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The Canadian Club

Winnipeg



14

Annual
Report

Nineteen
Eighteen

THE
CANADIAN CLUB
OF WINNIPEG

*FOURTEENTH
ANNUAL
REPORT*



SEASON OF 1917-1918

OFFICERS CANADIAN CLUB, WINNIPEG, 1917-1918

President: Major D. M. Duncan
First Vice-President: W. A. Matheson
Second Vice-President: J. A. Machray
Chaplain: Rev. Walter M. Loucks
Literary Secretary: H. S. Seaman
Honorary Treasurer: J. A. Woods
Honorary Secretary: R. H. Smith

Executive Committee

W. J. Mundell George H. Davis W. L. Parrish
Crawford Gordon John W. W. Stewart
E. S. Popham, M.D. R. Driscoll
John Galt

**PRESIDENTS OF
THE CANADIAN CLUB OF WINNIPEG .**

Since Organization—Organized 1904

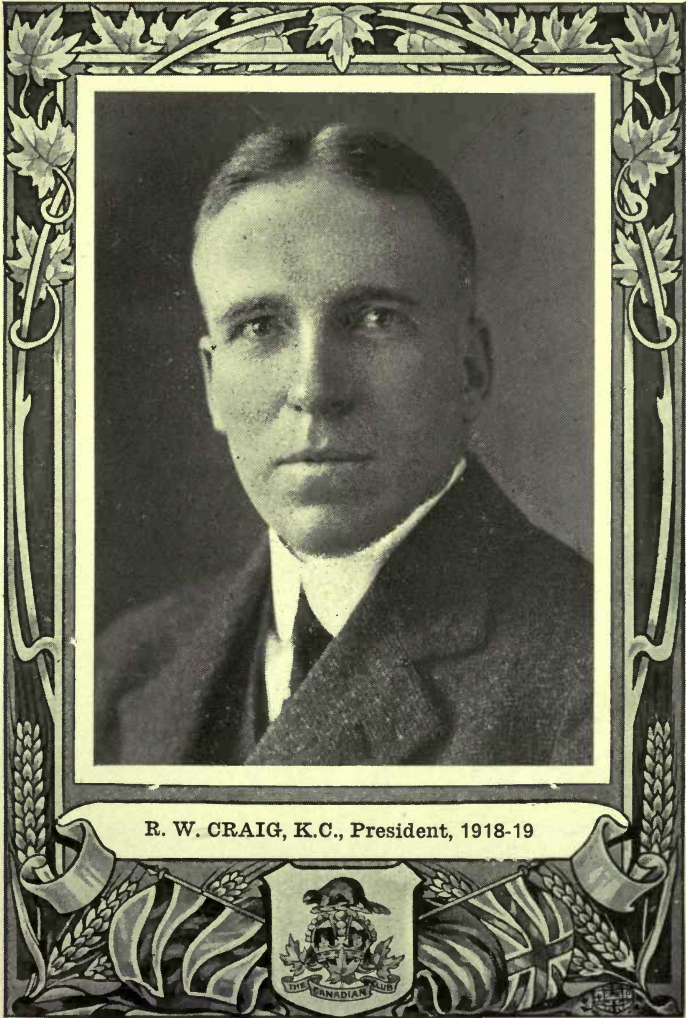
1904- 5	- - - - -	J. S. Ewart, K.C.
1905- 6	- - -	Sir James Aikins, K.C.
1906- 7	- - - - -	G. R. Crowe
1907- 8	- - - -	Sir William Whyte
1908- 9	- - -	Lt.-Col. J. B. Mitchell
1909-10	- - -	Rev. C. W. Gordon, D.D.
1910-11	- - - -	Isaac Pitblado, K.C.
1911-12	- - - -	W. Sanford Evans
1912-13	- - -	Dr. C. N. Bell, F.R.G.S.
1913-14	- -	Hon. Lt.-Col. C. W. Rowley
1914-15	- - - -	T. R. Deacon, C.E.
1915-16	- - - -	A. L. Crossin
1916-17	- - - - -	John Galt
1917-18	- - - -	Major D. M. Duncan

HONORARY LIFE MEMBERS OF THE CANADIAN
CLUB OF WINNIPEG

With Date of Election

Wm. H. Drummond, M.D.*	7th February, 1906
Earl Grey, C.G.M.G., Governor-Gen- eral of Canada*	27th August, 1906
General William Booth*	19th March, 1907
Field Marshal Earl Roberts, V.C.*	15th October, 1908
Lord Milner, G.C.B.	15th October, 1908
Lord Strathcona, G.C.M.G.*	15th October, 1908
Sir Ernest Shackleton, K.C.V.O.	21st May, 1910
Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert Baden-Powell, K.C.B., F.R.G.S.	26th August, 1910
Field Marshal H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught and Strathern, K.G.	12th June, 1912
Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, G.C.M.G.*	18th February, 1913
Major-Gen. S. B. Steele, C.B., M.V.O.	16th April, 1914
Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Laird Borden	29th December, 1914
J. H. Ashdown	19th June, 1916
The Duke of Devonshire, K.G., Gov- ernor-General of Canada	3rd March, 1917

*Deceased.



R. W. CRAIG, K.C., President, 1918-19

ANNUAL MEETING

The Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the Canadian Club of Winnipeg was held on 11th December, 1918, President Major D. M. Duncan in the chair.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and confirmed.

The annual report of the Executive Committee was submitted as follows:

Winnipeg, 11th December, 1918.

To the Members of the Canadian Club,
Winnipeg, Man.

Gentlemen:

The reason for the postponement of this, the Fourteenth Annual Meeting, is known to all members of the Club. The epidemic of influenza, which has caused the cessation of the Club's activities, has brought death to many of our homes. Your Executive Committee deem it fitting that we should give formal expression to our sympathy for those who have suffered loss, and to our admiration for the fine devotion of doctors and nurses, particularly the untrained volunteers, who have entered disease-stricken homes to serve and to save. To those volunteer nurses who gave their lives in the service of the community, we do honor, as to those who have died in the defence of their country.

As in the years immediately preceding, the war has dominated our thinking during the past twelve months. Naturally, therefore, the majority of the seventeen addresses to the Club have dealt with some department of war activity. With the war entering upon its last phase, the problems of reconstruction have frequently emerged in the messages given by our guests. A visit to Lower Fort Garry on June 21st, when the members of the Club enjoyed the hospitality of the Motor Country Club, was a pleasant departure from the routine of our gatherings. In addition to holding its regular meetings, the Club, acting with the Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs, extended its patronage to an illustrated war

lecture by Mr. Frank Yeigh, Secretary of the War Lecture Bureau. A late train robbed our members of the pleasure of hearing Lord Montague, of Beaulieu, on "War and Aviation." The epidemic of influenza, carrying with it a ban on public meetings, caused the cancellation of engagements with the Bishop of Birmingham, the Hon. Frank Carvell, the Hon. J. A. Calder, Lieut.-Col. Beattie, and Dr. C. J. L. Bates. At the request of the local Victory Loan Committee your Executive released Sir Thomas White from an engagement already made. It is to be hoped that some of these speakers will be secured at a later date. A review of the year's programme and of additional addresses arranged for, but unfortunately not delivered, makes it clear that we are under obligation to the Invitation Committee, which, under the chairmanship of Mr. Crawford Gordon, has discharged its duties with enterprise tempered by discrimination.

Had all the guests invited appeared before the Club, our list of speakers would have contained the names of five members of the Federal Parliament, including four cabinet ministers. The members of the Club no doubt feel grateful to these leading Canadians for consenting to address them. May they not also feel a legitimate pride in the knowledge that the acceptance of our invitation by these recognized leaders suggests that the influence of the Canadian Club, as a factor in forming public opinion, is appreciated. Such pride is pardonable if it carries with it a corresponding sense of obligation to make the best use of the influence which is ours. It is the main purpose of this report to urge that the influence of the Canadian Club be directed in the line of definite national service. It has been said of us that we do nothing but listen to speeches. If this were true it might be said that the inspiration of the past year's addresses would be ample justification for the Club's existence. The criticism, however, overlooks the activities of the Club in keeping fresh the memory of the great achievements which have entered into the making of the nation, in fostering an interest in the study of Canadian History, and in

supporting all movements which have for their aim the elevating of the national life of Canada. While this defence may be offered, your Executive still is of opinion that this day, marking the close of the Great War and the approach of the problems of reconstruction, demands that the full weight of Canadian Club influence, from Atlantic to the Pacific, should be thrown behind the agencies which determine, in a large measure, the standard of Canadian citizenship.

The testing of Canada in the Great War has revealed the fact that there is a section of our population incapable of assuming the full obligations of Canadian citizenship. This is a national weakness, and to patriotic Canadians a cause of humiliation. Now that the war has been won and patriotic Canadians have had an honorable part in its winning, it is the plain duty of all national organizations, led naturally by the Canadian Club, to take decisive action in the direction of limiting this foreign section to its present numerical strength, and of elevating it by a process of education up to a higher level of Canadian citizenship. The factors controlling the standard of our citizenship are involved in the policies governing immigration, franchise and education. Any honest endeavor to elevate Canadian citizenship must begin with a frank admission that these policies have not in all instances been wise. In the light of its constitution the Canadian Club faces the obvious duty of giving support to any movement which aims at lessening the menace presented by the foreign element in our population. Effective action can be secured only by co-operation with the other Canadian Clubs. In order that the necessary organization may be ready when needed, your Executive suggests that steps be taken to revive the Association of Canadian Clubs, which has not met since 1914.

The annual meeting of the Club follows immediately upon the arrangement of an armistice, which the world confidently expects will mark the end of the Great War. To the Canadian Club, as to other organizations of the community, the war has brought the suffering involved in

sacrifice, and its conclusion, the profound satisfaction inseparable from a sense of a noble service nobly rendered. It is fitting that we should once more do honor to the men whose names appear on our war roll, and give expression to our sense of deep and abiding obligation to those who will not return to us, and whose blood enriches the soil of the many lands in which the world's greatest war has been fought. The roll of those of our members who have served in the war contains 286 names. Of these 24 have been killed in action or have died of wounds. Your Executive feel that when the survivors among our representatives return to civil life it will be their wish that our honor roll be reduced to those who have laid down their lives, and that this limited honor roll be incorporated in all future reports of the Club. The form of the memorial in which this Club will honor its fallen heroes will no doubt receive the careful attention of the incoming Executive.

To recall the outstanding events in the history of Canada and of the Empire, the flag was raised on the Canadian Club flag staff on the following anniversaries:

27th February, 1918—The Loss of the Birkenhead, 1852.

11th March, 1918—The entry of the British into Bagdad, 1917.

19th March, 1918—The Relief of Lucknow by Sir Colin Campbell, 1858.

6th April, 1918—The entry of the United States into the Great War, 1917.

9th April, 1918—The capture of Vimy Ridge, 1917.

23rd April, 1918—In honor of St. George, the patron saint of England, and of the winning of the first Victoria Crosses by Canadians.

29th April, 1918—The Rush-Bagot Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, 1817.

24th September, 1918—In honor of La Verendrye, the first white man on the Red River, 1738.

An historical sketch of each of these events has been printed and distributed in the schools of Winnipeg and of many outside centres in the province. The Club is again indebted to Mr. H. S. Seaman, Secretary of the Flag Day Committee, for his untiring efforts to maintain this important phase of the Club's activities.

As in former years, individual and class prizes for proficiency in Canadian history have been awarded to scholars and schools throughout the province. The successful pupils and schools this year are:

Individual Scholarships of \$20.00 Each

Barney Osteno, Winnipeg.

Olive Bissett, Deloraine.

**Class Prizes of Pictures or Books to the Value of \$20.00
Each**

St. James School District.

Norwood School District (Tache School).

Portage la Prairie School District.

Deloraine School District.

Many members of the Club will recall an address delivered in 1911 by Mr. F. C. Wade, of Vancouver, in which the speaker pointed to the duty of Canadians to honor the memory of Major-General James Wolfe by the erection of a monument at London, England, in keeping with that hero's service to Canada and the Empire. The Club at that time made a grant of \$500 and appointed a committee to raise additional funds. About \$4,000 in all was subscribed. Similar action was taken in other cities. The Wolfe Memorial Fund Committee continued active until the outbreak of the war, when it was decided to allow the project to lie dormant until the return of normal conditions. The money raised in Winnipeg, with accrued interest, was recently invested in Victory Bonds. With the sanction of your Executive the amount standing to the credit of the Wolfe Memorial Fund at Winnipeg has been turned over to the following trustees: Lieut.-Colonel C. W. Rowley, Mr. E. D. Martin, and the President of the Winnipeg Canadian Club.

The steady growth in our membership indicates that there has been no decline in the interest taken by the community in the things for which the Canadian Club stands. The present membership, the largest in the history of the Club, is made up of the following groups:

Honorary life members.....	8
Honorary members	7
Paid memberships	1,560
Applications on file.....	53
Members on overseas service whose names are on the honor roll and who are carried in good standing during the period of their military service.....	262
	1,890

It is the painful duty of your Executive to report that since the last annual meeting we have lost through death the following civilian members:

E. H. Bissett, F. D. Blakely, A. P. Call, W. H. Escott, Prof. A. J. Galbraith, Francis Graham, Hon. E. G. H. H. Hay, Amos Hicks, Chief Justice Howell, A. L. McIntyre, John McKechnie, James Munro, J. H. Munson, T. R. Solley, S. R. Tarr, L. M. Wallich.

The undermentioned, who have been on active service, are added to the roll of our members who have laid down their lives for Canada and the Empire:

Lieut. J. R. Baird	Major-General L. J. Lipsett
Lieut. D. B. Jones	Captain A. H. Young
A. Claydon	

Respectfully submitted,

D. M. DUNCAN, President.

R. H. SMITH, Honorary Secretary.

The report of the Executive Committee was unanimously adopted.

The Treasurer, Mr. J. A. Woods, submitted the following Financial Report, which was adopted:

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Year Ending December 11th, 1918.

RECEIPTS

Proceeds of Sale of Luncheon Tickets	\$1,940.40
Membership Fees (1,710 memberships as below).....	3,420.00
	<u>\$5,360.40</u>

1917-1918 memberships, as per membership roll.....	1,560
1918-1919 memberships, paid in advance	97
1918-1919 memberships, fees accompanying applica- tions for membership now awaiting approval..	53
	<u>1,710</u>

DISBURSEMENTS

Overdraft from previous year	\$ 140.34
Automobile and Cab Hire	9.75
Grants—	
Halifax Relief Fund	100.00
Luncheon Expenses.....	2,380.90
Postage, Envelopes and Postcards	385.00
Printing and Stationery.....	532.55
Scholarships and Prizes	289.35
Stenographers	140.00
Telegrams and Telephone	122.09
Verbatim Reports of Addresses	77.50
Cost of Printing Annual Report	416.31
Membership Card Cases	258.00
Sundry	128.95
	<u>4,980.74</u>
Cash at credit in Bank Dec. 6th, 1918.....	\$455.26
Less outstanding cheques	75.60
	<u>379.66</u>
	<u>\$5,360.40</u>

J. A. WOODS,
Honorary Treasurer.

Audited and found correct.

WM. T. RUTHERFORD,
L. C. HAYES,
Auditors.

I. F. Brooks, Chairman of the Committee appointed to nominate the officers of the Club for the year 1918-1919, submitted the following report of the Committee:

For President - - - - R. W. Craig, K.C.
 " First Vice-President - Major C. K. Newcombe
 " Second Vice-President - Crawford Gordon
 " Literary Correspondent - - W. J. Spence
 " Honorary Chaplain - - Dr. C. G. Paterson
 " Honorary Secretary - - - R. H. Smith
 " Honorary Treasurer - - - J. A. Woods

For Executive Committee

Allan Bond	George H. Davis	W. J. Gunn
J. O. Norrie	R. R. Swan, M.D.	
J. G. Sullivan	J. E. A. Wildman	D. M. Duncan

The report of the Nominating Committee was then adopted, after which the meeting adjourned.

CANADIAN CLUB SPEAKERS, 1917-1918

- Nov. 21st, 1917—Lieut.-Col. Cecil G. Williams. "A Visit to the Fleet."
- Dec. 15th, 1917—Major N. K. McIvor. "With a Field Ambulance at the Front."
- Feb. 22nd, 1918—Mr. Harry W. Holmes. "In the Trenches with the English Regiments."
- Feb. 28th, 1918—Dr. Howard P. Whidden, M.P. "The Canadian Conquest."
- Mar. 22nd, 1918—The Hon. R. S. Thornton. "Education of the Non-English."
- April 4th, 1918—George A. Warburton. "The Empire and the Orient."
- April 20th, 1918—Captain John MacNeil. "The Higher Patriotism."
- May 2nd, 1918—E. F. Trefz. "A Message from the Fighting Line."
- May 4th, 1918—Venerable Archdeacon Cody. "The War in Relation to Canadian Reconstruction."
- June 4th, 1918—R. Bruce Taylor, D.D. "The Problem of the Returned Soldier."
- June 8th, 1918—Frank Yeigh. An Illustrated War Lecture.
- June 21st, 1918—Professor Chester Martin. "The Early History of the Red River Settlement."
- Aug. 6th, 1918—Major William L. Grant. "The Foundations of Reconstruction."
- Sept. 5th, 1918—Sir John Willison. "Canadian Reconstruction."
- Sept. 12th, 1918—Hon. Newton W. Rowell. "Canada's First Line Defence."
- Sept. 27th, 1918—Commissioner David C. Lamb. "The Salvation Army, the War, and After."
- Dec. 4th, 1918—Major-General John Headlam. "The Retreat from Mons."

CANADIAN CLUB HONOR ROLL 1917-18

Names of Members of the Winnipeg Canadian Club who have served or are now serving overseas:

Abbott, S. W.	Cameron, A. P.
Acheson, Thos.	Campbell, Dr. Spurgeon
Ackland, C. M.	Cadham, Dr. F. T.
Aldous, G. B.	Campbell, W. E.
Alldritt, W. A.	Cattley, Robert
Anderson, Dr. R. Brodie	Cherry, H. M.
Andrews, Herbert	Choate, A. E.
	Clark, J. St. Clair
Barrowclough, S. L.	Clingan, Geo.
Baird, J. R.	Cole, Dr. L. R.
Bell, Dr. F. C.	Cook, Thom. S.
Bell, Joseph	Cope, E. F.
Bell, John K.	Cousins, B. A.
Bell, Dr. P. G.	Craggs, G. S.
Bell, Dr. T. H.	Craig, Edwin S.
Benwell, F. W.	Crowe, J. A.
Berg, James C.	Crozier, J. A.
Bingham, E. J.	Culver, A. F.
Bingham, R. F.	Curran, J. P.
Black, N. J.	Curran, V.
Blackburn, R. C.	
Blanchard, Dr. R. J.	D'Arcy, N. J.
Bonnycastle, S. L.	Davison, W. E.
Bowman, J. M.	Deacon, Edgar A.
Boyle, R. B.	De Forge, W. J.
Brandon, H. E.	Dennistoun, R. M.
Brick, W. J.	Dewar, W. H.
Bridgman, Rev. W.	Dillabough, J. V.
Brock, E. A.	Dinnen, N. J.
Brock, F. Freer	Drummond-Hay, L. V.
Brodie, Malcolm J.	Drummond, R.
Bryan, J. R.	Duncan, D. M.
Burritt, Royal	
Burwash, L. T.	

- Edgecombe, W. E.
Elliott, P. P.
Elliott, R. K.
Emery, F. E.
Erickson, O. L.
- Farquhar, Rev. G.
Featherstonhaugh, E. P.
Ferguson, D. J. H.
Fergusson, R. S.
Finlay, James H.
Flenley, Ralph
Folliott, W. C.
Freeland, Frank
- Gagnon, J. T. C.
Garfat, A. A.
Gibbs, P. A.
Goodeve, Rev. F. W.
Gordon, Rev. Dr. C. W.
Grainger, Harry
Grassie, Wm.
Green, Dr. C. W.
Grose, W. T.
Grundy, John
Gunn, C. S.
Gunn, Dr. J. A.
Guthrie, A.
- Hallum, W. B.
Handcock, C. B.
Handel, J.
Hansford, J. E.
Harman, H. F.
Harris, G. M.
Harvie, A. K.
Hastings, V. J.
Hastings, W. H.
- Hawker, J. W.
Hay, Rev. Wm.
Henry, H. R. L.
Hesketh, J. A.
Hessian, T. P.
Hill, A. R.
Hindle, D. A.
Hinds, Fred
Hossie, W. A.
Houblon, R. E. A.
Howson, G. A.
Hughson, Rev. J. E.
Hunt, H. M.
Hunter, Herbert
Hurd, H. Gordon
- Johnstone, E. B.
Jones, Maurice
Jordan, H. K.
- Kenny, W. F.
Ketchen, R. L.
Kirk, Chas. D.
- Laing, G. S.
Lake, Wm. A.
Lakie, P.
Langford, T. J.
Larkin, S. A.
Laver, E. C.
Lawless, W. T.
Law, Thos.
Lethbridge, J. M.
Lewis, R.
Lindsay, C. V.
Lineham, Dr. D. M.

- Macaw, W. M.
 MacDonell, A. C.
 Macdonell, Dr. John
 Macfarlane, W. G.
 Mackay, J.
 MacKenzie, W. A.
 MacLean, N. B.
 Maclean, R. M.
 Maddock, M. H.
 Main, H. H.
 Mainer, R. G.
 Mansur, C. H.
 Maw, C. C.
 McAdam, C. S.
 McAlpine, A. D. H.
 McCarthy, L. M.
 McClelland, S.
 McColl, S. E.
 McGhee, G. W.
 McLean, D.
 McOnie, R.
 McQuaid, A. C.
 McRae, A. D.
 McTavish, R. B.
 Mermagen, E. W.
 Meiklejohn, E. W.
 Meiklejohn, F. E.
 Miller, F. W.
 Miller, G. G.
 Milbourne, A. J. B.
 Milne, C. N. G.
 Mitchell, J. B.
 Mitchell, Dr. Ross
 Moffatt, A. W.
 Moor, W. H.
 Moorehead, Dr. E. S.
 Morden, G. W.
 Mordy, A. G.
 Morley, A. W.
 Morrison, Allan
 Mullins, H. A.
 Murray, Canon J. O.
 Murray, Wm.
 Myers, R. M.
 Nagle, N. R.
 Ney, Frank A.
 Ney, F. J.
 Newberry, W. F.
 Newcombe, C. K.
 Newton, J. O.
 Nichol, F. T.
 Northwood, Geo. W.
 Niven, Dr. E. Fielden
 O'Grady, G. F. deC.
 Osler, H. F.
 Pace, Walter
 Paterson, R. W.
 Patterson, H. D.
 Paton, G. M.
 Phillips, A. E.
 Polson, Hugh
 Porter, H. W.
 Poussette, G. F. C.
 Pratt, Edward S.
 Proctor, J. P.
 Prowse, Dr. S. W.
 Quinton, S.
 Radford, C. W.
 Reade, Hubert T.
 Reid, J. Y.

- Reilly, Dr. W. H.
Richards, S. R.
Richardson, B. V.
Riley, C. S.
Roe, J. M.
Rogers, R. G.
Ross, A. M. S.
Ross, R. A.
Rutherford, Gerald S.
Ruttan, H. N.
- Sadleir, Dr. J. F.
Scroggie, James
Scott, C. M.
Secord, Dr. W. H.
Seelbert, W.
Sellwood, R. A.
Semmens, J. N.
Shore, R. J.
Simmons, Arthur
Sinclair, J. D.
Skaptason, J. B.
Speechly, Dr. H. M.
Sprague, D. E.
Sprague, H. C. H.
Sprenger, H.
Spry, W. B.
Steele, John
Steele, J. G.
Steele, S. B.
Sterling, S. L.
Stevenson, J. A.
- Stewart, Earl
Sutherland, John
Suttie, J. M.
- Tate, F. L.
Thornley, F.
Thornton, Stuart
Todd, Dr. J. O.
Trott, E. J.
Tyrell, C. S.
- Wadge, Dr. H. W.
Walcot, A. A.
Walker, P.
Ward, Stanley J.
Ward, J. W.
Wardhaugh, M. F.
Webb, A. J.
Weld, Geo. H.
West, John E.
Williams, T. O.
Wilson, D.
Wilson, F. K.
Wilson, Prof. N. R.
Wise, H. A.
Wood, M. C.
Wylie, J. G.
- Young, D. F. A.
Young, G. R.
Young, R. S.
- Zeglinski, B

In Memoriam

During the past year the Club has lost
the following members
through death:

E. H. BISSETT	CHIEF JUSTICE HOWELL
F. D. BLAKELY	J. H. MUNSON
W. H. ESCOTT	J. B. McLEAN
FRANCIS GRAHAM	JOHN McKECHNIE
A. J. GALBRAITH	B. C. PARKER
E. H. G. G. HAY	S. R. TARR
R. F. HAY	L. M. WALLICH
AMOS HICKS	

KILLED IN ACTION

1914-1918

S. PERCY BENSON	LT.-COL. R. M. THOMSON
J. E. ROBERTSON	H. F. LEWIS
GEO. H. ROSS	A. L. GRIFFIN
H. B. HAMBER	C. R. STINSON
RONALD HOSKINS	E. B. HAFFNER
G. W. JAMIESON	W. J. COLLUM
R. E. N. JONES	R. E. BURCH
W. J. CHALK	J. R. BAIRD
JOHN GEDDES	A. H. YOUNG
W. F. GUILD	L. J. LIPSETT
C. T. BOWRING	D. B. JONES
G. R. HERON	A. CLAYDON

A VISIT TO THE FLEET

Lieut.-Col. Cecil G. Williams, to the Canadian Club,
November 21st, 1917

Lieut.-Col. Williams began by reviewing his experiences when, after eighteen years in the British Navy, he came to Canada in 1909, to make his way in the world. He passed from that to a consideration of the service rendered to the Empire, since the beginning of the war, by the British Navy, using as a text for his remarks the fact of his visit, a few months before, to the North Sea Fleet, at the personal invitation of one of the heads of the Admiralty. He said in part as follows:

“Winston Churchill was asked a few months ago what it costs to fight a modern Dreadnaught. He replied that to fight a ship like the *Monarch*, for instance, would take £180,000 an hour (£15,000 a minute). Have you any idea, as you enter the barbette and see those great gun-muzzles pointing outward over the water, what they can do? A fifteen-inch gun fires a shell weighing 1,910 lbs. When a missile of this kind falls from an altitude of 22,500 feet on the deck of an enemy battleship, you can easily imagine that the ship so struck becomes instantly a thing of the past.

“One of the mistakes we have made came home to me during that visit when we cruised in the direction of Heligoland. Your chairman referred to the fact that a leader should be a thinker. It would be a good thing if our Prime Minister and the other Ministers of the Cabinet were all habitual thinkers—if the Premier could be called truly the first lord of thinking; if he should be able to compel every man and woman, especially in times like these, to retire for a few moments of every day, and think. In trading Heligoland, I grant you we made a capital bargain financially, trading Heligoland for Zanzibar.

We left Heligoland a sand-dune. But it is not a sand-dune now. The Germans have made it a second Gibraltar, practically impregnable.

“There has been some criticism as to what the Fleet are doing about Heligoland. But do you know that the fair-way between this fortress and the mouth of the Elbe is only 11,000 yards wide? Do you know what it would mean to attack the fortress under these conditions? Whatever mistakes the British Fleet may make—and they do not make very many—I hope the mistake will never be made of sending vessels to attack impregnable fortifications. For a lost fleet means a lost Empire!

“I have been profoundly affected at the supreme indifference manifested in our rural districts with reference to the British Navy—I mean the Empire’s Navy, rather. Whose fault is it? I know not. But this I know—that education is salvation.

“The German Navy League commenced, years ago, with a small membership and a small admission fee. A long time passed, and the Kaiser failed to gain his object, a supreme German navy. Then Von Tirpitz took up the work. He ran excursions from inland towns, bringing men to see the Dreadnaughts. These men went back, living evangels in the cause of the navy. You know the result.

* * * * *

“It is the duty of the Government to see that the premier arm of the Empire’s service is not left to wallow in ignorance. I went a few weeks ago, at the invitation of a committee who wanted me to tour the rural districts of Ontario. At one place, I was allowed fifteen minutes to address five thousand people on that arm of the service which above all others at this present moment means dollars and cents to the farmer. I expended all the eloquence of which I was capable. I received a cheque for \$50!

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“When I was in the North Sea, Sir David Beatty told me of the heroism of the sailors there. Men of Winnipeg,

do you know what it means to be in the naval service? I was in the Mediterranean with the *Victory* when the *Camperdown* went down in a collision. I have not, and shall not soon forget, the sight of that stricken monster as she turned bottom upward. Think of these men in the North Sea, freezing to the marrow, braving the snow, the sleet, the slippery steel deck—while under the waters creeps the dread submarine. In a moment there comes a roar—a sickening roll—and down she goes, taking anywhere from 500 to 1,000 men—some of them down in the hold, stripped to the waist, working amongst the machinery—scalded to death—all for our salvation. You shiver, in these days, and say it is cold here. It is infinitely more cold there! And they are carrying on—day and night they are carrying on—to protect our mercantile marine.

You men, living in plenty in Canada, do you know that over in Europe nations are starving? Do you know that some men, after being wounded and healed, have returned as many as five times to the fighting front?

“And what about the mercantile sailor? The shipping records will give you case after case where these men, after they are torpedoed, if they reach land safely, instantly sign on again, at a paltry wage of \$55 a month upon which to support their loved ones.

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“Gentlemen, after this war humanity will have entered upon a richer heritage. As I stood on the soil of France, and saw the last resting-place, in the graveyards there, of the Little Black Devils of Winnipeg, I knelt there in the dust of France and prayed—I have not been as good a man as I ought to have been, but I knelt there and prayed—prayed that the Almighty would help me to become somewhat worthy of these brave men who lay around me.

“Our dead heroes have won immortality. Today the agony of the cross—tomorrow the glory of the resurrection. May this war, like the fire which sweeps away the mimosa, bring up the golden glory of the flower of patriotism and

self-sacrifice. In days gone by, our young men fought for honor in the universities. Today, it is for the honor of self-sacrifice. They are coming back some day. When they do come back, God grant that no man in Canada will be ashamed to face these citizen sons who have held the battle-line against those who were thought to be the finest troops in the world."

WITH A FIELD AMBULANCE AT THE FRONT

Major McIvor to the Canadian Club,
December 15th, 1917

The speaker narrated some striking incidents from his experience as second in command of the _____ Canadian Field Ambulance at Ypres, the Somme and Vimy Ridge, and went on to plead for a wider recognition of the need for Canadian reinforcements in France at the time, and the duty of supporting immediate conscription without an appeal to a referendum.

“My story opens at the time when I found myself second in command of the Field Ambulance, 3½ miles from Ypres. We had only been in camp about four hours when a motorcycle rider came in with a despatch. Opening it, I found an order to enter the line at Bedford House, and clear the ground held by the 10th Brigade of the 4th Canadian Division.

“It was 9.30 when we entered the line. I had never been under shell fire before, and I can tell you the sensation was queer. I assembled the 248 men who were to go in there under my command; and at the appointed hour we followed the 10th Brigade of the 4th Canadian Division into the salient. The Hun gunners, who seemed to know as much about our movements as we ourselves did, had prepared a royal welcome. It is said that all orders issued in London are known in Berlin twenty-four hours afterwards; and it is said that all orders issued in Berlin are known at our headquarters twelve hours afterwards; so, although their spy system is good, ours is better, as we beat them by twelve hours.

“Well, they started shelling the road; and, as the infantry marched along, heads erect, a shell landed in the midst of them, and a platoon was cleaned up. One of our Winnipeg officers, one of the finest men in the army, was among the

first to fall. We took him back to the casualty clearing station, and he succumbed about three and a half hours afterwards. We were busy, but we were able to handle the work. Casualties to the number of 179 a night can easily be looked after by a section of a field ambulance.

"Our men fought wonderfully. They pushed that line back three-quarters of a mile in 29 days. After the men came out of that line, they felt, they said, like veteran soldiers, ready to cope with the Hun on any occasion. A soldier, after his first action, feels better than on any other occasion of his life.

"After that, our brigade was moved six miles south, to a place called Camel Hill; and here the Canadian troops went over the parapet for the first time. The hour of attack had been fixed for five minutes past twelve; and promptly every gun opened up, from the big ones ten miles back to the 18-pounders, until the enemy's front line trench became an undistinguishable mass of land. Our infantry marched out, keeping about 30 yards behind that curtain of fire; not one shell of it falling short, so accurate was the work of our artillery. Our infantry reached the trench without one single casualty. The details of that fight I am not going to tell, as my time is limited; but I may say that we took, that afternoon, 2600 prisoners.

"When these prisoners were marched up, we all found the spectacle very interesting. It was the first opportunity I had had to have a real conversation with German officers. One of them, who could speak English, said to me: 'Well, where are you going to send us now?' I answered: 'Within about five hours and a half you will be over in England, seeing one of the finest countries in the world; and the entertainment you will receive there will be of the best, and your stay will be indefinitely prolonged.' He seemed quite surprised at this, saying he thought England was destroyed.

"Our next order was to proceed to the Somme. The order stated where we would be billeted for the night, and gave

full details, according to the perfect system that prevails in the handling of the whole immense force in Flanders. Generally, before we received these orders, some rumor would start as to what would be our ultimate destination. I remember, on this occasion, before we got the order, a young American sergeant came up to me and said: 'I know where we are going. We are going to hell—that is our destination.' I thought afterwards that my sergeant must have known in some way that we were going into that terrible Battle of the Somme!

"We camped five miles from Albert, in a country that very much resembles the Red River valley here, with agricultural land on both sides, occupied by the French peasantry, who lived there with their children, who played fearlessly in the shell-holes with which the country was pitted—some of them 16 feet deep and 25 feet across. The prospect in the direction of the firing line was desolate enough—not a house, not a fence, not a board or stone even, to tell the tale that that territory had ever been occupied by a peaceful and progressive people. In Albert there was not a house that had escaped untouched, and some of them were in ruins. The beautiful Catholic church was almost demolished. The only part that stood was the great tower of the Madonna; and even that had been struck by a shell, so that it leaned over. There was a saying in that neighborhood that the day when the Child fell—meaning the sculptured image of the Divine Infant in that leaning tower I have described—the war would end. I hope this does not take place for some months yet, as we are not ready to talk terms of peace. This war must not end until the geographical situation is changed considerably.

"I found the little town, as I say, very much wrecked. I was walking in the neighborhood of La Bassee, and came to a kind of mound. My guide said: 'You are now standing on the town hall.' All landmarks are obliterated.

"We went into the line that night, ordered to establish three dressing stations in the region of Courcellette. Our

orders were to be prepared to handle casualties at 5 a.m. (next morning). Well, the Hun began his counter-attack on Courcellette, and the battle started about the hour mentioned. Unfortunately, at that time it started to rain. The whole 29 days that we were there, I do not think there was half an hour, day or night, that it did not rain. The country was torn up by shell-holes and the earth one mass of mud, making the trenches uninhabitable, so that the men were unable to fight under adequate cover. Still they fought on, day and night, for those 29 days. The orders were to take the outlying districts of Grandcourt. The Regina trench, in which took place the final fight, was not a single trench, but a system. Our troops were living in these trenches, packed just as close as you gentlemen are sitting here today. The Huns had thrown fresh troops into the struggle, while our men had been there for the whole 29 days, and were about exhausted. But they were there with the punch. They knew they were fighting for the freedom of the British Empire. Their objectives had been all taken by the time they were relieved by a division of the imperial army; but the roll-call was a sad event. Many of them had been left behind on the Somme. The men came to attention as usual; but all too often, there was silence instead of the usual cheery 'here.' The Canadians got orders a short time afterwards to retrace their steps to the region of Vimy Ridge. I remember I established a dressing station in the old town of St. Lazare. Vimy Ridge had fallen into the hands of the French; and, as they were pretty well exhausted, this section of the line was taken over by London troops in order to be ready for the inevitable great counter-attack that always follows a loss by the Huns. The counter-attack followed, and Vimy Ridge again fell into the hands of the foe, who held it for two and a half years.

"It was the Canadians who were finally asked to do that job—to retake those heights at all costs. The first attack, as you know, in February, was not exactly a success. An army of the size of that which is fighting on the western

front is not easily managed; yet it is marvellous the way it is handled, and when the history of this war is known, and we are able to see some of the muddles that have been made by our foes, we will think our mistakes were light in comparison. As I say, the first attack at Vimy was not a success—but at the second attack the troops not only took Vimy Ridge, but went three-quarters of a mile beyond, and that territory and that position are in their hands yet. That was what the Canadian army accomplished on April 9.”

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WITH THE ENGLISH IN THE TRENCHES OF FLANDERS

Harry W. Holmes, to the Canadian Club,
February 22nd, 1918

Mr. Holmes, in the course of a chatty address, paid tribute to the bravery of the Australian regiments in the Great War, the enthusiasm and determination manifested by the American Republic since its entry into the struggle, and the indispensable service rendered by the Young Men's Christian Association to the men at the front.

"As you drank your toast 'to our glorious dead,' I was reminded of a famous gathering some months ago at the Hotel Cecil, in London, when there arose some rivalry as to which was the bravest Australian regiment. An Australian sergeant solved the problem by drinking to 'the regiment that was left behind'—that is, on the battlefield. One will never forget that eloquent passage in the book of Captain Beith, when he said that the Australians, when they evacuated Gallipoli peninsula, 'tried to go quietly, because they feared those who were left behind might hear them going.'

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"Last July I went out with a party past Ypres. We climbed to the highest point in Belgium; and, from there, were able to look over that twenty-mile front and witness the greatest bombardment the world has ever known. It was just as if you were to stand here and press an electric button. Thousands of guns burst into simultaneous activity; and, as we watched that matchless display of artillery-work, we thrilled with pride at the effectiveness of the British command. One of our party, a Cambridge professor, an authority on the native races of the world, stood there, pipe smoking in his hand, quite carried away by what he saw. 'Give 'em hell, boys!' was what he was saying. 'Give 'em hell!'

“Gentlemen, it has been my privilege for the last fifteen months to be the national secretary in charge of England’s Y. M. C. A. work in Flanders. One might say of the work of the Association in this war: ‘For this cause came it into the world.’ There is no camp today of the British armies that has not its Y. M. C. A. hut. The Association has followed the soldiers to the Suez Canal. You will find the Red Triangle in Bagdad, where it arrived within twelve hours of General Maude’s entry there. The Y. M. C. A. is doing the same work for the French army as is being done for the British. The Americans have placed 540 huts at its disposal, given railway transportation from the seaboard to the front. There are 500 secretaries acting with the French army at the present time. There were a number sent to the Italian front in September by special request of the Italian commander; and the Belgian army chief has also asked for an institution of the Association to work in its ranks.

“The Association has demonstrated, too, that it can serve men at the front just as well as men at the base. The man on the fighting front needs to be at his best. Sometimes an old English Tommy will say slyly: ‘Well, you have got this far; why don’t you take a chance on going over?’

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“It is a wonderful thing how one, after spending a while at the front, finds himself coming to have an increasing faith in the average man—how such a one will stand by a friend to the last ditch. Perhaps in ordinary life he has been, not only a man of no pretensions, but regarded with suspicion; yet out there—let me illustrate: On the fourth day of that terrible battle, as we sat in one of the dressing stations, a boy came back shivering and shaking. For over two days and nights he had sat with one smashed arm by his friend who, fatally wounded, had fallen back into a trench half full of mud and water, keeping that friend’s head above the water until he died. Too weak to lift him out,

yet not able to see him drown. Such is the wealth of latent goodness in the average man.

“I sometimes think, as I am sure you must have thought, what is the utmost sacrifice we can make, we who are not in the battle, compared to the sacrifices that are being made on the western front? And after all they have gone through, one of the most wonderful things is the unbroken morale of the British soldier. They may be ‘fed up’ with the war, hating its discomforts, hating its scenes of blood and death,—but they are not tired of the great cause for which they fight. No man but wants to fight until this job we are doing today is so finished that no boy of his in the coming generations will have to go through its horrors again because it was unsuccessfully or inconclusively ended. ‘Keep your head down, but your heart up.’ ‘Carry on.’ The spirit that made the sailors clinging to the wreckage in the North Sea, during the battle of Jutland, forget their plight and cheer the Warspite as she passed them—that also is the spirit of the men in the trenches today.”

THE CANADIAN CONQUEST

Rev. Dr. Howard P. Whidden, M.P., Brandon, Man., to the Canadian Club, February 28th, 1918

The speaker announced that, without in the least intending to make a political speech, he proposed to talk about politics in the best sense of that word. He defined the real test of democracy to be the ability of the citizens to make permanent conquests. Canada has a heritage of freedom that has been won by hard labor; but its citizens themselves did not have to work or to fight for it, and so it has been under-valued. We had not been tested as we needed until, in August, 1914, the bugle called us to the Great War.

“My first simple proposition, then, is this: That the real test of the possession of the democratic spirit lies in the product, in the citizenship that makes possible permanent achievement.

“I was reading the other night an article by a professor who is one of our most worthy knights—Sir Andrew MacPhail, editor of the University Magazine. This editorial article was written some six months before the war. In that article, part of which I have before me, the writer calls attention to the fact that the nation that can get rid of its interior enemies, the enemies who claim citizenship, must needs have an outward foe to engage first, and some blood-letting as a consequence. Sir Andrew MacPhail, in that article, wrote more wisely than perhaps at that time he knew. We have some fighting on our hands today, both of the bloody and the bloodless kind.

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“If Canada is the right type of democracy—if Canada will stand the test that I have suggested—if she is to produce a citizenship in the future capable of winning the bloodless victories that will follow these conquests won in blood—she must see this thing through to the successful finish. If

I were a business man, I would like to speak a little of what Canada has to do in the realm of industrial conquest, in the way of development of our wonderful material resources. For there must be no further exploitation. We have had enough of that. We must learn to look upon our resources as a great bequest—as a bequest upon the administration of which we must set out in the same spirit of idealism as we have faced this trial by battle—remembering that the Canada placed in our care is to be the Canada of our sons and of our sons' sons, of all the generations yet unborn. It has been fixed upon our minds by hard experience that it is not enough that a nation shall have priceless possessions. It is necessary that the nation that has them shall understand how to appreciate them, utilize them, administer them most economically. Never again will Canadians permit governments or parts of governments, commissions or parts of commissions, committees or parts of committees, to use the inside knowledge they have in regard to great timber limits, mineral resources, fertile lands, water powers, and all the rest of it, to their own profit, or their little mean, contemptible friends' advantage, forgetting that these things are not theirs, but ours, and that they, in office, are but the servants of the body politic.

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“I should like, for the sake of Canada now and in the years to come, to see a very thorough combing of our citizens and immigrants in the racial sphere. Sometimes we find it easy to blaze up in wrath against our aliens. I should like to submit this as a principle: Those who have the alien spirit after peace is declared, who continue to be aliens in sympathy after the war is over, must be shipped out of the country. An editorial in one of the Eastern dailies said, one time, in substance, that now was the time to begin to fill up Canada. ‘We want,’ said this editorial, ‘a population of fifteen millions in Canada three years after the war is over.’ A great man in public life at that time (though not so public now) said: ‘Let us fill the country up’—fill it up

that is to say, regardless of where the immigrants come from.

“Gentlemen, is not that monstrous? We are not going to have a machine-made nation, from this time on, but a living organism. We must establish, as a working principle, that only those peoples which have the aptitude to assimilate themselves with the Anglo-Saxon race should be allowed to remain, or even to come, to Canada.

“Our systems of government, our community life, our industry, our commerce—everything from this time on, every department of our national life, must be socialized in the best sense of that word. We Canadians have had enough lessons taught us by our glorious dead—lessons which we should carry over into all the departments of our national and community life. What about the realities of democracy? We must have some educational ideal whereby every child born in Canada shall be taught that this is his country, or her country, and that he or she must stand ever at the service of the community, at the service of the state. Without some such system, we will never have a fully organized, democratized Canadian life.

“There must be no more patronage or graft. There is less of it today, because of this more vital, modern, moral spirit on the part of the Canadian people, on the part of Canada’s best citizens, than there has ever been.

“On a certain night in Brandon, during the recent election campaign, I was about to address a meeting. Premier Norris had just spoken, and there was on the platform a certain Federal Cabinet Minister. At that moment a message came for the Minister. After he read it, he turned pale and then red; then, handing it to me, he said: ‘There, Whidden—there is something that will enable you to put punch into the patronage section of your speech.’

“The evening was that following the terrible disaster at Halifax. The message read: ‘The reconstruction period in Halifax will soon begin. As you know, I have for many years been a successful contractor. Will you use your best

influence to see that I have a chance to get in on the ground floor?' The message was signed 'Thomas.' It should have been 'Judas.'

"Gentlemen, I would like to say that the day has come when Canada has said goodbye forever to that kind of thing. Then these deeds of our glorious dead will have been worth while, and will stand out in shining relief in the days that are to come, and we will realize that perhaps for Canada's sake it was necessary that she go through this awful carnage."

THE EDUCATION OF THE NON-ENGLISH

Hon. Dr. R. S. Thornton, Minister of Education, to the Canadian Club, March 22nd, 1918

The Minister of Education referred at the opening of his address to the steady growth of a Canadian national sentiment since Confederation, and the problems in connection with the development of such a national consciousness arising out of the diversity of races, languages, customs and ideals that immigration from other lands has brought to us. Then followed figures based on the census of 1916, showing the aggregate number of these foreign-born immigrants and their descendants in Manitoba, and the number of nationalities represented.

“Where the people are scattered in small units or groups in the general community, they mix with and are affected by the general current of thought; but where we have the settlement of one nationality in a close colony covering a comparatively large area of country, only the people on the fringes come into contact with the current of the general life of the community. In the centre of such a settlement, by sheer force of circumstances, the old language, traditions and sentiments in thought and action prevail. The only agency that carries the English language and the Canadian viewpoint is the school.

“In addressing ourselves earnestly to meet these problems, we found some special difficulties because of density of settlement. The average school district on the prairie comprises sixteen sections of land, has a one-room school and an average enrolment of twenty-five pupils or less. But in a large number of districts in these non-English settlements, there are school districts of ten or twelve sections of land, with a school population ranging from fifty to as high as one hundred and fifty. This contrast is due to the fact that in the ordinary prairie settlements the average holdings are 320 acres and upwards, while in these non-English settlements the average holdings are eighty acres

down to as low as five acres. On one section of land, for example, sixteen families were settled, each farming forty acres, and having a school population of thirty-nine children. This condition obtains chiefly in the area to the north and east of this city, from which the original settlers have moved away, giving place to the newcomers, and leaving the old small school buildings originally intended for twenty-five or thirty pupils, to accommodate from seventy-five to a hundred pupils.

“Besides this condition, there were a number of school districts which had been previously organized, but in which no school accommodation had been provided. There was also a large area of recently settled country wherein school districts had not yet been organized, and no schools built.

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“The work of establishing schools in these districts was begun on October 1, 1915. We took stock of the situation on November 30, 1917, and in 112 weeks we had built and had in operation 112 schools, averaging one per week during the entire period. Of this number, fourteen replaced old school buildings and ninety-eight were entirely new. In round numbers, we have established in these non-English districts one hundred new schools, providing accommodation for 5,000 children, with an actual enrolment there today of over 4,000, eighty-five per cent. of whom had no facilities two years ago. The settlements where these buildings have been erected are chiefly north and east of Winnipeg, between the lakes, and north of Dauphin, one-third of them being within reach of this city by motor. The buildings themselves are modern, up-to-date buildings, comparing favorably with the best one-room schools on the prairie, and they are thoroughly equipped with all necessaries, such as maps, globe, library, bookcases, ventilating heater, bubbling fountain and drinking-cups.

“The problem of making suitable provision for the teachers in these schools has been met by the erection of teachers' residences, of which at stock-taking time forty-five

had been erected. Inasmuch as some of these residences serve two-room schools, about one-half of the teachers have thus been provided with house accommodation.

"The teachers employed in these schools are all trained teachers, the majority of them being bright, conscientious women, as most of our Manitoba teachers are. Nearly all have regular certificates, and most of them have had previous experience. Not a few of them are former teachers who have taken up teaching again for various reasons, such as the case of one lady whose husband is a wounded prisoner of war in Germany. Although some of them may not have the present-day academic standing, they have the experience of life which makes their work particularly valuable under these conditions. With a teacher's residence, there is no longer any unusual difficulty in getting satisfactory teachers. Many are being attracted by the nature of the work, and the fact of having the sympathetic backing of the trustee board eliminates many difficulties. In every case, the teacher has a companion, usually a sister, mother, aunt or some other near relative. Several widows have their children with them. In some cases the teacher has a grown-up girl from the settlement to live with her, and thus teaches her domestic science and the art of living in a practical way.

"The results are encouraging beyond expectation. The little folks themselves are just as bright, teachable children as any others, generally with a keen desire to learn, and it is no uncommon thing to find a teacher starting in with thirty or thirty-five pupils of assorted ages, who have not heard one word of English or had a day's education. In three months they will have established a fair working vocabulary, with a knowledge of names, words and qualifications. Manual training benches are installed in eight of these schools. A goodly number of teachers are giving regular instruction in knitting and sewing, and in twelve schools hot tea, hot soup, or some other form of simple lunch is prepared at noon. This has a valuable bearing on

the health and morale of the children. The noon hour, when the hot lunch brings the teacher and the children together in an informal fashion, is very often the most valuable educational hour of the day.

“Evening classes are being held in connection with about one-third of these schools, on two or three evenings a week. They are attended by adults, varying in number from ten to thirty, and in age from sixteen to sixty-two, desirous of being taught in the English language.

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“This brief outline will indicate to you the importance of the work going on in these districts, from the point of view of educating the children, developing the community and building the nation. The work of the school is threefold: training the bodies of the children, cultivating the mind, and developing their moral character. The aggregate of individual character means national character. Our teachers are nation builders in a true and complete sense. Today we realize as never before the importance of the school to the nation. Over there in France, in the territory from which the Germans have been driven, the people are setting themselves to the task of rehabilitation. One of the first things they have done is to sow the grass and plant the flowers on the graves of the brave men who have fought and died for their liberty, and then in their ruined villages they have reopened their schools that they might preserve in the minds of their children the spirit of France. So we in the schools of Canada have to nurture and develop the ideals and the spirits of Canadian citizenship, so that out of the different peoples who have made their homes here, there shall not continue national and racial distinctions, but in the process of time there shall come but one nationality, and that Canadian—carrying on under the British flag the principles of justice, freedom and democracy.”

THE EMPIRE AND THE ORIENT

Mr. George A. Warburton to the Canadian Club
April 4th, 1918

The speaker sought to convey in brief some of his impressions, gained during a recent trip to the Orient, of the three great peoples—the Japanese, the Chinese and the dwellers in India.

“It seems quite natural that a man in these times should think in terms of the whole world; for the world has never exhibited such unity of interest as has become manifest during this tremendous war. We were never so conscious of the fact that the world is one, as we are now. We know now that what happens in one part of it concerns all the other parts.

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“There is nothing in Japan that is not interesting. Every Japanese is an interesting personality. Every woman is interesting. Japanese children are fascinating beyond any possible expression; even more fascinating in some respects than my own children at home, I found them. I never, in fact, saw any children more uniformly interesting, except my own. That is the outstanding thing about a visit to Japan—that consciousness you have of being in the midst of an interesting people, with a keen sense of the beautiful.

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“The outstanding thing about the character of the Japanese is his self-consciousness, or self-assertiveness. The Jap believes he was not born to blush unseen. It is that characteristic, expressing itself in the national life of the Japanese, that makes it important for western nations to recognize the significant place which Japan already has in the life of the world. I was surprised to find how well-developed their industries are. Their railways run smoothly; their railway

companies are well-controlled and administered. Their trains are equipped with every convenience. On the stations, the name appears in both English and Japanese, and is accompanied by a description of adjoining points of interest. At these stations, and elsewhere, you have no difficulty in understanding the attendants, because most of them can speak English. This enables you to get about easily.

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“In addition to other things, the Japanese have a marvelously well-developed educational system. Everybody has a desire for knowledge, an eagerness to learn. Even the government officials we met wanted to know about western nations. In Tokio, in front of the Imperial University is, I think, the longest row of bookstores in the world—two and a half miles in length, crowded with students and others seeking knowledge. In the city of Tokio, I was introduced to the man who had charge of the criminals, and I began to talk to him about our Canadian system. I found that he was familiar with it, as well as with the system employed at Sing Sing. There was nothing that they did not show evidence of having learned.

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“In brief, the outstanding Japanese traits are: First, an intense national loyalty western nations would do well to bear in mind and to emulate. We shall all have to learn the lessons of our duty to the state, when this war is over. Second, their love of the beautiful. Third, eagerness for knowledge, coupled with great aggressiveness and mental alertness.

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“China is a nation that has its eyes on the past. The whole country appears to be a country of graveyards—graveyards everywhere. Yet, although in many respects the Chinese seem to be living in the dead past, there are

ways in which they have turned to modern ideas and modern methods of living. Their country is covered in some sections with modern railways and modern roads. They have broken away from the despotism of the Manchus—and there is one thing certain, the Chinese will never return to the despotic form of government again. Their young men of intellect and means, who have been educated in western colleges, are in control of the great provinces of China. In nearly every one of the great cities of China, you will find these educated young men, high in the affairs of the nation. These young men are impressing western ideas of government, chiefly of the form of government of the United States, upon their people. In Peking, they are to be heard talking about the Declaration of Independence and Abraham Lincoln as freely as is done in the United States. It looks as though the United States had a peculiar obligation toward the Chinese. They can influence the Chinese much more than the Englishman can. They do not like the English. It is a fact that the Englishman is generally disagreeable when he goes away from home. I can say this with the more freedom, in that I am an Englishman myself. We cannot disregard the fact that this great nation is going to be a factor in the future life of the world.

“I visited India with the more interest, because it is a part of our Empire. There are very many forces at work in India, and we get very meagre reports of what is taking place there. I think the British people generally regard these forces as one of the symptoms of the growth of the democratic idea in India. The British people believe in the development of that idea. In India you find different currents of thought and feeling. Out of that great population, 95 per cent. can neither read nor write.

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“There are 55 millions of the Indian people who are outcasts, to whom the Hindu religion has no message of hope. When you come to the religious aspects of the Indian question, you have a very complicated matter. In India, you

live in the midst of gods and spirits. There must be some way in which the great religious forces of this country can be turned to the good of the world. But Christianity can make no progress in India by attacking the Indian beliefs. It must discover points of contact. It is because this fact is becoming manifest that Christianity is making progress now as never before.

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“In Japan there are 65 million people; in China 400 millions; in India 320 millions; in Russia an immense population. We in Canada must keep our eyes on the Orient. These people are our neighbors. The time has gone when the western races can dominate the world absolutely. We must have a universal spirit of brotherhood. The British Empire, one of the greatest civilizing influences of the world, must get into active touch with the needs of the Orient; and in this work Canada must do her portion as one of the Empire’s constituent parts.”

THE HIGHER PATRIOTISM

Rev. John MacNeill to the Canadian Club
April 20th, 1918

In opening, the speaker disclaimed any intention of presenting a message on his own behalf. He spoke on behalf of "our boys in France." He told of having put the question to four hundred men gathered in improvised quarters in a ruined village behind the front lines in France a few weeks before leaving for home, as to what they would like to have him say to the people at home, and of how the answer of one of them had met with the general approval of the company. "Tell the people at home that we are ready to see this thing through, if they will stand by us. We are even ready to leave a little bit of Canada here, so long as we know that the peace at the end of it all will be such that our children will not have to fight this thing over again."

"Gentlemen, the pages of knight-errantry will never furnish anything finer than the record of the deeds of our Canadian boys over there. It is not that war is glorious, but that our men have been glorious in war. Over and over again I have said, in the months since I have been upon those battlefields: 'Surely these heroes were born of great sires, and great women mothered them.' Every man, regardless of difference of calling and training, has leaped to full stature in the hero's mail. Clerks, farmers, bankers, laborers, physicians, unskilled artisans, have all risen to their great responsibilities. I could tell you of a young lad who enlisted—a reckless, restless chap, whose 'crime sheet' was a disgrace to his battalion—yet in a moment of need, when there was a deadly machine gun post which had to be taken, he sprang first into the breach. He met his death; but, a few moments before he passed, he said four words which remained in the hearts of his comrades: 'Canada, this is for you.' Great men! Great men! I will never forget the awful tragedy of it all. War truly is hell—

and never so much so as it is today. But, thank God, there is sunlight amid the blackness. It is not, I repeat, that war is glorious in any respect, but that our men have proved so glorious in war.

“Out there you will find our men again and again demonstrating that great spirit of the higher patriotism, without which this struggle would sink into the most terrible kind of barbarism. There is nothing finer than the spirit of patriotism that sent our boys crowding to the colors. They have glimpsed something that has lifted them out of themselves. The nation has climbed to the high average of real greatness. These men have rallied like the knights of old—not to the romance of war, for that is dead, but to the terrors and hardships—the hell of the drizzling winter line, the blanketing miasma of the poison gas, the blood and the mud and the stench, and the ghastly sights and sounds—the sight of their dead comrades, the ever-recurring call to the living to go back into it again and again. The greatest fight of all has been to live in those trenches and keep their ideals and visions. It is hard for idealism to wallow and survive. But the fine idealism of 1914 came very near to its death last year, in 1917. It was saved by the American nation.

“Perhaps no contribution the American nation has brought to us has been so great as her bringing back to Britain and France the rebirth of the old vision. The old idealism has returned in this solemn dedication of a great nation to a great cause. It was the privilege of Colonel Birks and myself, through the courtesy of the American commander, to visit their lines. I would like to say much about that visit; but here I may only mention this, that we saw a great body of magnificent men, strong, resolute, with initiative, eager to get into the fight—more eager, because some of them felt their nation had been a little slow in coming into it. We saw nothing of the boastful spirit which has been attributed to the American. We were greeted everywhere with enthusiasm, and one American said to us:

'If we Americans can only do as well as the Canadians, we will be proud of our record in the war.'

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"There are no finer boys anywhere than those who lead the men out there. They have studied the needs of the men. I bring you today a message from one of these leaders, a fellow-citizen of yours, General Macdonell, commander of the First Division: 'Say that it pays to bring up children carefully and well in a God-fearing home, with a good mother—and, thank God, there are thousands of good mothers in Canada. Show me such a boy, and I will show you a man who will face the music and deliver the goods, and will, if he lives, have his name in the honor list and be himself the first to say that he owes it all to his old mother. Winnipeggers may well be proud of their boys. What they have accomplished is a matter of history. I gladly testify to their sterling qualities, their courage, and their resourcefulness.' Then, in a personal message, the General added gravely and sadly: 'MacNeill, I lost my only boy on this front, and I can now only live for the other people's boys; and if there is any mother's son in Canada I can especially serve, I will be glad of the opportunity to do it.' It is such men as the writer of this letter, gentlemen, who are watching the interests of our sons and brothers overseas.

"There is one other great project of which I should like to speak before I sit down. Perhaps the most dangerous hour of all this terrible struggle will come when peace is declared. Men will have a tendency to throw off restraint, and liberty will become license. Now, the project of which I wish to speak is the great scheme for national education of the boys overseas. Centres of Bible study and literary study have been formed under the direction of Capt. Clarence MacKinnon, formerly of Westminster Church, in this city, and it occurred to Captain MacKinnon that the scope of the work could be enlarged. Dr. Tory was invited to investigate the situation, and report as to its possibilities.

He reported to the Government and the universities, with the result that university presidents from coast to coast are willing and ready to co-operate. The Government and the military authorities have endorsed the scheme; and it has already resulted in the establishment of what is known as the Khaki University in London, and the Vimy Ridge University in France. Great progress is being made already in the work; and we are looking forward without fear to the day of demobilization, confident that the men who have had four of the best years taken, as it were, out of their lives, will by these institutions have been enabled so to continue study toward their chosen calling that they will be able to take their due place in civil life when the war is over. The universities of Canada are asking that half a million out of the two and a half million campaign funds asked for in connection with the movement, shall be set aside for a great educational campaign. I know that the men of the west will see that, as far as they are concerned, the funds shall not be lacking."

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A MESSAGE FROM THE FIGHTING LINE

Mr. E. F. Trefz, United States Food Commissioner, to the
Canadian Club, May 2nd, 1918

Referring to the entrance of the United States into the war, Mr. Trefz declared that, while it may have seemed that the psychological moment for such a step was when the Lusitania was sunk, it was in reality timed just as the leaders in Great Britain would have desired.

The first thing the United States had to do was to take stock of its resources, and ascertain the nature of the task ahead of it. The immediate need was propaganda work and work of education. At the same time the nation, by agreement with Great Britain and France, was to concentrate its effort on sending over supplies during 1917, and on the preparation of its army to go over in 1918.

"Well, the Anglo-French mission went home. Five weeks later, an S. O. S. call came from France. We were to try and send soldiers at once. Joseph Caillaux had begun his propaganda, which was later blocked by Clemenceau, and had got a long way with it. It was beginning to effect the morale of the French people. They could not see the supplies coming in at the harbors. All they knew was, that there were no men coming, and that Russia was out of the war. The only thing that could hearten them was an ocular demonstration.

"Well, we did not want to break into our regular army. We had only a few soldiers. So this is what we did. We took the 16th Division, the crack infantry division of the United States army, and planned to build a division around it of 27,700 men, according to the French system. We did not want, at that time, to send too many valuable men, as the submarines were very active. So we went through the cities, and shanghai'd the men of the slums, put uniforms on them, and gave them Springfield rifles condemned five years before. All we taught them to do was to carry arms and dress, so as to present a smart appearance on parade. Well, we sent over this 'division' on the Fourth of July.

They marched through Paris, down the Place de la Concorde, the Champs Elysees, and other famous thoroughfares; and General Pershing marched them to the Lafayette monument, and in four words made the greatest speech of his life. 'Lafayette,' he said, 'America is here.'

"That forty per cent. of these men were sent back as unfit after they had been examined by the military physicians does not matter much. The object was gained; France was saved from cracking, at a crisis of the great war. Seventy-two hours after our expeditionary forces landed, Caillaux sailed for South America, his conspiracy broken; Bolo Pasha was arrested—to be, as you know, executed later.

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"In the effort to further the will of the people, the United States had, for years, waged war against its wealthy men by such acts, for instance, as the Sherman Anti-trust Law, after the passing of which it became a saying that two wealthy men were afraid to be seen shaking hands on the street for fear they would be arrested on suspicion of being about to effect a combine. We began to impose taxes on our railroads. The result was that, in practically nine years, not a dollar was spent by the railroads for extensions; and when the time came to move our troops, transportation facilities were lacking. But, in spite of the cry-out of democracy against the wealthy men, it is nevertheless a fact that there are wealthy men, many of them of foreign nationality, such as Julius Rosenwald, working for a dollar a day to help the country out in the present great crisis of this war. Seven hundred thousand of the men that were called enemies of the United States are working for the United States in this struggle. I could name man after man who has given up everything, wealthy men who have impoverished themselves, and will, after the war, have to start all over again.

"And, as a nation, we have fiddled away a long time—trying, as an instance, to improve the 75-gun of France, and wasting a lot of time on the Rolls-Royce machine. We

have, it is true, got out the Liberty engine—but it has one fatal defect: it does not send a battleplane up fast enough. So we are now building observation and bombing planes, and sending the materials over to France, letting them build the battleplanes there, for the six thousand aviators who are in France. We have 162,000 men training for the aviation corps; and our signal corps is larger than the whole United States army was at the beginning of the war. Those of you who read the morning paper will find out that, before the end of the present week, Congress will be asked for the authority to take the limit off the number of men to be enlisted under the draft. You will also note, in this morning's paper, that the United States has transportation facilities to send across three million men—and, we have the men, too.

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“The cheapest thing in the United States today is money. We have got profiteers, not of one class, but of several. Our spirit is such that the man in America who comes out of this war with more money than he went in with, will have upon him the stigma of posterity, and will be a pariah and an outcast. Do you know the reason? Look out in No-Man's-Land, where a man lies, wounded but not dead, with a hell of deadly missiles flying over his tortured body; then, at the same time, think of another man at home, using the opportunity to line his pockets. Supposing that boy lying out there was your son—what would your money be worth? Nothing. We in the United States feel, therefore, that the worst thing that can happen to a man is to try and make money out of the blood over yonder.

“But we have, as I say, profiteers—the profiteer who throws down his tools to get a dollar a day more, while the country is working at high pressure—the farmer profiteer who says that, unless you give him \$2.50 per bushel for his wheat, he will not raise any—the political profiteer who hampers the administration by criticizing the government.”

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THE WAR IN RELATION TO CANADIAN RECONSTRUCTION

Ven. Archdeacon H. J. Cody, Toronto, to the Canadian Club
May 4th, 1918

In developing his subject, Archdeacon Cody referred to three factors that will contribute to making a new and a better Canada after the war, viz., the men who come back from the front, the women on whom has lately been conferred the franchise, and the men who at home have honestly tried to learn the lessons of the war. He proceeded then to indicate some of the lessons the war has taught.

“First, the war has given us a revelation of the heroism latent in almost every man; has shown us, in fact, the extraordinariness of men. Boys that we knew just a few years ago, running about barefoot in short pants, are now leading battalions and doing deeds in the air that rival Thermopylae a thousand times. Yes, the hero is latent in practically every man; extraordinary qualities are latent in almost every man; and this has taught us that we ought to make high demands, and not low demands, of each and every one who shall be engaged in the making of our new Canada. By the appeal to the hero in us, great results will be obtained. Let us not make this peace that is coming a mere negation, a mere absence of war. Let us set peace before ourselves and our children as a great battle wherein there are moral equivalents for the factions of war.

“As a sort of corollary to this discovery of the latent heroic and great qualities in ordinary men, we have had, conversely, a revelation of the littleness of those occupying high official positions in our national life. We have been let down by the high-placed men, and exalted by the ordinary men. But we need never fear that there are not enough leaders of the right kind to handle any problem that may be presented to our vast Dominion.

• “In the second place, the war has taught us, I think, to

restore a right proportion to the value of things. We all know that, speaking generally, our standards before the war were materialistic, and that we were setting too low a value on the great things of life. Then came the tremendous cataclysm of the war, and in a moment it seemed as though all the leaders of men in the world had readjusted their view. We got to the heart of things—and it was not wealth nor pleasure that took first place, but duty and honor and patriotism, things intangible, which leapt into the place of the things that had been in danger of ruling mankind. Surely that is one of the lessons that will remain and be a guiding factor in Canada's reconstruction period. Take the value of money—is it not true that, in these recent months many a man has for the first time learned to value money right? I think it is literally true that thousands of men are today giving money to the causes arising out of the war, as they never gave it before. They are finding out that the finest thing—in fact, the only thing—to do with money, is to use it for a worthy purpose. Please God, that lesson will always stay with us."

Referring in passing to the fact that the war has taught us a truer conception of the value and place of the State, the speaker went on to say:

"Another point we have been taught is the supremacy of persons over things. The essence of all immorality in the world is the treatment of persons as though they were merely a means to an end, instead of, as a certain great philosopher has taught, ends in themselves. Liebig, the German philosopher, said: 'Civilization sets out to attain to power.' Ruskin answered: 'Civilization sets out to make civil persons.' I believe that in the last analysis the test of our industrial organization and legislation will be this—that it regards persons as of more value than things. Now, you know that we have regarded the rights of property as practically of more value than the rights of persons. The great step taken in advance in Canada, I feel, will be that no rights will be considered more important than the rights

of persons. If our political organization or our legislation starves and disregards the person, then we must change it. Once let us feel that our industrial organization, our institutions of government, exist for the sake of the person—man, woman or child—and not the person for the sake of the industrial organization and so on—and we shall have learned something for which we could almost say this terrible war has been worth while.”

Other lessons of the war have been the elevation of the spiritual above the materialistic, and the cultivation more widely of a spirit of brotherhood and sympathy. We have been forced, too, to learn simplicity and economy in our living, and this may be our lot for many a year yet.

“Another feature of the war has been the extraordinary development of state action in the regulation of individual enterprise. We have learned that no individual can be allowed to do what he pleases without regard for the rights and happiness of others. In case after case, the state has interfered, has commandeered what it thought was necessary in the common interest. We have learned in a few years what never could have been learned before—that, in the days to have come probably the state will take a very much larger share in the guidance and control of industry and commerce. We have found that individual enterprise is not sufficient for the problems of exportation, organization of commerce, and application of science to industry, in the days that lie before us. The state will have to play a very much larger part in the organization, if not in the control, of industry and commerce, in the future than ever before.

“We have learned also the precarious character of the food supply. It has taken a long time to teach us that production is of more importance than speculation, and that our wealth comes from the land. The absolute importance of agriculture has been revealed to us as never before.”

Dealing with the question of Imperial relations, the speaker expressed the hope that any development that

might take place would be along the lines of increased freedom and privilege as between mother country and colonies, together with increased readiness to respond to any Imperial call. "I personally shrink from the elaboration of our machinery. I cannot conceive how any man could desire greater unity in the British commonwealth than has been manifested in this war."

"In Canada we face dangers, real dangers, of disintegration. I never come across this Laurentian range that divides Eastern from Western Canada, without realizing that we have in it a great national Canadian problem. Between the east and the west, this range makes a gap of a thousand miles. We must study how to remain one Canada. In order that east and west may stay together, there must be give and take. The boys have fought for one Canada. If east and west are not going to hang together, are not going to get down and work together, in the light of all the lessons that I have tried to point out as having been learned in the war, the sacrifice will have been in vain. Let us go forward into the future with faith in God that the future shall bring a united Canada.

"We have fought together in the war. We are going to see that the people of Quebec fight side by side with us, for their good as much as for ours. We have suffered together, we shall have to pay the price of the war together; and we have the common task of building a greater Canada together. All these factors will, I am sure, bring about unity. As we stand today in the shadow of this great and terrible war, let us face our problems manfully and wisely for the sake of those who are dying for us. Surely they speak, living and dead, from overseas with a strange note of authority in their voices. How could we ever face them in the life to come, if they were to say to us: 'We died for freedom and you turned it into license'; 'we died for the brotherhood of the nation, you have a disrupted nation'; 'we died for peace, and you have perpetuated class war and industrial war'.

"Surely they have a right to monuments, not only of brass

or stone or tablets in churches—although it is fit, too, that their names should be emblazoned there to tell future generations how the things they enjoy have been bought—but a more enduring and mightier monument in a better, cleaner, more united, more God-fearing land than ever we have had before.”

THE PROBLEM OF THE RETURNED SOLDIER

Dr. R. Bruce Taylor, Principal, Queen's University, to the Canadian Club, June 4th, 1918

Canada has two problems on its hands at once—the problem of getting men to the front, and the problem of what to do with them when they return, incapacitated or partially so for their former employments. Considering the latter, the speaker appealed to his audience to try to imagine what it really means to a man to be away for years from his business, profession or trade. His skill and training will have left him through lack of practice; or, it may be, methods will have advanced so far in his absence that he will be at first hopelessly out of date.

“It requires infinite patience to deal with the returned man. You must not say, as some have said: ‘I have tried him again and again, but he is no good.’ You must keep hold of the idea that something can be and must be made of these men, who, after all, have been fighting your battles and have certainly managed, somehow, to give Canada a new place in the sun.

“I have lately been constituted president of the Great War Veterans. In years past, I have been one of the critics of some of the actions of the Great War Veterans; but I think that, after all, it is a man's duty to get into an organization of that kind and see what he can do for it, even though he may have to risk his personal popularity, and see that the returned soldier does not become such a menace to the commonwealth as the Army of the Republic did after the French Revolution, for instance. We desire and expect them to get back into the routine of civil life as soon as possible.

“Now, who are these returned men? They are your sons. Your hearts nearly broke when you gave them up, and now they have come back to you, maimed and changed. In the army is also that large element of the lawless or the

incompetent that, before the war, was drifting about the country. It is our duty, as a matter of citizenship, to try to put these to some use. It is not only with the man himself that we are concerned. We must think of the state as well. These men must be absorbed into the processes of civilian life."

Dr. Taylor here referred to the work of the Military Hospitals Commission and the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Bureau, describing the work of the latter in some detail and the vocational courses provided under its direction by Eastern Universities, illustrating these by special reference to his own institution, Queen's University.

"I hope that when the matter comes before you, as it is bound to do, that you who are employers of labor will not continue to say that the returned man is no good. Get into touch with the vocational officer of your district, and through him you can give these men a chance; and it may very well be that the man who is physically impaired may through this opportunity be trained gradually into the same efficient laborer as, but for the accident of the war, he would ever have been."

EARLY HISTORY OF THE RED RIVER SETTLEMENT

Chester Martin, Professor of History, University of Manitoba, to the Canadian Club, June 21st, 1918

False modesty is not usually regarded as the besetting sin of Western Canadians, and yet we seem to persist in regarding ourselves as a people without a history, when, as a matter of fact, the district about Hudson Bay is literally the oldest continuously British territory on the continent of North America. It is now 248 years since the famous charter was granted to the "Merchant Adventurers of England Trading into Hudson's Bay." It was nearly a century and a half later that Québec and Ontario became British at the Treaty of Paris, in 1763.

Thus, in substance, did Professor Martin begin his address to the Club members from the verandah of what was formerly the chief factor's residence at Lower Fort Garry. He continued:

"It is doubtful if any phase of settlement in the British Empire is to be traced in such a wealth of detail, pleasant and otherwise, as the early history of the Red River Settlement. In the Selkirk Papers alone there are more than 30,000 folios of manuscript, covering almost every imaginable detail of colonization and settlement. Many an historic letter or document was written within these very walls, to be taken down over the bank there to the express canoe for York Factory and the annual Hudson Bay ships to the headquarters of the company in London. If you will allow me, I should like to bring two or three of these hoary old witnesses back into court this evening to give evidence in their own behalf.

"There are the words, for instance, in Selkirk's neat and precise handwriting, written about the year 1815: 'It is a very moderate calculation to say that if these regions were occupied by an industrious population, they might afford ample means of subsistence for thirty millions of British subjects.' These remarkable words, subsequently

published in Selkirk's *Sketch of the Fur Trade*, were written before a single bushel of wheat had been exported from this country, and when practically the only avenue of communication with the outside world was by way of Hudson Bay. I think that sentence will rank as one of the most remarkable prophecies of the nineteenth century."

Among other interesting historical notes gleaned from the Selkirk papers, Professor Martin adduced the following:

"But one must not close the case, so to speak, without calling one or two witnesses into court to give evidence with regard to these very walls, and also with regard to the bastions of the 'New Fort Garry,' as it was long called, which used to stand on the high ground just south of the present Manitoba Club and the Fort Garry Hotel. The north wall was subsequently pulled down in order to enlarge the fort, and the north gateway was re-erected in the 'sixties,' where it now stands, the solitary historic monument in modern Winnipeg of the sway which once ruled a quarter of the continent.

"In the Minutes of the Council of the Northern Department, that met at Norway House, June 21, 1836—just exactly 82 years ago today—the establishment at Fort Garry is given in Resolution No. 42. Alexander Christie, chief factor; John Ballenden, clerk; Hector Mackenzie, clerk, and Pierre LeBlanc, postmaster, with three servants, are found at the old 'Fort Garry' on the river-banks at the junction of the Red and the Assiniboine. The names of Mackenzie and LeBlanc, it will be seen presently, have a particular interest for us here this evening. In the 'New Fort Garry,' as it came to be called, on the higher ground a few hundred yards to the westward, there were as yet only George Setter, postmaster, and two servants. Then in Resolution 44 of the Minutes of the Council are found these historic words with regard to the 'New Fort': 'That tradesmen and laborers be employed in erecting and com-

pleting the necessary buildings of the New Establishment of Fort Garry, and that a sufficient quantity of stone be quarried and hauled in the Winter for the Bastions and Surrounding Walls.'

"It may be added that the process of building continued until 1838-39. From the Minutes of 1839 and thereafter with regard to the 'New Fort,' it may be inferred that the work had been by that time completed, and the scene of building operations transferred, we shall see, to the spot where we are gathered this evening.

"In the year 1837 for the first time, the Minutes of the Northern Department assign a regular establishment to the 'Lower Fort.' It consisted of Hector Mackenzie and Pierre LeBlanc—both of whom had been assigned to 'Old Fort Garry,' it will be remembered, for the preceding year—and two servants. It is in 1839 that we find provision made by the Council for 'additional tradesmen and labourers for erecting the requisite buildings at the Lower Fort,' and these historic walls began to rise from the prairie in the form in which we now see them. By brief business-like resolutions like these—usually about one hundred in number at each annual meeting of the Council of the Northern Department—the shrewd factors and traders, assembled at Norway House, were accustomed to control a district larger than the whole of Europe."

The Professor closed with a plea that, in justice to itself, the Province do more to preserve and render available the materials in its early history that can be utilized for building up a strong national tradition.

"The steps that are being taken and that remain to be taken before our history can become, in any real sense, a part of ourselves, are many and difficult; and it would be abusing your courtesy to discuss them here. The provision which the Provincial Government is making for Provincial Archives is only the beginning of a task which must include ample means of availing ourselves of the co-operation of the Federal Archives at Ottawa, and the reorganization of

a Provincial Historical Society dedicated in a business-like and methodical way to scholarly research and publication.

“The fact that the appreciation of these things is an acquired taste carries with it a heavy penalty if we fail in discernment by reason of purely material considerations. It will be found at the end of the day, I venture to think, that the obscure and bitter struggles of those early days in this country have formed no small part of that illimitable sacrifice which has been poured out in all quarters of the earth to safeguard the distant fields of the Empire for the civilization and settlement of generations to come.”

Note.—Through the courtesy of the Motor Country Club, this meeting was held at Lower Fort Garry.

THE FOUNDATIONS OF RECONSTRUCTION, CO-OPERATION AND EDUCATION

Major William L. Grant, Principal of Upper Canada College,
to the Canadian Club, August 6th, 1918

Notwithstanding the widespread distrust of "abstract ideas" and "theorizing," the speaker declared that he intended to discuss ideas, and in particular the two ideas of co-operation (as opposed to competition) and education. In developing the idea of co-operation, he referred to the marvellous way in which the war has changed the life of the world by an enormous speeding up of the processes of change. New forces that had hitherto been working under the soil, and would have continued to do so for decades perhaps, were brought to the surface; and so, for example, the watchword of British economic and political theory has been changed, and competition has been replaced by co-operation.

"Moreover, in the early days of Canada and the United States, this theory of government, of the relation of the settler to the state, had the great advantage that it worked well. The cake to be scrambled for was so large that there was enough to go around, however faulty the method of distribution. Everybody was too busy making easy money to trouble much about things. Given a sufficiency of galleons, and energetic piracy has much to commend it. And yet, great as was the necessity for casting off the trammels of an outworn system, we have learned in this war that such a casting-off is only a preliminary, that in national life the rule of the strongest and the survival of the fittest is the doctrine of Kaiserism. Great Britain herself has stooped her high pride to the desire for victory, she has learned the need of co-operation, and has placed her troops under the supreme command of Föch, a Frenchman. So in our economic and social life, we must, I think, admit what Great Britain and the United States and every allied nation have already admitted in practice, that cut-throat competition

is the negation of citizenship, and that the key-word for Canada in the period of reconstruction must be organization and co-operation, not competition.

“‘Nous sommes en plein incohérence’ (in full tide of incoherence), said Clemenceau to the French deputies some years ago. Nothing is more striking in this regard than the way in which in the United States, the country from which we have the most to learn, the wheel has turned a full circle. They have found that to put a mass of able and energetic people into a country of wonderful and diverse riches, and to tell them to shift for themselves, leads to anarchy; and old theories and a bushel of laws deduced from them are being flung upon the scrap heap.

“To list the myriad forms of organization and co-operation which will be necessary, would keep us here till morning; but Great Britain and the United States have already gone far enough to enable us to see that there are three great factors which must organize themselves, and in whose harmonious co-operation lies the attainment of the Canada of our dreams. The three modern Estates of the Realm are not Clergy, Lords, Commons, working under the benignant rule of the sovereign; but Government, Capital, Labor, working under the control of the sovereign people.

“Capital must be allowed to organize. In Great Britain, France, Germany, Japan and the United States, it is doing so on a vast scale, and rightly so. The larger the organization, the easier and more open it is to deal with. The ‘trust buster’ of the last generation saw an evil, but took the wrong way to deal with it. If Canada is to reconstruct herself, if her business men are to launch out into the ocean of foreign trade, they can do so only by organization, and organization on a great scale. The credit of the state must be put at their disposal, and aid given them in every way. Our economic policy must be a national policy in a wider and more intrinsic sense than was dreamed of forty years ago.

“So, too, must labor be allowed to organize. ‘Every man

for himself and Providence for us all,' as the elephant said when he danced among the chickens, is an outworn creed. The laborer, skilled or unskilled, in city or on farm, is also a citizen, just as much a citizen as his employer. We are not individuals, bound by cash payments; we are citizens, members of a great organized community; and only if organized, and organized from sea to sea, can labor play its part in our great reconstruction. Great associations, whether of grain growers or of artisans, are stabilizing forces.

"Of the right of governments to organize, and of their power as organizing forces, I need not speak. 'The divine right of government,' said Disraeli, 'is the keystone of all progress.' 'You cannot,' it has been said, 'make men righteous by act of parliament.' It is more true to say that you cannot make them righteous except by act of parliament. But here again, once we have got our three great forces organized, we must make the further step of recognizing that they must co-operate; that neither capital nor labor availeth anything; but a new Canada. 'Are their interests the same?' you say. What is the final safeguard of the state? Upon what does its permanence depend? Upon the good-will—it is as old as Aristotle—of the citizens. Who only has the right to vote? He or she who is above the political level; who has citizenship in his heart, and not predatory greed; he who looks on his country with the love of a man for wife or mother, not with that of a buccaneer for a galleon. The mechanical means of co-operation are at our hand. In the last fifty years the amazing triumphs of science have bound us together until state enterprise and state control are as possible as fifty years ago were municipal enterprise and municipal control.

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"And therefore to turn to my last word of Power: With co-operation must go education. What ideas without education will do is well seen in that triumph of the half-baked,

the Russian revolution. Only in so far as we are educated, are we citizens.

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“In the very heat of the war, Great Britain has found time to vote enormously increased sums to education, and to pass an education act which renders full-time education compulsory up to 14, and part-time education up to 18. In this, two or three things call for special attention: (1) It has been passed at the demand of the leaders of the laboring classes. Not so long ago in England a large family was considered an asset, because of the wages brought in by the boys and girls. Now, the leaders of labor, in the interests of citizenship, and of the state, deliberately forego all that, seeing that only an educated democracy can endure. They want education, and free education and education consciously directed to a more civic end. In Canada here we must re-organize our whole educational system. We must not copy either Great Britain or the United States. We have tended too much to be ‘copy cats’ in our educational policy. But while the exact enactments must be suitable to Canada, we cannot too soon or too earnestly seek to emulate the British spirit. For Great Britain is not only educating the young; not only the adolescent; she has found that education is a process lasting through life. How many of you know of the Workers’ Educational Association, now so widespread in Great Britain that it has attained the distinction of being spoken of by its initials as the W. E. A.? It began with a number of artisans, of their own free volition requesting the University of Oxford to send them a tutor to assist them in the study of political science. This has gone on and grown until there are now in Great Britain over 180 such associations of ten to thirty working men, each studying under a tutor provided by a recognized university. Every British university aids the movement; over 2,000 working-men’s trades unions and other associations co-operate; the Board of Education and local authorities give grants in aid. Every student guarantees that, save in the event of sudden

death, change of residence, or such unavoidable cause, he will write twelve essays per year, and attend the class regularly for three years. And they do it—not perfectly, but as perfectly as even the students in the University of Manitoba do their work—and the Board of Education describes their work as equal at its best to the highest honor standard of Oxford University.

“So it must be in Canada. We must thoroughly overhaul our whole educational machinery. We must explore what we have only begun to scratch—the possibilities of part-time education. We must have many more types of school, and more exits from one phase of education into another and into the world. Technical schools, commercial schools—above all, agricultural schools. As for universities, I shall only say here that if I were an university president, I would make two classes, and only two, compulsory—English and political science. While the education of Canada will in the main be given in the day school, there is plenty of space for the type of school in which the young life is shaped through all its waking hours. In some way, Federal aid for education must be provided, for money is needed, more money than the provinces alone can provide.”

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CANADIAN RECONSTRUCTION

Sir John Willison to the Canadian Club
September 5th, 1918

Beginning with a plea for the abandonment of old political programmes and catchwords, and all local and sectional considerations, Sir John Willison urged his hearers to subject all economic proposals and legislative measures designed to meet the conditions that will follow peace, to the crucial test of whether or not they serve the common national welfare. He passed in review some of these conditions, dealing in turn with the release of those employed in the manufacture of munitions, the demobilization of the troops and the taxation necessary to meet the interest charges on accumulated war debt.

“When peace comes, we shall need as never before industrial efficiency and the maximum of production in field and factory. It is impossible to believe that we should consider destructive legislation when 700,000 men will have to be provided with new employment, and the annual charges for interest, pensions, hospital services, vocational training of soldiers, and the general cost of government will be so enormous as compared with our pre-war obligations. It will be vitally necessary to expand old industries, create new industries, stimulate agriculture and improve land and ocean transportations. All across the Dominion the shipyards are busy. When the war is over, we will have a commercial fleet such as we probably would not have created in a quarter of a century of normal development. If we have ships, we must have cargoes. These can be provided only by the fields and factories. Neither can meet the demand singly. Both must produce to the utmost. Again, if we are to have the utmost efficiency in industry, we must have adequate facilities for scientific and industrial research. As much through applied science as through organization, Germany established its great position in world markets. In the United States there is a prodigal expenditure of

money for research such as was never equalled even in Germany. Japan is picking the brains of the world and organizing for industrial conquest on every market. Whatever may be our fiscal creed, we cannot wisely neglect the example of these countries which have such an intimate industrial relation to Canada. Both are allies in the tremendous struggle for a free world, but I do not understand that partnership in the war involves economic dependence in the future. We shall be as free as before to determine our own national policy. So will they. There is no doubt that they will assert their freedom and we will do likewise, not in suspicion or in enmity, but in the common endeavor to establish sound social conditions and ensure a high national destiny. Industrially, Japan with its command of the east, its supply of cheap labor, and its aggressive efficiency, will be the Germany of the future. Taking advantage of the world's preoccupation in war, Japan is seizing the natural resources, the industries and the commerce of China. It is declared that the Chinese are practically helpless against Japan's resolute and scientific methods of attack. The National Association of Cotton Manufacturers of the United States urges makers of cotton goods to concentrate upon the markets of South America, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines, because of the hold which Japan has obtained in China and the Far East. A departmental committee of the British Board of Trade, appointed to consider the position of the textile trades after the war, reports: "The abnormally low level of wages in Japan, the increasing efficiency of her operatives, the extension of her activity to bleached, dyed, printed and finished cloths, the proximity of the country to the great western markets, and the system of subsidized steamers, the marketing advantages derived from her knowledge of the languages, customs and needs of Oriental countries; the close co-operation between the Japanese government, banks, shipping companies, merchants and manufacturers for the furtherance of foreign trade, all point to the fact that Japan is destined to become

Lancashire's principal competitor in years to come.' No country is more directly exposed to Japanese competition than is Canada, and altogether aside from fiscal theories we cannot afford to ignore the possible effects upon Canadian labor and all our standards of civilization.

"It is admitted that during the era of reconstruction there will be an universal scarcity of raw materials. Surely it will be sound policy for Canada to conserve and develop its natural resources as the foundation of home industries, and wise to carry manufacture to the last process in Canada. It has been said that, 'In an average dollar's worth of Canadian produce sold abroad, there was, before the munition trade sprang up, probably 80 cents' worth of raw material and 20 cents' worth of labor, skill and art. In a dollar's worth of American produce there is probably 10 cents' worth of raw material and 90 cents' worth of the others. Canada sells rough stone for grindstones at \$5.00 a ton, and buys back foreign-made grindstones at \$100 a ton; sells wheat at 1.8 cents a pound when she could get 2.5 cents a pound for it as wheat flour; sells a carload of pulp-wood for a six-gross carton of American tooth paste; sells a trainload of nickel matte from Sudbury for two cars of medium-priced automobiles.'

"What is more natural than that the Canadian West should be the chief seat of the milling industry on this continent? British Columbia has timber and minerals which are the natural nuclei of great domestic enterprises. We have pulp areas which give us a powerful position in the manufacture of paper. We have steel and coal of great immediate and greater potential industrial advantage. More and more we should relate our industries to our natural resources. We require a more scientific examination of these resources. Are we as rich in raw materials as we commonly believe? Have we all the knowledge that we should have of our timber supply? Are we doing all that we should do to conserve it and to ensure continuance and reproduction so far as that is practicable? The British

Reconstruction Committee advises an expenditure of \$75,000,000, spread over forty years, to improve forests and plant new forests. It declares that 'the whole sum involved is less than half the direct loss incurred during the years 1915 and 1916 through dependence on imported timber.' There could be no higher national duty than to guard against exhaustion of the forests of Canada. What have we in lead and zinc and iron and steel? Are we developing the fisheries with wisdom and energy and to the maximum of national advantage? What of asbestos and other natural assets, from which we get no adequate commercial or national results?"

Continuing, the speaker urged the pressing need of an exhaustive scientific inventory being taken by the Government of the natural resources of Canada, and a study made of the vast markets that will open up, especially in the reconstruction of the ravaged areas of the Old World.

"The War Finance Corporation of the United States, with a capital of \$500,000,000, is authorized to provide credits for industries and enterprises necessary to or contributory to the prosecution of the war, to the huge total of \$3,000,000,000. Is it not possible to provide credits in Canada for industry and agriculture during the period of reconstruction? The great objects should be to increase field production, to assist new industries native to Canada, to stimulate and extend scientific research, and to find new markets for Canadian products and manufactures. We must increase production if we are to bear staunchly the burden which the war has laid upon us; and after all, agriculture and settlement are the primary considerations. While the soldiers are returning, we may not have any great volume of immigration from Europe, owing chiefly to an inevitable scarcity of shipping accommodation. But the very foundations of British industry have been disturbed, a multitude of women have adapted themselves to new occupations, and hundreds of thousands of soldiers will return from the war, animated by new impulses, perhaps with greater self-reliance, and

certainly of more adventurous spirit. They will look toward the unoccupied areas of the newer countries, and Canada will not be neglected. They will not come if there is depression and unemployment, whatever problems may attend upon a great immigration; and probably for the future we shall set a higher value upon Canadian citizenship. We need population to justify our heavy expenditures on public works and railways, and to carry obligations which at least are very onerous for eight millions of people. It is, however, not enough to have the land; there must also be reasonable assurance of employment and markets.

“It is supremely important that the export demand for Canadian farm products should not be diminished. For the moment there is a resolute determination in Great Britain that for the future the country shall be self-feeding. How far it will be possible to give effect to that determination, time will reveal. Before the war, the United Kingdom produced less than forty per cent. of the cereals required to feed its population. In 1917 more than a million acres were added to the area under grain and potatoes. There was an increase over the previous year of 850,000 tons of home-grown cereals and of 3,000,000 tons of potatoes. During this year, 1,200,000 additional acres have been brought under cultivation. The area under wheat is now one and a half times greater than before the war, and the food supply has been substantially increased by the general cultivation of allotments. This great increase in the British crop acreage has been assisted materially by farm tractors, which should be made in Canada as successfully as in the United States. Great Britain may not become absolutely self-feeding, but assuredly there will be much less idle land in the British Islands for years to come. It is only surprising that much of this land was not forced into cultivation long ago. But if the British demand for Canadian food products is to decrease, it is vital that other markets should be discovered, facilities of transportation afforded, and our products standardized according to the require-

ments of importing countries. It is vital, too, that industries closely related to agriculture should be developed and home markets created and enlarged in the great agricultural areas. It may be necessary to guarantee wheat prices for a period. There are problems of reconstruction affecting the farm as well as the factory. Instead of conflict between industry and agriculture when peace is restored, there may be the gravest necessity for complete sympathy and co-operation and active mutual support."

To insure the highest economic and industrial development, there must be perfect understanding and co-operation between field and factory, between West and East, between employers and workmen.

"As there will be necessity for understanding and co-operation between field and factory, so it is greatly desirable that relations between employers and workmen should be improved and stabilized. Failure of capital to appreciate the human rights of labor and the dominance of extreme elements in workmen's organizations have been responsible for much industrial trouble and conflict. But everywhere there are signs of a spirit among industrial leaders which recognizes human as superior to economic considerations, as there are evidences of a disposition among leaders of labor to admit that capital and management are as clearly entitled to a return as labor itself. It is to be hoped that we will hear the true voice of labor less seldom and the clamor of extremists less often. Russia affords a striking lesson of the results of impossible theories and revolutionary leadership. In a broader conception of industry by capital, and a more sympathetic understanding of the functions of capital and the value of direction and organization lie the best promise of a happier industrial future.

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"It is recognized as never before that labor and capital are a business partnership; that the natural human relation of the employer is with his workmen and of the workmen

with the employer, that in co-operation there is common gain and industrial peace; and in conflict common loss, social misery and national weakness. I am not such a confident optimist as to think that we can establish permanent industrial peace in a day, that under any system men can devise labor will be always reasonable and employers always just and generous; but I do believe that in joint conferences of employers and workers much loss and friction can be avoided, and the unity and stability of the Commonwealth enormously strengthened. Is there any reason why Canada should not blaze the trail toward a better relation between labor and capital, and evolve out of the travail of war and reconstruction a genuine industrial democracy?"

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CANADA'S FIRST LINE DEFENCE

Hon. Newton W. Rowell to the Canadian Club
September 12th, 1918

Canada has three lines of defence—one in France, one in Great Britain, and the third in Canada itself. The first and second lines can only achieve victory as they are supported by the third. Every man, woman and child in Canada forms a part of this third line of defence, and by word and act is either strengthening or weakening the first and second lines. The Honorable Mr. Rowell said that he had just returned from visiting the first and second lines of Canada's defences, and counted it his duty and his privilege to report to those holding the third line, the condition in which he had found the first and second.

"You will be glad to know that there is no weakness in the first line. Our 160,000 or 170,000 Canadian troops in France are unsurpassed by those of any other country. Our Canadian corps is the most effective single fighting unit on the whole western front, and they have just won their greatest victory in this war. They will stand fast; they will not weaken. Neither German guns nor German propaganda can cut the nerve of their enthusiasm, or weaken their will to achieve victory. The only thing that would weaken their high purpose and noble resolve would be doubt or hesitation on the part of the people at home.

"The second line, comprising our reinforcements, is now well organized. Our training camps are efficient, and the men have been rapidly and thoroughly trained to provide the necessary reinforcements for the front line wherever they are needed. There will be no weakening in resolution, or efficiency in the second line of our defence."

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"The only division of the allied and enemy forces which has been kept up to strength on the battlefields of France during the colossal battles of the past eighteen months has

been the Canadian Expeditionary Force. All the others on both sides—British, French, Australian, German—have been fighting under strength. In fighting under these conditions, it is not so much the difference in the number of men which counts, as the improved morale of those who know that they are always up to strength and fighting under the most favorable conditions possible. Now, the reason we have been able to accomplish this task of keeping the Canadian forces up to strength is because we have had in Canada a law—the Military Service Act—which has made it possible for us to furnish adequate reinforcements in a steady stream for our men.

“Now, I shall, as I have said, speak only of the first or fighting echelon in France, and of our visit to them a few weeks ago. Our forces in France are composed of: (a) The corps, or main fighting unit of four divisions and corps troops under the command of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Arthur Currie; (b) the Cavalry Brigade, under the command of Brigadier-General Patterson; (c) the railway troops, under the command of Brigadier-General J. W. Stewart; (d) the forestry corps, under the immediate command of Colonel White, and under the general command of Brigadier-General McDougall, who is at the head of the forestry forces in both Great Britain and France; (e) Army Medical Service and hospital units; (f) lines of communication and other auxiliary troops; (g) advanced depot to keep other units reinforced. Our total force in France today, embracing all the above units, is equal to the original British Expeditionary Force, known as the “First Seven Divisions,” which at the time represented Great Britain’s contribution to the allied armies on the continent. We now have in France over 160,000 men, of whom about 25,000 are railway and forestry troops. Some months ago, in view of the situation on the western front, and on the advice of our corps commander, we materially strengthened the corps, not only in numbers, but by the addition of important auxiliary services, chiefly in engineering services, and in machine gun battalions; so that

now we have a force in personnel and equipment unsurpassed in any theatre of war, possessing an offensive and defensive power which should materially reduce their own casualties and greatly increase those of the enemy. This has involved an increase since January 1 in our fighting forces in France of about 20,000 men."

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"There is probably no more stirring achievement in all this war than the record of the first squadron of the Fort Garry Horse in the Cambrai offensive. We now know that in the great offensive the cavalry was to play a most important part, and when the infantry had advanced and captured Messines, the cavalry, led by the Canadian brigade, was to cross the canal, cut through the German lines, and isolate Cambrai. The Fort Garry Horse was to lead the advance. When they came to the canal, they found that the bridge had been destroyed, but with Canadian skill and ingenuity they improvised a bridge across the locks, and the first squadron crossed in single file. But before the second squadron reached the canal an order came from the higher command cancelling the operation; they had heard that the bridge had been destroyed, but had heard nothing of the Canadian ingenuity by which a new bridge had been improvised and the first squadron moved across. Well, the single squadron, believing they were being supported, pressed forward in pursuit of the Germans. They pushed past the batteries, sabring the German gunners or taking them prisoner, causing the enemy infantry to retire, and finally, after having fought their way forward some two miles, discovered they were without support and under a heavy fire from German blockhouses. Four unwounded horses and 43 men had reached the position in which they found themselves. This little body of men held the position till dark; then, to deceive the enemy, stampeded the four horses; and while the horses drew the German fire, the little band bayoneted their way back to their own lines, reaching there in separate groups, about forty strong, around 4 a.m.,

after twelve hours' steady and hard fighting. Lieut. Strong received the Victoria Cross for his heroism on that occasion. In the meantime, Col. Patterson, their commanding officer, who had crossed the canal with a view of sizing up the situation, found himself suddenly isolated and had to fight his way back. Two horses were shot from under him, two grooms killed, and his batman seriously wounded; yet the gallant officer fought his way successfully back to his own lines. The achievement of this Canadian cavalry squadron should go down into history as outstandingly as the Charge of the Light Brigade."

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THE SALVATION ARMY, DURING THE WAR AND AFTER

Commissioner David C. Lamb to the Canadian Club
September 27th, 1918

The Commissioner dealt mainly with the changed conditions in Great Britain as a result of the war, and their effect on the work of the Salvation Army, and with after-the-war conditions as they will affect Canada and the world.

“As to the general condition of the old land, I might say that we are not downhearted. The streets are dark in London, but the spirit of the people shines on. Even in the dark days of the early summer, there was less evidence of anxiety than I believe was evidenced here. Even if the enemy had got Paris and the Channel ports had fallen, there would have been no breaking of the spirit of the old land—certainly that would not have ended the war. The entry of the United States was a great encouragement to us morally, quite apart from the material weight of men and munitions. The government control of railways and other industries is having a twofold effect. Some of the departments are being run with advantage, and may continue to remain in the hands of the government. Then, on the other side, there is in many quarters a feeling that we have had enough of government control. Another thing that I noticed is the equalizing of conditions to meet general world conditions. Wages are up; and if the cost of living has gone up too, yet on the whole the mass of the people are better off, and are approaching something of the conditions that prevailed here in pre-war times. Prices of many articles—I notice here in Winnipeg—are less than in the old land. The advent of women into industry is also another marked factor in life in the old land. They have come in by hundreds of thousands, and are doing well. As street car conductors and drivers, they are much in public evidence, and are doing

their work well. Glasgow has, I believe, declared that the women are doing better as drivers than the men.

“The restriction of drinking houses has made a marked difference upon the convictions for drunkenness in the police courts, and also in the general appearance of the streets. The reports about increased drunkenness amongst the women are shown to have been wild exaggerations. Those of us who have been up against these things for years all realize that things are better than they have been. Upon the moral sex question, a good deal has been said. I have known London for the last thirty years. In some respects it is worse, and in some respects better. The line of demarcation between civil and military authority has created a situation difficult to control, and now that the government is trying to deal with the matter by an order under the Defence of the Realm Act, which looks like a reimposition of the Contagious Diseases Act, many social reformers are crying against action being taken. But, in the case of social vice, the figures, which I have been privileged to see, of cases under treatment, show conditions not dissimilar to those which prevailed in civil life in normal times. In looking at this question, one must consider the movement of the population. Now, the figures of Grace Hospital, our Winnipeg institution, show a striking falling-off in the number of illegitimate births recorded during the past four years. The actual number of births is higher, but there is a steady falling off in the number born out of wedlock. If perchance there should be an increase in the home land figures, it will be no cause for alarm, under existing conditions; but, as a matter of fact, when the government vital statistics come to be published, it may be shown that the illegitimate births in the old land have also fallen.

“While on this subject, let me mention also, as a mark of the progress that the old land is making in the social question, the fact that royal assent was given last month to the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, which is in many

respects ahead of anything that I know of in any part of the world."

With regard to the conditions that will emerge after the war is over, Commissioner Lamb expressed a belief in the ultimate recognition of a league of nations as an efficient international force, a belief that the old conditions of destitution and drunkenness in cities like London were gone, never to return; and a belief that there will be a widespread desire to emigrate among the men in the British Army returning from the front, and that Canada will be able to secure from among them just as many new citizens as it may desire, and from whatever class it may cater for.

THE RETREAT FROM MONS

Major-General John Headlam, C.B., D.S.O., to the
Canadian Club, December 4th, 1918

This was the first meeting of the Canadian Club after the signing of the armistice that marked the end of hostilities in the Great War, and the president, before introducing the speaker of the day, took occasion to refer to this fact, and to call upon the chaplain, Rev. W. M. Loucks, to express in prayer the thanks of the Club to Almighty God for the victory which had been given to the Empire.

Major-General Headlam, in introducing his subject, "The Retreat from Mons," took occasion to justify his selection by pointing out that it was the only part of the war about which the members of the Club would be unable to hear at first hand from their own troops. He dwelt then upon the fact that the retreat from Mons could only have been effected by a regular army, and that it was this same regular army that held the line all through the first winter and gave the Empire time to train its civilian armies to come into the field in the spring and summer of 1915.

"I will pass over the period of mobilization. We had made preparations for mobilization years before; and there was really nothing to do but ride around and inspect the units as they reached strength. Eventually, on the 17th of August, we sailed from Dublin Bay to Havre, and were a couple of days on the train going up to the front. We received a warm welcome in France, and it was the deadly seriousness of the people there that really showed us for the first time the nature of the grim struggle which had commenced. Two days' march through a smiling country brought us to Mons.

"On the afternoon of the day that we reached our place at the left of the allied line, the German attack commenced. My first battery commander was shot through the head just one week after leaving home. Our headquarters was at a little station on a railway running out of Mons. We

occupied the hotel; and I remember that, all day long, the proprietor and his wife and two daughters slaved away, making meals, etc., for us and for the officers and orderlies that came up. That night I, as the general, was allowed the one bedroom in the house. Through the partition, in the next room, I heard those two girls sobbing as though their hearts would break, all night long. They knew that our outposts had been driven in, and they could see the whole sky red with the flames of the villages. I have always wished I could hear what happened to that family. They left next morning, but whether they got clear away or not, I do not know.

"Next morning a very curious scene presented itself—pit heads, slag heaps, engine houses, and long lines of little pit villages. It was not long till the first German shell burst in the trees above our heads, and the battle of Mons had commenced. We could do little in that sort of ground in the way of observation, and it is rather difficult, therefore, to describe the battle, as each unit could only see that particular bit in front of it. The German attack soon strengthened; but there was no break in the line nor falling-back until about midday, when a general withdrawal was ordered by Sir John French, in consequence of a telegram received from General Joffre, indicating the enormous strength the Germans were throwing against our front—five divisions to our two, or something like that. We therefore withdrew to prepared positions further back."

The General then narrated some incidents of the retreat and described briefly the battle of Le Cateau and the further withdrawal that was necessary thereafter.

"The withdrawal was a very difficult operation. A great many lives of men and horses were lost. It is impossible to tell you half of the gallant deeds that were done, even by my own small command. Many were the cases of battery commanders serving their guns to the end, until practically all their men were lost—in one case, only four officers, a captain and 3 lieutenants, out of 25, survived.

Some batteries lost all their force. One brigade lost over 200 horses. But we did get the body of the guns away; and all the guns that were got away went into action again. Captain Reynolds got the Victoria Cross for a very wonderful feat of arms, bringing two guns away under the very eyes of the Germans. Unfortunately, he was very badly wounded later, and eventually gassed. I saw the whole thing happen myself—the bringing away of the guns. We actually had to stop firing on the Germans in order to let him back with those two teams. When he was safe away, we commenced again, and let them have it. It was not until Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien personally gave the order to retire, that that battery was withdrawn.”

In conclusion, the speaker paid a touching tribute to the unfaltering kindness shown by the French peasantry, and their devoted respect for the memory of the fallen British soldiers.
