederick Villiers, on "Reminiscences of King Edward and the Boer War."

May 30, 1910—Sir E. Shackleton, on "Antarctic Exploration."

June 7, 1910—Dr. Roland D. Grant, on "The Future of Vancouver and Why."

June 15, 1910—Col. Geo. T. Denison, on "Canadian Nationality."

Aug. 15, 1910—Gen. Sir R. Baden-Powell, on "The Boy Scout Movement."

Aug. 26, 1910—H. Boulton, on "First Aid to the Injured."

Sept. 9, 1910—H. Vivian, M. P., on "Model Town Planning."

Oct. 18, 1910—T. P. O'Connor, M.P., on "Home Rule All Around."

I think that no one could ask for a more diversified, entertaining and comprehensive bill of fare than the above.

Dr. King gave us a most instructive little talk on British Rule in India, where he has spent a great number of years, and gave us some idea of the vastness of the country and population and of its resources.

Prof. Meany, though he labors under the misfortune of living on the other side of the line, is the editor of the most interesting edition of the voyages of that fine old British sailor, Captain George Vancouver, and is an authority on all historical matters relating to the North-west Coast of America.

Mr. J. G. Colmer, a well-known financier of London, England, where he belongs to the old firm of Coates, Sons & Co., was very well received and gave an interesting talk on Canada from a London point of view.

Mr. Thos. Kiddie, an old friend of a great many of us, gave a little sketch of mining as it is today in British Columbia.

Baron Kikuchi gave a most instructive talk on Japan and was very well received.

Dr. Grant, an old Vancouverite, gave us some new ideas about Vancouver as one of the centers in the great world movement which is taking place and made very pleasant prophecies with regard to our future.

Sir E. Shackleton and Sir R. Baden-Powell gave us most eloquent addresses and each received an ovation.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, who talked on Home Rule All Around, also gave a most eloquent address.

We had also a very interesting talk from Mr. Vivian on the Making of a Model Town and from Col. Denison on Canadian Nationality.

With regard to attendance at lunches, Sir E. Shackleton headed the list at 396, T. P. O'Connor had an attendance of 365 and Sir R. Baden-Powell of 317.

Membership. It is pleasing to see that our membership still continues to increase, we having at the present time 869 members as against 745 last year, an increase of 124.

I would like to express my sincere thanks to Mr. Ewing Buchan, our energetic Vice-President, for looking after the Club so well in my absence the first four months of the year, and also to the Committee and the Secretary, Mr. von Cramer, for their very able assistance, which has tended to make the year a success.

Before sitting down I cannot withhold mentioning the admiration of the Club with regard to the manner in which Mr. Maxwell Smith, one of our Committee,



took hold of the Apple Show and made it a great success. It proved the tremendous natural resources of British Columbia in the fruit line.

I thank you all for the honor you have done me in having elected me for the past year as your President and again assure you that it has given me a great deal of pleasure to have done what I could to fulfil the duties thrown upon me.

■	<h1>CONSTITUTION</h1>	■
---	-----------------------	---

1. This Club shall be called the Canadian Club of Vancouver.

2. It is the purpose of the Club to foster patriotism by encouraging the study of the institutions, history, arts, literature and resources of Canada, and by endeavoring to unite Canadians in such work for the welfare and progress of the Dominion as may be desirable and expedient.

3. (a) There shall be two classes of members—active and honorary.

(b) Any man, at least eighteen years of age, who is a British subject by birth or naturalization, and who is in sympathy with the objects of the Club, shall be eligible for membership.

(c) Honorary membership may be conferred on such persons as in the opinion of the Club may be entitled to such.

4. Application for membership must be made through two members of the Club in good standing, and after approval by the Committee, must be submitted to a meeting of the Club for election. A ballot may be taken at the request of any member, and one black ball in ten shall exclude.

5. (a) Honorary members shall be exempt from the payment of fees, but shall neither vote nor hold office.

(b) Active members shall pay in advance an annual fee of two dollars.

(c) No one shall be a member in good standing until he shall have paid the annual fee, such fee being due and payable on or before the day of the annual meeting in each year.

(d) Only members in good standing shall be eligible for office, or have the right to vote at any meeting of the Club.

6. (a) The officers of the Club shall consist of a President, Vice-President, 2nd Vice-President, Literary Secretary, Secretary-Treasurer, and 15 others holding no specific office; these officers together with the past Presidents shall constitute the Executive Committee.

(b) The officers shall be elected at the annual meeting of the Club, which shall be held on the first

Tuesday in November, and shall hold office until the next annual meeting or until their successors are elected.

(c) Nomination shall be made by a nominating committee, composed of all the past Presidents and of five members to be appointed at a meeting to be held at least one week previous to the annual meeting. Their report shall be received at the annual meeting and either adopted in its entirety or after amendment on motion and ballot.

(d) In case of demission of office, whether by death, resignation or otherwise, the vacancy thereby caused shall be filled by the Executive Committee. The person so elected shall hold office until the next annual meeting.

7. (a) Subject to special action by the Club, the conduct of affairs shall be vested in the Executive Committee.

(b) The Executive Committee shall meet at the call of the President, and five members shall constitute a quorum.

(c) Where the President is unable or refuses to call a meeting, three members of the Executive may do so by giving the others at least twenty-four hours notice in writing.

8. The duties of the officers shall be as follows:—

(a) The President, when present, shall preside at all the meetings and shall inform the Club of the proceedings of the Executive Committee since the last report, receive and read motions and cause the sense of the meeting to be taken on them, preserve order and direct the proceedings of the meeting in regular course. There shall be no appeal from the ruling of the Chair unless requested by at least five members and carried by a two-thirds vote.

(b) In the absence of the President, the senior Vice-President present shall preside and perform the duties of the President and have his privileges.

(c) In the absence of the President and Vice-Presidents, a chairman for the meeting shall be chosen by the open vote of those present.

(d) The Literary Correspondent shall have charge of all the correspondence of a literary character and shall edit any literary matter issued by the Club, and in a general way promote and guard the interests of the Club in the daily and periodical press.

(e) The Treasurer shall collect and receive all moneys due the Club, issue receipts therefor, and pay all accounts authorized by the Executive.

(f) The Secretary shall take Minutes at all meetings of the Club, as well as those of the Executive Committee. He shall issue notices of meetings and perform those duties usually appertaining to the office.

9. (a) The ordinary meetings of the Club shall be held as the Committee from time to time shall decide. Special meetings may be held at any time or place on the call of the President or on the call of the Executive Committee.

(b) No notice of ordinary meetings shall be necessary, but due notice in writing of all annual and special meetings shall be sent to each member of the Club.

(c) Ten members in good standing present at any meeting of the Club shall constitute a quorum.

10. Two auditors shall be elected by open vote at the meeting provided for in clause 6 (c) and shall embody their report in the Treasurer's annual statement.

11. This Constitution may be amended at the annual meeting or at a special meeting called for that purpose by a two-thirds vote of the members present, after one week's notice of such amendment.

Moved and Carried at the Annual Meeting, 1909:

"That any member in arrears longer than six months be sent a formal notice, and unless dues are paid in full within sixty days from date of such notice, he be suspended until such dues are paid."

THE SATURDAY SUNSET PRESSES LIMITED  
VANCOUVER, B. C.

