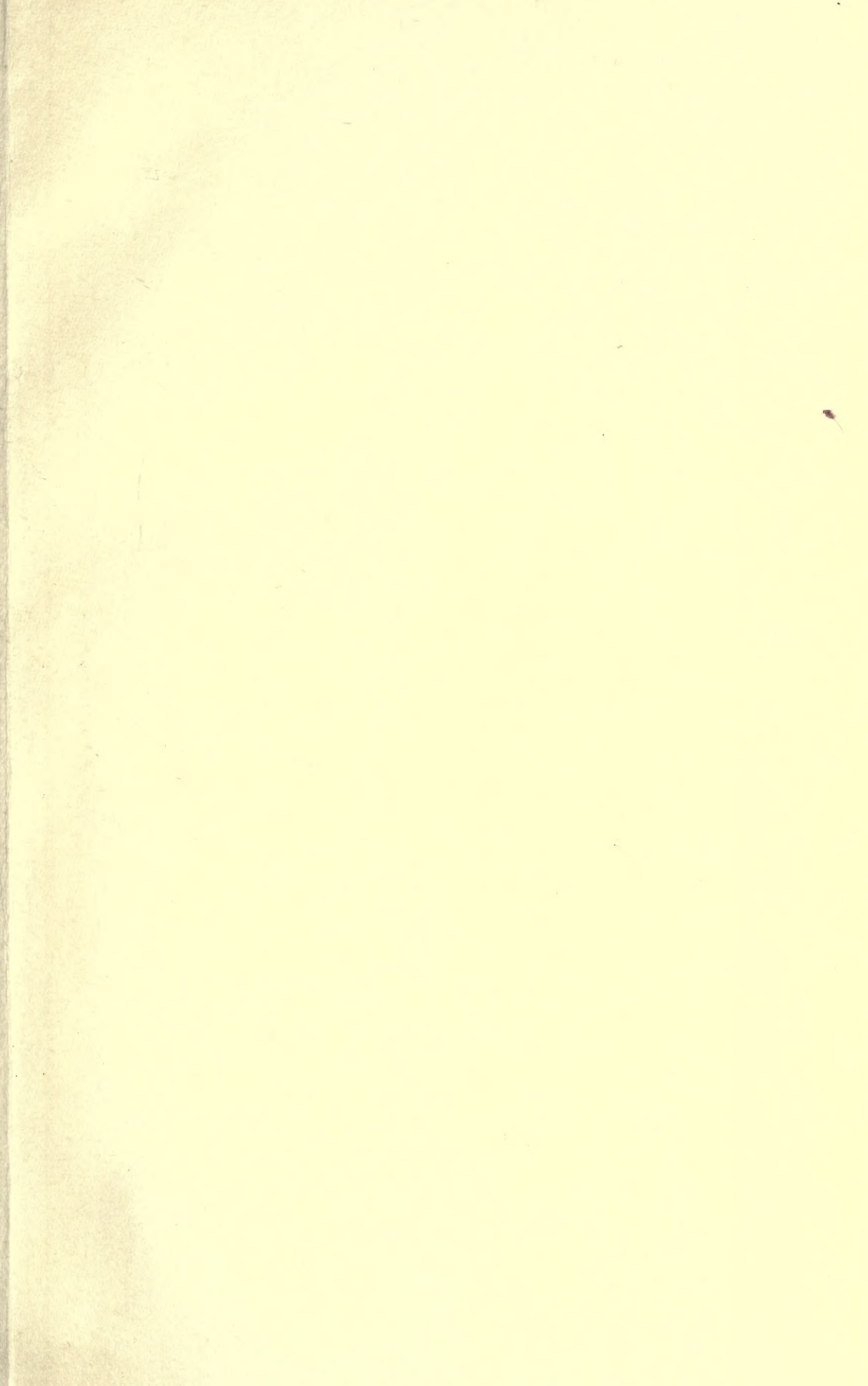




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# ADDRESSES

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## The Canadian Club *of* Toronto

SEASON 1906-07

*Edited by the Literary Correspondent*



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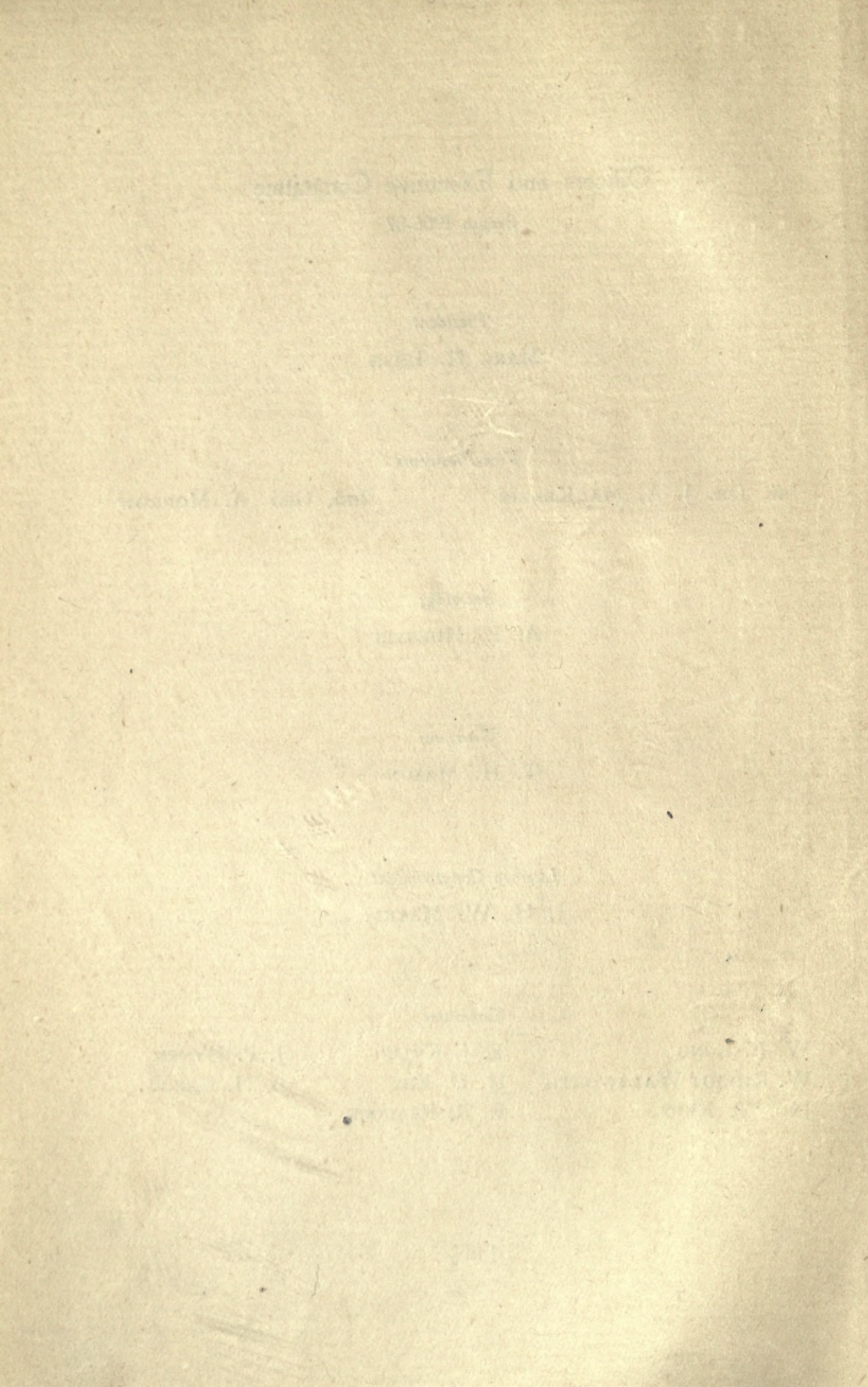
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# CONSTITUTION

OF THE

## Canadian Club of Toronto.

(Founded 1897).

### CONSTITUTION.

1. The Club shall be called the Canadian Club of Toronto.

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

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

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

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

4. Applications for membership must be made in writing through two members of the Club in good standing, and the names must be announced at a regular meeting of the Club and voted upon at next Executive meeting. Two black balls shall exclude.

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

(b) Active members shall pay in advance an annual fee of Two Dollars.

(c) No one shall be a member in good standing until he shall have paid his annual fee, such fee being due and payable on or before November 30th of each year.

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

(e) Fees of members elected after November 30 shall forthwith become due and payable.

(f) All members whose fees are in arrears shall be so notified by the Treasurer, and if the same are not paid within ten days thereafter, their names shall be struck from the roll.

6. (a) The officers of the Club shall consist of a President, 1st Vice-President, 2nd Vice-President, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Literary Correspondent, Treasurer, and several others holding no specific office. These officers, together with the last retiring President, shall constitute the Executive Committee.

(b) The officers shall be elected at the annual meeting of the Club, which shall be held on the last Monday in April, and shall hold office until the next annual meeting, or until their successors are elected.

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

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

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

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

(c) Where the President is unable or refuses to call a meeting, three members of the Executive may do so by giving the others at least 24 hours' notice in writing.

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

(g) In the absence of the Secretary his duties shall devolve upon the Assistant Secretary.

9. (a) Meetings held on Mondays between 1 and 2 p.m. shall be deemed regular meetings and shall be called at the discretion of the Executive Committee, except during the months of May, June, July, August, September and October. Special meetings may be held at any time or place at the call of the President or three members of the Executive Committee.

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

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

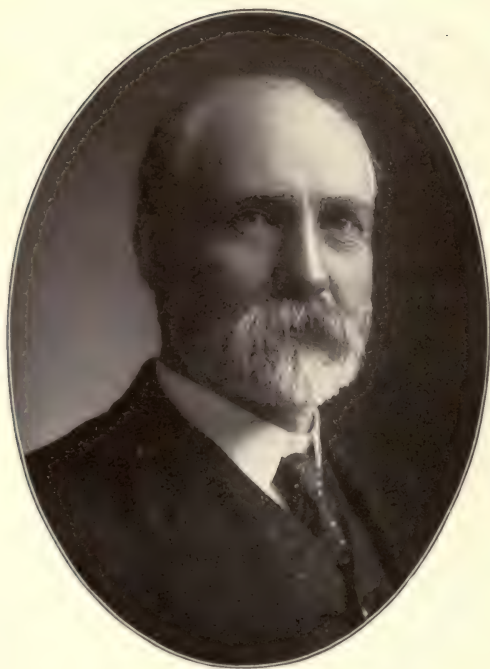
10. Two auditors shall be elected by open vote at the meeting provided for in clause 6, and shall embody their report in the Treasurer's annual statement.

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

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PROF. A. P. COLEMAN,  
University of Toronto.

# THE CANADIAN CLUB OF TORONTO.

(November 5, 1906).

## Volcanoes in Central America.

PROF. A. P. COLEMAN.

*Mr. President and Gentlemen,—*

IN glancing over the list of addresses made before your society, I observe that they are nearly all patriotic, and I suppose as a patriotic geologist I should have come to speak about Canadian volcanoes. We geologists have one fault to find with Canada. There are examples in Canada of nearly every possible geological formation, but not one single active volcano. (Laughter.) In fact, the nearest place where one can find an active volcano is Mexico. I had occasion to go to Mexico last summer, and saw some there, but even in Mexico they are not as active as one would like to see them. (Laughter.) You have to go to the West Indies or South America to see a real active volcano. Almost the whole of the southern part of Mexico is volcanic. Most of the high mountains and also many of the lower ones are volcanoes, and the plains that are cultivated are often composed of volcanic ash that has spread about ages ago and now makes fertile soil. Sometimes, however, these plains consist of lava sheets which do not make fertile soil, and which are called in Mexico "malpays," or bad lands.

The occasion of my visit was the World's Congress of Geologists, held at the City of Mexico. On these occasions we make interesting excursions and talk over things in whatever language we have at our command. (Laughter.) It was a polyglot gathering, the Germans in the majority. Most of our excursions were to volcanoes, but the first volcano that I



had occasion to climb was not more than 500 feet high, with nice smooth sides and a round top. The crater was filled with water and made a very pretty lake indeed.

But there were lofty volcanoes, and we geologists make a point of getting to the highest altitude we can reach. Among the half dozen lofty volcanoes in Mexico I had a chance to climb three, but only one is really active, Colima. The highest peak in North America is a volcano, Orizaba, which I had the pleasure of climbing. Our parties were in charge of Mexican Government officers and Mexican geologists, and the Mexican Government has a paternal eye on all foreigners who travel in that country and never lets them go about without an escort of some kind.

Colima is on the west coast and the first stage of our journey to it was over a very shaky railroad on which the cars jolted and rolled to such an extent as to give one an idea of sea-sickness. Our halting place was Zapothan, near Guadalajara, the little town nearest Colima. There we found the Government had provided for our escort a troop of dragoons, nearly as many dragoons as men and women in our party, and had also provided mules for the ride of twenty-five miles to the volcano. My mule was a very good one. My feet did not exactly touch the ground, but there was not much space to spare, and I was surprised how that little animal took me up those rough paths for six thousand feet. The first part of our ride was through a tropical region, something very different from what we have in Canada. Then as we went up we passed through a region that abounded in live oaks covered with vines and trailers and Spanish moss, which produced a most curious and beautiful effect. Then we came, as we moved on still upward, to a temperate region with beautiful pines such as you see in the Southern States.

Here it was that we halted for lunch at a most curious house, built entirely of straw and not nearly large enough to take in our party, which numbered about seventy-five people, including the dragoons, so we picnicked under the trees. Among other articles of food, we had some goat meat. (Laughter.) You will find that most of the mutton sold in Mexico was in life clothed with hair and not with wool. (Renewed laughter.) And we also had some beer, for a considerable number of our party were Germans, and you know the Germans have a fondness for certain fluids, so they were provided. I had thought it might have been pulque, the native drink, but that was missing.

After lunch we resumed our journey and soon had our first view of Colima, which, curious as it may seem, was from a point above it. To reach the volcano we had to pass the Nevado de Colima, over another mountain, which is really higher than it is. The point where we were standing was about 14,000 feet above sea level, and from it we could look right down on Colima, one of the most remarkable sights I ever saw. Here, in front, and a little lower than we were, was the volcano, and in the distance were the bright waters of the Pacific about twenty miles away, and the atmosphere so clear that with a good glass we could see the waves dashing on the shore.

The volcano was bare of all vegetation, rising up with a rounded top to the crater, not a very beautiful thing, I admit. It was emitting clouds of steam, but was not very active, though it had been three years before, pouring out lava and covering the surrounding country with ashes.

To get from where we stood to the volcano the first thing we had to do was to descend to the valley between the two mountains and then to cross a stream of lava which had flowed there thirty years before. Though only about half a mile across, it took us nearly two hours to cross it. What was it like? You have seen our streets when they have been torn up to put down sewers and make other repairs, and you can imagine what it would be like to climb over such obstructions. Now if you will magnify these heaps of debris and imagine them composed of rocks half the size of this room, you will have an idea of that lava bed. Then we had to go through a zone of volcanic ash, where you sank over your boot-tops and seemed to slip back about as far as you went ahead. So I admit that I was well tired when I got to the top. And then in those high altitudes your lung power gives out. I noticed our party had begun to grow less some distance back. At an old volcanic vent on the side of the larger one a good many of them stopped. Among them was our one lady member, a charming lady, and we were all sorry she did not go further, but skirts are not suitable for that kind of travelling.

It was here that the only thing approaching an accident on the trip occurred. I am sorry to disappoint the hopes of the recital of exciting adventures raised by certain stories which appeared in the papers, but the nearest approach to an accident was when Dr. Adams sat down on a fumerole. Now, perhaps you don't know what a fumerole is. It is a little opening in the rock from which issues steam and volcanic

gas. The surroundings are not very pleasant, because the gas contains a good deal of sulphur dioxide, something that we used to smell when an old-fashioned match was struck, though now they make matches differently. All that happened was that he arose quickly. (Laughter.)

We got right up to the edge of the crater, where at first we could see nothing but a thick cloud of steam, which was very disappointing, I assure you. Then the wind shifted and carried the steam away from us and we could see somewhat dimly into the crater. Later we could see the reddish rocks at the bottom of the crater, not so hot as a few years before, but still retaining sufficient heat to throw off clouds of steam. I took several photographs which have been developed since I returned home, but I am sorry to say that they show mostly steam. We then moved along and got a short distance down the side of the crater, which we entered for a hundred yards, but the sulphurous gases were choking, so we went no farther.

In coming down we chose the spot where the ash deposit was broadest. It had been very difficult to toil through this ash going up, but coming down was a different matter. We took strides about half as long as this room, and we came down in fifteen minutes that part of the mountain which had taken us an hour and a half to climb up. Then we had the lava stream to cross, to which I have previously referred, so that when we got back to the little camp between the mountains we were all thoroughly tired out with our day's climbing.

Next I am going to tell you about another volcano right across Mexico near the Gulf. To reach it we passed the famous volcano Popocatepetl, which you must have noticed if you have ever been in Mexico, looking white and beautiful, standing out against the sky like a cloud which keeps its form. Near by is the lower volcano Iztaccihuatl, which means the woman in white. Wherever you have mountains you will have some which will suggest to the mind of the beholder the form of men or animals. At Port Arthur it is the giant lying on his back, and here in Mexico it is the woman in white. In the white and shrouded figure there is a faint resemblance to a woman lying dead.

I had been to Vera Cruz, on that swampy shore level where yellow fever persists—there was one case while we were there, and we were not sorry to get out of the city. We went down to the coast by one railway and came back by



another, and from the lines of both we could see, for a long distance, Orizaba, the finest mountain south of the Yukon. It stands out without any rivals near it, rising up to a height of 18,300 feet. But though it is the finest mountain in Mexico, no excursion had been arranged for us to visit it. When I asked Mr. Aguillera, the director of our Congress, why none had been arranged, he said it was a bad mountain and the season of bad weather. It was certain to be raining. However, we were not to be beaten, and I got up a party composed of Prof. Wolff of Harvard, Prof. Reid of Johns Hopkins, and Mr. Chamberlin of Chicago. As it was an independent party, we did things our own way and took our own time. The nearest railway station is San Andres, and from there there is a remarkable tramway that runs about three miles uphill to the town of Chalchicomula,—which is the point of departure for the mountain. The tramway looks all right, and when you get on board the cars they hitch on the mules and you go up gently and leisurely. When you come down there are no mules. They simply start the car and let it run down all the way. I do not think there is Canadian capital behind this railway—(laughter)—although, as you know, several things in Mexico are run with Canadian capital, including some excellent street railway lines.

We were eager to begin the journey at once, but the hotel keeper said it was quite impossible to go that afternoon, and we had first to get permission. For this we had to visit the Jefe Politico, the Mayor. The town council didn't count—(laughter)—I don't think there was any.

When that duty was performed we found that the mountain stood in a famous hacienda, a large estate, and that we would have to go to the agent to get permission to pass through. Well, we got it, all very correct and nicely written in French, and then we went to bed. The next morning we found the mountain was there all right, with only a few clouds about it. Our guides were on hand, and a mounted policeman, for the Government will not let you go anywhere in that country without a soldier. They wanted us to take three, but we compromised on one, because we knew we would have to give a pretty good tip to every one we took. We had mules to carry the baggage, and a spare jackass tied behind for what purpose I never understood. (Laughter.) Then we started, the guides and mule drivers on foot, while we and the policeman rode ponies. The guides always managed to keep up with the ponies. They were able to cut across lots, so to speak, while we had to keep to the road.

We camped for the night in one of the most peculiar camping places that I have ever seen, and I am somewhat of an old campaigner in that respect, in a small cave under a lava stream. In the lower levels we had been suffering from the heat, but up here at 13,000 feet it was bitterly cold. The guides had camped where there was a good supply of wood, and we had a big roaring fire, but in spite of that it was so cold that it was almost impossible to sleep under all our blankets in the draughty cavern.

We waked at 3.30 a.m. and after breakfast started up the mountain at 4.30, riding our ponies as far as the snow line. That morning I wished I had never come at all. It was cold and shivery; the night was still dark and the moon and stars had a cold, icy glitter. However, off we started, each carrying a bottle of water on his back and other things. (Laughter.) At the snow line we left the ponies and started to climb but as the ascent was pretty tedious I will not describe it in detail. It was up a steep slope of snow which impeded our walking, and you must remember that when you are up 18,000 feet above sea level you only draw in with each breath about half as much oxygen as when on normal levels. Therefore you breathe about twice as fast as under ordinary circumstances. So with this and the shifting snow into which we had to dig our heels to get a foothold, toward the end we were glad to stop about every ten steps to rest. It took us about four and a half hours to reach the top, a climb of 3,500 feet above snow line.

The glitter of the snow was very trying, accompanied as it was by the glare of the nearly vertical sun, as there was only a very thin atmosphere to screen us from its full force. We had to use snow-glasses to protect our eyes, and Dr. Wolff got his eyes very badly injured because he was not as well protected as the rest.

On the return we made use of the snow that had impeded us on the way up, and "glissaded" to the bottom, *i.e.*, we went down sliding over the snow. I say that because in some reports it was stated that we went down on a snow-slide and that the snow took us along. We slid over the snow and used our alpinestocks for steering and regulating our speed, going down in twenty minutes what had taken us four and a half hours to climb.

Mr. Mason suggested that I might tell some stories of volcanoes in general. Volcanoes are not always on land; they are sometimes under water, and if you desire to have an



island all your own it is very handy to have such a volcano about. (Laughter.) On one occasion when an island so formed appeared above the sea in the Mediterranean a British man-of-war was cruising in the vicinity and at once claimed it for Britain. The new island, however, was in sight of French territory, and the French claimed it. Moreover, it was also in sight of that part of Italian territory ruled by Austria and the Austrians claimed it. Matters were looking fair for a first-class international complication when somebody suggested that they should go to have a look at the island, and when they reached the spot behold it had disappeared. (Laughter.)

While we have no active volcanoes in Canada, we have a number of extinct volcanoes, and deposits of volcanic ash just as in Mexico, except that they are millions of years old and have been compacted into rock. In the great Sudbury mining region and also in the Cobalt district in which you are interested, and from which you doubtless draw large dividends—(laughter)—there are volcanic formations, and while the majority of the mineral deposits of Cobalt are not in this formation; yet some of them are—(applause)—so that volcanic rocks have a practical interest even now in Ontario.

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(November 12, 1906).

## The Science of Business Building.

BY MR. ARTHUR FREDERICK SHELDON, CHICAGO.

ADDRESSING the Canadian Club on "The Science of Modern Business Building," Mr. Arthur Frederick Sheldon, of Chicago, said:—

*Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Canadian Club,—* The element of time enters into all man's institutions. Time is fleet as a bird on the wing, and recognizing that time is indeed valuable to busy men, I shall cut out all introduction and come at once to the theme we are to discuss together. There is much homely sense in the old adage: "Have something to say, say it, and quit talking." I must say, however, that the honor of addressing you is appreciated and the kindness of those who have looked after my welfare since I came within your city gates.

As to my subject, "The Science of Modern Business Building." What is science? Herbert Spencer has defined science as "organized knowledge." Art, on the other hand, is doing, or performance. In practising the art of anything man applies the knowledge gained in the science of it. All knowledge is not scientific. To be that it must be organized—obviously it must be tested truth.

What is "business building?" By the term I mean the adding to a business already begun, the art of making each customer the first link in an endless chain to bring more. It is the repeaters that count.

Business building implies the getting of business, but the getting of it in such a way that it is continuously added to by the influence of those already dealt with.

There was a time when the business of trade was looked down upon and shunned as an occupation unworthy of refined intellects or gifted natures. That day is now passed by in the march of progress and the business man is coming to be looked upon more and more as a professional man. A profession is a science practiced, and a science, as we have seen, is organized truth—classified common sense. We have one group of lawmakers to govern us, we have soldiers to guard us, we have ministers to minister to our spiritual welfare, and physicians to minister to our physical welfare, and now great-



ARTHUR F. SHELDON.





est of all is our business needs. Science has heretofore not entered to the same extent into the business group. Yet science is as necessary in business building as in mechanics or chemistry. Can we, then, organize for successful scientific business building?

The basis of organization is classification. First, then, we have the salesman, which includes every individual in the institution from office boy to president; second, we have the customer, the study of him and his requirements; third, we have their relation to the thing they are selling; fourth, the knowledge of the abstract thing, the sale itself; fifth, the relation of employer and employee.

Business Building is a great theme—so great that in the thirty minutes at my disposal I shall merely attempt to deal with the first element, the salesman, the individual.

The commercial unit in each business community is the business house or concern, be that an individual business, a partnership or a corporation. The unit in the business house is the individual. Make each individual right, and the institution as a whole will be all right. System, order, is one of nature's first laws. Great men and great institutions reflect these laws, but you may have the best mechanical systems which the thinking, remembering and imagining powers of man can invent, and still they will be a failure in operation unless the man or men and women back of the system is right. If it were not for "man" there would be no business. Make the man right and his business will be right. The work of making the man right, the problem of self-development, of scientific human culture, is the problem of problems, not alone in business, but in all walks of life.

Each individual in business, employer or employee, should study self to the end of developing individual power to the highest possible degree. Man is a bundle of wonderful possibilities, these being locked up in the positive faculties, body, mind and soul. Success of the permanent and increasing kind is not a matter of luck or chance. It is governed by natural law. The discernment and observance of these laws is a big problem. The problem is therefore in the final analysis, man building. Make him right and the work takes care of itself. Veteran graduates in the school of experience are entering into the philosophy of which I stand as champion. You may have the greatest mechanical system in the world, but the final analysis must take you back to the men and women themselves.

So, too, there are units in the units, faculties and qualities, which, combined, make the abstract man. We can but touch upon it here, but there are a few thoughts which each of us as business builders should consider. They are the elements, the fundamentals, the verities that go to the heart of things.

First, if each individual, from office boy to president, would realize that his efficiency depends upon the degree of supervision which his work requires, there would be a mighty impetus in individual results. Ask the question, "Have I done everything I would have done had my employer been where he could see?" In other words, "Have I needed supervision?" Supervision is made necessary by reason of two classes of errors: first, sins of omission; second, sins of commission. How shall we get after those two thieves who steal our value? Through those we sin against self, against employer and against society.

There are two classifications in human nature, the good and the bad, the positive and the negative. Carefulness (the positive) has as its negative carelessness; courage and fear; truth and falsehood; honesty and dishonesty; faith and doubt; ambition and indifference; energy and laziness; intelligence and ignorance; strength and weakness; health and sickness; activity and inactivity, and so it goes, everything in the analysis of man in all his faculties and qualities. Every sin is traceable to one or more of the negatives.

How are we to get rid of the negatives? By developing the positives. Just as the darkness must go when the light comes, so the negatives are banished by the advent of the positives. How are the positives developed? There are two processes: the eductive, from the Latin to draw out, plus instruction, or the filling in of useful knowledge. Together, these processes constitute true education, which is a life-long process. Practice the use of the positives.

The result will be right. Ah, but, you say, that may be all right physically, but I am a slave to heredity. When Burbank can make the thornless cactus, the pitless plum, and the fadeless flower, it is time for the human plant to awaken to the fact that he need not go through life a slave to the influence of heredity or environment. But these play a part in the life of each, but a knowledge of the laws of mental and physical growth, plus the conscious application of them to the problem of self-development, make the present environment more potent than heredity, which is but the sum of all past environment.

As the body is educated its positives are drawn out. They develop endurance, which is a splendid asset. But you may have the endurance of a Hercules and fail if the next essential is wanting. The thinking, remembering and imagining powers if developed produce ability or intellectual capacity. Men should be trained to think. Many men only think they think and some only think they think they think. We should realize the outside world as the great mental workshop, bringing its material to us. Knowledge begins with sensation, the concept, the idea. A union of ideas forms a law, and when we consider laws we shall become scientists in business.

But if we possess endurance and ability and lack reliability, we may be nought but gifted criminals. Some men are simply honest because it is the best policy, when it is no longer the best policy then they are no longer honest. There must be a moral feeling susceptible of development. We should study the mind as we study the body. Study psychology. Oh, but, says one, what do I want with psychology? I am a hard-headed business man. Some men are so hard-headed that you can't get an idea into their cranium. The mental part is the dynamics of the human engine. There is the emotional side. You are influenced by thoughts brought into the mind, and thinking a bad thought is as serious as taking a poisoned oyster into the body. This is no new thoughtism; it is truth—facts that go to the eternal roots of things.

So you may have the endurance of a Hercules, the intelligence of a Bacon, and the reliability of a Christ and still in the business world there may be one thing lacking—the will. To will is to act, and the business world to-day is crying for men of action. Action is the result of will development.

The combined product spells success. Endurance, plus ability, plus reliability, plus action, equals Man with a big "M"—the kind of men and women needed in every business everywhere. Do not say it cannot be done.

Take the product into every department of business. Every business has a credit department, a buying department, a selling department and an advertising department. It should have more. It should have a humanity department. The solution of business building is, in the final analysis, man building. It pays to cultivate the human plant. The object of the humanity department is to cultivate the human plant. An institution so equipped is destined to progress along the lines of natural law in harmony with the eternal laws of progression.



In the moment or so I have left let me allude to the relation of the individual in the institution to the customer. The greatest essential is to read human nature. The positive faculties are essential. The power to know what is. It is dangerous to handle the looker as you would the thinker. Too much cannot be said about strict and industrious attention to business. Said a young fellow to me once: "I'm earning my salary now, Mr. Sheldon, and I'm blest if I'll do anything more," only he didn't say "blest." "You're right," I answered, "yes, dammed all right." His river of progress was dammed. How many order takers have we instead of salesmen?

"How many salesmen have you on the road?" I once asked a large wholesale merchant.

"Two," was his reply.

"Two? I thought you had a hundred."

"Well," said the merchant, I have 118 taking orders, but there are only two salesmen in the bunch."

A lot of young fellows are ruining their eyesight looking for more pay. If they would only look for more work the more pay would take care of itself.

When Paderewski played before your late Queen she complimented him upon being a genius. "Ah, your Majesty," he replied, "the world now calls me a genius, but I used to be just an ordinary piano player." He practised hours, weeks, years before he was recognized. He was a drudge before he was a genius.

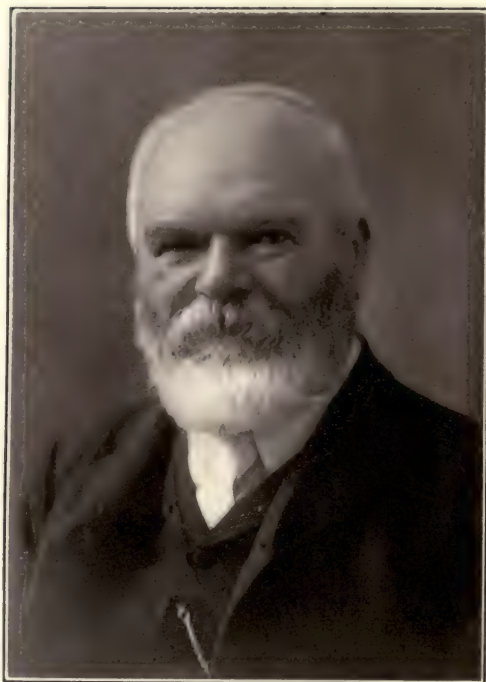
When Kubelik, the great violinist, played in New York he was asked to what he attributed his success. "To hard work," was his response. "I practised eight hours a day." Many musicians want to be Kubeliks who only practice four hours. So many people take it out in wishing. So many people have a wish-bone where the backbone ought to be.

One more question was asked the violinist. "What is your favorite selection?" His answer was, "The one I happen to be playing."

We want more Paderewskis and Kubeliks in the business world to-day, men whose favorite task is that on which they are engaged. What they achieved in their profession let those who are in business strive for in the business world, in the profession to which business belongs.







J. M. COURTNEY, C. M. G.  
Ex. Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

(November 19, 1906).

## The Finance Department of Canada.

BY MR. J. M. COURTNEY, OTTAWA.

ADDRESSING the Canadian Club on "The Finance Department of Canada," Mr. J. M. Courtney, of Ottawa, said:—

*Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen.*—When your worthy secretary did me the honor of asking in your behalf that I should be this day your guest I told him that it was a change to come from behind the scenes after 37 years and advance towards the footlights, and that in the novel position, besides being untried, no doubt there would be many imperfections. For these you must forgive me while I try to say something on the subject of the Finance Department of Canada.

I served under every Prime Minister of Canada since Confederation. With each of them in turn I had the most friendly relations. I have served under every Finance Minister but one, Sir Alexander Galt, since Confederation, and with them also my intercourse has been frank and confidential. The one I did not serve under, Sir Alexander Galt, asked me to become the secretary of the office when he was High Commissioner, and in his case as in his successors, Sir Charles Tupper and Lord Strathcona, the Finance Department has received and continues to receive the greatest aid when matters touching Canadian finances are being dealt with in London.

When I entered the public service of Canada in 1869 the revenue of the Dominion was about \$13,000,000, last year it was over \$80,000,000—over six times as great. But although the scale of transactions was lesser, yet it was not altogether the day of small things. There were kings before Agamemnon, and the men who laid the foundations of Confederation, who thought out and thrashed out the details of the measure were men not to be despised. The result of the work is the Dominion of to-day. And while we hear of the fathers of Confederation and see their faces on the canvas, yet no one as far as I know has given a thought to the members of the public service who give their assistance in framing the measure. I believe I am correct in saying that the financial clauses of the British North America Act were largely the work of John Langton, a man of great ability who, besides his work

in the public service, did much in developing the higher education of Canada, as can be shown in your university, of which he was at one time the vice-chancellor.

Time would be too short to tell the tale of the financial progress of Canada—how stage by stage it has reached its present dimensions. All this is very interesting, and was not arrived at without labor and pain—sometimes the prospect seemed hopeless. In 1885, during the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway the Dominion had obligations to all the leading banks in Canada; it had obligations in London; it had a \$25,000,000 loan immediately falling due, and on the arrival of Sir Leonard Tilley and myself in London to arrange matters, the first news we heard was of the resignation of the Gladstone Administration, with a possible war prospect, and a heavy drooping money market. I just mention this to show that to run matters smoothly requires constant thought and care.

But it is with the present and the future more especially I propose to-day to call your attention. In ten short years the Canadian budget has doubled. The progress is real and substantial. But with this great expansion new conditions have arisen and are constantly arising. To recall my first remark, the scenes require constant shifting. In one respect alone, the money order business of Canada, in the last three or four years there has been a transformation. Formerly, many of our people went to the States and made small remittances to their families and relatives in Canada. As a result the United States postal authorities had to remit to this side funds to meet the orders as presented. The reverse is now the case. To Great Britain, the United States, to the Scandinavian countries, to Italy, large remittances have to be sent to meet the money orders largely procured by immigrants for remittances to their families in the home lands. To Italy alone I estimate there will be sent over \$700,000 this year—these constant evidences of progress entailing new conditions require care and provision to be made by the Finance Department.

But beside the \$80,000,000 revenue and the \$81,000,000 expenditure of which I will treat later on, there are other matters which require the attention of the Finance Department. The Dominion is a common carrier running a railway; the Dominion is a banker, having savings bank deposits of about \$60,000,000, against which the law compels a reserve of gold to be held of ten per cent.; the Dominion issues notes against a gold reserve, the reserve being 25 per cent. for an issue up to \$30,000,000, and dollar for dollar beyond that



amount. The present issue on the 31st October was \$58,080,025, of which \$15,324,060 was in \$1 and \$2, the small change of the Dominion—and in that regard it may be stated that the circulation of \$1 and \$2 on the 31st October, 1896, was \$7,583,712. Another instance of the wonderful progress that has been made during the last decade.

The Dominion to meet the payment of interest on the loans domiciled in London is throughout the year largely in the market as a purchaser of sterling exchange, letting alone the amounts required for payments for stores, the postal exchanges and other services. In fact the turnover in cash under the control of the Finance Department runs to about \$1,000,000 each working day. To gather in the revenues the Department keeps some 24 bank accounts in Canada. Besides all these matters the Treasury Board, of which the Minister of Finance is the chairman and the Deputy Minister is the secretary, keeps guard over every appointment, promotion, retirement or superannuation in the public service; it looks after the refunds and remissions of duties; it settles differences between the Departments and the Auditor-General; it reviews all deposits and exchange of securities made by the licensed insurance companies with the Government; it grants certificates to banks on commencing business.

And here I may say that to the Department are rendered monthly the statements made by the chartered banks of the conditions of their affairs. While Parliament is in session the Minister of Finance brings down the estimates of the expenditures required by the several departments, which have been duly collated and put together by his officers. The officers of the Department also prepare the statements required for the budget speech. Two of the great Parliamentary committees are the subject of the concern of the Finance Department, the Public Accounts Committee and the Committee of Banking and Commerce. All bills referred to this latter committee are carefully reviewed by the officers of the Finance Department to ascertain if any of the powers sought are inimical to the public interest, and I may say that the financial clauses of bills referred to the Miscellaneous Private Bills Committee are also carefully scrutinized.

Rarely a session passes that the Department has not to bring in legislation regarding matters under its control, such, for instance, as currency. But the Finance Department, besides attending to all these matters, is a Department of reference and enquiry, and does a lot of silent work in all directions. Many are the imaginary claims that are inquired into;

many are the letters received during the year from England and the United States that a son or a brother had left England half a century ago and is believed to have left money in some bank in Canada, and asking for advice or assistance; many are the batches of students in colleges and universities on both sides of the border who are filled with ideas as to the best methods of governing the bodies corporate, and who ask for copies of all legislative enactments respecting banks, currency *et id genus omne*. To all are sent, to the best of the ability of the Department, the most grave and courteous replies. These and scores of other matters incidental thereto daily occupy the attention of the Department.

If this is the condition of affairs now, what of the future? If in ten years the figures have doubled, what may not happen as time rolls on? Sir Wilfrid Laurier has said the twentieth century belongs to Canada. From my heart I believe it to be true, and not a mere rhetorical phrase. To my mind Canada is now in a similar position to that of the United States anterior to their Civil War. Then their West began to be peopled, now the tide has set towards our West. As the years roll on Canada will make out a higher destiny, in what shape we know not, but I believe that the millions who will occupy our land will be true to the traditions of the mighty Empire of which this Canada of ours is a part. The budgets of future Finance Ministers will deal with figures beyond our present conception; and to my mind, beyond the occasional drawbacks incidental to development such as tight times, moderate harvests or over-speculation. I can see only in the future steady and universal progress.

I now come to another subject and here I wish to speak carefully. I mentioned that with a revenue of \$80,000,000 Canada spent last year \$81,000,000. Now all this expenditure has been sanctioned by Parliament. Each item was duly submitted and passed. If any division occurred in any vote it was so infinitesimal as to be put aside and forgotten. I wish to emphasize that all this expenditure was sanctioned by Parliament. Now, Parliament represents the people, and in no country in the world have the people such control as in Canada. In their municipalities, in their Provincial Legislatures, and in the Dominion Parliament the people, through their elected representatives, govern. There is no troublesome closure and the discussion of grievances precedes the granting of supply.

Occasionally the people rise and shake off their rulers; but, as a rule, when the time of an election approaches what do we see in the cartoons, what are the phrases in the election



addresses, what is the talk of the man in the street? Mainly that so and so is a strong man who can get favors for the district. Nearly all the arguments used in behalf of a candidate are materialistic. And when the turmoil is over and Parliament is called together and a vote is taken for a drill hall here, or a wharf there, or for a Custom House or a Post Office in some other place, however doubtful or perhaps unnecessary the vote may be, it is not for anyone to oppose and so the game goes on.

I am not blaming this Government or any Government, nor do I blame all electoral districts, but as long as the average voter considers that the great impersonal thing called Parliament is created to find money to be spent in his own locality, so long will present conditions exist. But I see signs of a change. I think recent events will make thoughtful people sit up and think, and, I believe, the day is fast coming when members will be sent to Parliament who will consider that a great trust has been placed in their hands to be used for higher things than securing votes of Parliament.

Now all this \$81,000,000 was spent under conditions laid down in the statute book. The money was placed under the control of the departments charged with the several services—certificates were given by the proper officers that the services were performed and the prices charged were fair and just. The expenditure was reviewed by an independent official, the Auditor-General, an official accountable to Parliament, and who can only be removed by Parliament. He had to see that all the gross revenues were paid into the Treasury and not the net, as in Great Britain, when large payments are deducted before cash is paid over. For much of the expenditure there is a pre-audit, and not, as in the motherland where all expenditures are audited after payment.

Beyond all, there is a great committee of Parliament, the Public Accounts Committee, whose duty it is to examine into expenditures.

Now there is a great difference between the Public Accounts Committee of the Imperial Parliament and the same committee here. At Westminster the Public Accounts Committee is made up of 15 members and is more of the nature of a judicial committee. The chairman is always a member of the Opposition. The present chairman is Mr. Victor Cavendish, a son-in-law of Lord Lansdowne. It sits frequently and reviews the expenditures seriatim. It is very interesting to see the members at their horseshoe-shaped table. The Secretary of the Treasury at one end, the Auditor-General at the

other, and the witness facing the members—everything is calm, business-like and judicial.

At Ottawa the committee is made up of more than a third of the House. It sits when it can at the call of the chair, and its business is apparently to exploit scandals. I do not for one moment say that iniquity should not be exposed. Perhaps it might be possible to keep the large committee at Ottawa and out of its number appoint a small sub-committee who might make and receive suggestions and lay down principles regarding public finance.

But leaving that question, as regards the public expenditure, there are three sets of people concerned—there is first the authorizing the expenditures, there is second the finding the moneys, and in the third place the spenders. In other words there are the givers, the finders and the spenders. Now I suppose that the mere fact of having to find funds develops and hardens the faculties of resistance and restraint which are characteristic of treasury officials all the world over. They are generally unpopular, even a man so great as the late Lord Salisbury flouted and jeered at the Treasury.

I do not for one moment wish to lay down any rule respecting expenditure. There are certain expenditures which properly regulated are eminently desirable to be made, as, for instance, the bringing into the Dominion a good class of immigrants; the working out the schemes connected with agriculture, such as experimental farms, dairying, buttermaking, cold storage; the protection and development of fisheries; the watching over our forests; all these are productive expenditures and should be encouraged. I can even allow that in the recent great development there may be excused a little swagger and possible extravagance. But allowing all this, I am afraid Canada is spending too much.

I am not a politician, but it would seem to me that either of three methods, to use Mr. Gladstone's favorite formula, might be adopted. Canada out of its abundance might redeem its indebtedness, or Canada might reduce its taxation, or it might, without adding to its debt, pay for its great national works. At the present time every effort should be made to save. It is true the debt has not been materially increased of late, but to repeat, every effort should be made to save.

The times are hard, the Bank of England rate is 6 per cent., there are no immediate prospects of cheaper money, for all the world, especially on this continent, is bent on expansion. The Canadian credit ranks high, very nearly equal to that of England. There are large maturing liabilities



to be met of loans made some 25 to 30 years back, and it will require all the wisdom of Government to meet the future and preserve our high credit. For these reasons I think that expenditures should be critically scanned and that a halt should be called in many instances. In all this I have made no remarks respecting capital or ordinary expenditures, for time is too short, and the distinctions began long before I entered the services. But there is a tendency in dealing with capital expenditures to forget that they add to the debt.

If time permitted I would enlarge upon what may possibly become dangerous to Canada, and that is a possible undue exploitation of foreign capital in developing Canadian interests. In a normal state of affairs the floating of high-class securities, such as Dominion, Provincial or municipal issues, in England, France or other countries where generally a low rate of interest prevails, is good. But I have seen the bad effect in India in the sixties, when owing to the war in the States large amounts of capital were poured into the country. In recent times the same evil effect happened in Australia, when only two banks, I believe, survived the crash. It behoves Canadian financiers to be careful in floating Canadian enterprises abroad; and above all things to keep Canadian credit at a high level. Any enterprises floated outside Canada should be undoubted in every way.

And now for one last word, which to the members of Canadian Clubs united together to work out the highest ideals in Canadian public affairs, need not, I think, require any apology. Canada, although a magnificent and lavish spender in many directions, is towards those who serve her a beggarly paymaster. I have tried to show you what the Finance Department is like. Can you imagine that the man who sets its policy is paid less than many a manager of a branch of a chartered bank? If this is the case with its political chief, what of the permanent officials?

What are the hours of work of a Finance Minister in the session? He is generally in his Department at ten; he goes to a Parliamentary committee at eleven, where he remains until one. He is with his colleagues from two to three, then to the House, where he may be till the small hours. He has somehow to receive deputations, and confer with his officers out of the session; he has to consider his constituents and aid his friends in making speeches—at all times there is the possible danger of reverse, and for this he is paid \$7,000 a year. All round the same niggardliness exists. Our public service, although perhaps I ought not to say so, is a magnificent

service. It stands well with any service in the world, but is miserably underpaid. It lives up to the ideal that the highest form of service is to save the State. It is not even a stable service, for the tie which attracted many to it has been removed in the doing away with the Superannuation Act. One of the problems of the future is to attract and keep able men in the public service. I would like to live to see a less materialistic community and a better remunerated service. It is for you, gentlemen, members of this Club and for members of your sister clubs, men who are actuated by a high degree of patriotism, to help and set forward these aims. To act rightly and to have the wisdom and strength to do so is the highest form of life, and this combination of right and wise living tends to righteousness, which, by the best authority we are told, is that which exalts a nation.

I am very much obliged for the kind way in which my few remarks have been received, and I must tender my apologies for the unusual position I was placed in.

Mr. D. R. Wilkie, Manager of the Imperial Bank, Toronto, said: I am glad to have the privilege of moving a vote of thanks for the able and elevating address to which we have just listened. It is not often that a public officer has served so many years with so little material return to himself, and Mr. Courtney retired universally honored and esteemed. Those who know him know he has elevated the civil service and protected the interests of Canada. He has always acted independently according to public opinion. Whenever he had the opportunity he has kept the country on the right lines and he has discouraged extravagance.

The banks of Canada are indebted to Mr. Courtney. He has been the watch-dog to keep them in line. If, in the future, he should choose to run for Parliament there are many seats in which he would do excellent service. I am glad of the opportunity to pay my respects to Mr. Courtney, and it gives me much pleasure to move this vote of thanks.

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HIS EXCELLENCY EARL GREY.  
Governor-General of Canada.



(November 29, 1906.)

PROCEEDINGS AT THE BANQUET TENDERED TO

His Excellency The Right Honorable  
Earl Grey, G.C.M.G., etc.,

*Governor-General of Canada,*

BY THE CANADIAN CLUB, AT THE KING EDWARD HOTEL.

PROCEEDINGS at the banquet tendered to His Excellency the Right Honorable Earl Grey, G.C.M.G., etc., Governor-General of Canada, by the Canadian Club, at the King Edward Hotel, on the evening of November 29th, 1906.

There were present, in addition to over 300 members of the Club, the following guests: His Excellency the Governor-General, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. J. P. Whitney, Prime Minister of Ontario; His Worship Mayor Coatsworth, of Toronto; Col. Hanbury-Williams, A.D.C.; Major Poynter, A.D.C.; Mr. Arthur Sladen, Lieut.-Col. Lesard, Hon. A.D.C.; Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry M. Pellatt, Hon. A.D.C.; Brigadier-General W. D. Otter, Hon. A.D.C.; Right Honorable Viscount Howick, Mr. Benson, Captain J. F. Macdonald, Rev. D. Bruce Macdonald, Dr. Neil Macphater, president of the New York Canadian Club; Mr. Asa R. Minard, secretary of the Boston Canadian Club; Mr. Pierre Beullac, president of the Montreal Canadian Club; Mr. J. H. Smith, president of the Hamilton Canadian Club; Mr. Plunket B. Taylor, president of the Ottawa Canadian Club; Dr. A. J. Mackenzie, 1st Vice-President; Mr. Geo. A. Morrow, 2nd Vice-President; Mr. Mark H. Irish, the President, and Mr. A. E. Huestis, the Secretary.

The President, Mr. Mark H. Irish, was the toast-master. He said: Your Excellency, Your Honor, and gentlemen of the Canadian Club,—The first toast this evening is the initial toast where any British gathering of this kind is assembled. I shall not desecrate it by proposing it. I shall simply ask you all to rise with me and join in drinking the health of His Majesty the King.

The National Anthem was sung.

The President said: The Canadian Club has received one letter of regret at inability to be present, from a highly esteemed gentleman whom we had hoped to have with us to-night. I shall ask our Secretary to read it, as I am sure it will be of interest to all.

The Secretary, Mr. A. E. Huestis, read the following letter:—

“THE GRANGE, NOV. 21ST, 1906.

“Dear Mr. Irish:

“I am extremely sorry that the infirmities of age, aggravated just now by ill health, will prevent my having the pleasure of attending your banquet on the twenty-ninth, and there meeting the Governor-General, to whom I have a social tie as well as that of political allegiance. His uncle, the Earl Grey eminent in the public life of England, was my friend and political correspondent. I have before me a letter from him, written when he was advanced in years, and extending over thirty pages. We agreed in the general tenor of our politics, which was moderate Liberalism. But he, distinguished as a statesman under the party and Cabinet system, adhered to that system which I have always thought must lose its moral foundation when a vital principle of division had ceased to exist, and become faction, with the fell concomitants of faction, intrigue, demagogism and corruption. I need hardly say that I am not much shaken in my conviction by recent events here. What was bad in the Imperial country, with all its safeguards of opinion, political and social, was sure to become worse in the dependency. The Governor-General, placed by the conditions of his high office above party and bound to disregard of it, represents in a measure my ideal. So that I should have had especial pleasure in offering him my homage, as well as being once more the guest of the Canadian Club.

“Yours very truly,

“GOLDWIN SMITH.”

The President, Mr. Mark H. Irish, who was greeted with applause, said: The next toast I regard as a special privilege to propose. I realize that if I had no toast-list to guide me and, finding myself in a dilemma, should appeal to you as to what I should talk about, I should receive the unanimous response, “Talk about a minute.” (Laughter.) I have some appreciation, however, as to how popular a minute becomes when one in my position is on his feet. But there is in me enough of the Anglo-American—and I am proud of both parts of the hyphen—to accept the one occasion in our Canadian

Club season when the President has the opportunity to get even with the membership.

In accepting the invitation for this evening, His Excellency has given us the honor of being his first hosts at a public function of this kind in the capital of Ontario. In so doing he has followed out that generous and encouraging attitude which he has constantly pursued toward Canadian clubs all over the Dominion. This stamp of approval which he has been pleased to place upon these organizations has been no small factor in promoting their growth and influence. Canadian Clubs should be, and I am sure are, deeply grateful for the kindly interest and the loyal support they have always received at his hands, and I fear no dissenting voice when I beg to assure him that he has the hearty thanks of the largest of them all, our own. (Applause.)

I can tell you, however, from personal experience, that His Excellency does not grace a gathering of this kind simply because it may produce some satisfaction to him to be the recipient of kindly words and well-set phrases concerning himself and his office, because last year we extended a similar invitation and were met by the unusual reply for us Canadians to hear from the Vice-regal lips, namely, "I cannot go, I have no message for you yet." I believe this answer indicates the character of our guest to-night as truly as an intimate biographer could do. He is not making the office of Governor-General of this great country a byword and a plaything, but when he comes to us to-night he comes with a message, he comes as a statesman of the strenuous type, the type that a new country admires, who lifts his office to a point where its height is merged in the personality of its holder.

Downing Street paid, either intentionally or unintentionally—and we all have our opinions of Downing Street—a distinct compliment to Canada when it chose our guest of this evening, the worthy descendant of a long line of distinguished ancestors, to be His Majesty's representative among us. Yet when we think of it, it is but proper that the ruler of a country comprising one-third the area of the British Empire, extending over twenty degrees of latitude (a distance from Rome to the North Pole), bounded by three oceans, with a coast line equal to one-half the circumference of the earth and thirty times as large as the United Kingdom, should be a statesman of no small parts. In his present position His Excellency is at the head of more than a half of the white population of all the British colonies, and we should be proud of the fact that of this population 95 per cent. are British-born subjects. This



perhaps may be the reason that of the forty-eight colonies within the Empire, Canada was the first to ask for and receive self-government and likewise to form a confederation. (Applause.)

It is a pleasant thing to contemplate the times in which we find ourselves to-day and to be able to say without fear of successful contradiction, that of the 113 Governors-General who have so far served in Canada none have found us in the enjoyment of greater peace or of as great prosperity as the present incumbent of the office, nor could any Governor have been able to report to His Imperial Majesty a population more loyal or with thoughts more centred on Empire than those to-day in Canada, and this loyalty and this imperialism is not of the weakling who fawns for the protection of the strong arm that it may proceed along its way, but it comes from a united, a contented and a confident people, who realize that the day of their strength is now at hand. (Applause.)

Undoubtedly the honor we desired to do was to the Governor-General in his official capacity as representative of His Majesty in the Dominion, but Canada is a democratic colony and cheers do not come so lustily for the position if at heart the cheerer cannot shout for the man who holds it, and, with a frankness which I have often found does not make for the smoothest way, I express the belief that this gathering would never have taken place if, under our present Governor-General, we had not found combined in the highest degree the position and the man. (Applause.)

It was this circumstance that gave rise to a desire on the part of the Toronto Canadian Club to express in some form an appreciation of his worth. It is this circumstance that has made the planning and the preparation of this expression a labor of pleasure to those who have had the privilege of being most closely associated with it. It is this circumstance which has made me feel how great the honor is that you bestowed upon me last spring in that the position you gave me involved the proposing of this toast to-night. And last—but by no means least—it is this circumstance that gives me the unbounded confidence of a right royal response when I ask you, as I do now, to drink the health of His Excellency the Right Honorable Earl Grey, our guest.

As Earl Grey rose to respond, Hon. J. P. Whitney, Prime Minister of Ontario, led the gathering in three cheers and a tiger for the distinguished guest.

His Excellency said: Mr. President and gentlemen, I thank you very heartily for the very kindly and cordial recep-



tion you have extended. I can assure you that it is a great pleasure to me to be here with you to-night. I was much interested just now in hearing the letter from Mr. Goldwin Smith, particularly to learn that my distinguished uncle, the late Earl Grey, wrote a letter of thirty pages—and that before the days of typewriting. (Laughter and applause.)

I was interested, too, to gather from another sentence that the letter was written to vain purpose, that Mr. Goldwin Smith remained unshaken in his convictions. (Renewed laughter.)

Gentlemen, I promise you that no speech I shall make will correspond in length to the letter of my uncle, and I venture the hope that I may succeed somewhat better with you than did my uncle with Mr. Goldwin Smith. I do not think there is any difference between your convictions and my own. I believe we are all loyal to the Empire and all of the opinion that to develop Canada is the best step to take to promote the interests of the Empire. (Applause.)

Your President has been kind enough to speak in the usual terms of eulogy of the Governor-General. It is now nearly two years since I assumed that high and honorable position. During that time I trust I have not been idle. True, I have not yet visited every prominent part of your magnificent Dominion, but, after the graphic geographical description given to the bounds of the Dominion by your President, you will acquit me of want of energy if I have not succeeded in penetrating to every portion of it. (Renewed laughter and applause.)

But I have endeavored to make as large an acquaintance with the country, its people, and its industries as opportunities have permitted, and if spared to serve the remainder of my allotted term, I am beginning to hope that, when I pass on the mantle I shall have further completed my knowledge of and love for your Dominion. (Applause.)

This year I travelled from St. John, Newfoundland, to Victoria, on the Island of Vancouver. It was delightful and interesting. Everywhere was hope, prosperity and contentment. The inhabitants honestly believed they were favored with living in the best part of the Dominion, which is, after all, the best part of the whole world.

I was interested in the manner in which these conditions reflected themselves in the members of my own staff. At various stages of our trip I asked them: "What part of this country would you elect to settle in, if you were a newly-arrived immigrant?" Invariably, after apparently taking every pains

to learn all the conditions, the answer was that they would like to purchase a farm in the immediate neighborhood. (Laughter and applause.)

I contemplated with much amusement the state of embarrassment that would result, but may I say to-night that did they do me the honor of asking my advice I would counsel their securing from the Prime Minister of Ontario, with whom I have been talking, a homestead lot on the Gillies limit. (Laughter and applause.) And if they were successful in obtaining the permission from Mr. Whitney I would be much pleased if they decided to take the Governor-General in as a partner with them. (Renewed laughter.)

And what is the development which lies within the womb of the broad belt of rich and fertile land, stretched over a distance greater than that which separates England from the Caspian Sea—I offer that, Mr. President, in comparison with your own—(loud laughter)—and nearly every inch of which is suitable for happy British homes? Why, this, that it is only a question of time before you, the people of Canada, become, because of your numbers, if you remain united, high-souled, public-spirited and incorruptible, the most powerful factor, not only in the British Empire, but in the English-speaking world. (Applause.)

Gentlemen, although I do not think it necessary to comment on the material resources of the Dominion, the varied and extensive character of which leads me to believe Aladdin located a treasure cave in almost every part of Canada, I specially congratulate you on the proved existence at Cobalt of large deposits of some of the richest silver ore the world has ever seen.

I understand that ore worth many millions of dollars is already in sight, and I hope the wealth produced will lead both directly and indirectly to the enrichment and happiness of the people of this Province. I understand no one is yet in a position to say definitely how far the area and depth of these rich silver deposits extend. My experience elsewhere of mining booms leads me to believe that this uncertainty will give an opportunity to unscrupulous company promoters to take advantage of the excitement which these rich discoveries invariably engender in the human heart. I would earnestly warn the people of Canada, of New York and of London that before they spend their spare cash on the purchase of mining stocks they should carefully discriminate between mere prospects and proved mines, and take care that in their anxiety to become part owners of a silver mine they do not find them-

selves the owners of nothing more profitable than surface rocks and trees.

Hon. Mr. Whitney—Hear, hear!

I hope that remark will not lessen the interest of my staff in getting a homestead on the Gillies limit—(laughter)—but I know what your Prime Minister's hopes are on the subject. Mr. Whitney will concur, I feel assured, in my belief that the wealth of this country rests rather in the results from the tilling of the soil than those that are taken in buckets and car-loads from the bowels of the earth. There is in our great Canadian wheat fields as great material value and incomparably greater moral value than in all the wealth of the Gillies limit.

Hon. Mr. Whitney—Hear, hear.

Your agriculture has made great developments at the Guelph College. It is indeed an achievement to have obtained a seed which will enable farmers to garner three bushels more to the acre. Let me refer to one little experience we had in the wheat fields at Indian Head. Here we came across four men in their automobiles. They started in the North-West many years ago with industry and character as their only capital. They had converted the wheat into autos worthy of millionaires and owners of Cobalt mines. Nothing impressed me more during the whole journey across Canada than the farming profits made by competent and cautious gentlemen in British Columbia. They were sensational figures, more appropriate to the booming prospectus of a Cobalt mine than to the steady results of earnest agricultural work. I read with much interest and approval the capital speeches in British Columbia by Mr. Byron E. Walker, whom I see here to-night. There are wonderful possibilities for the fruit orchards there.

If the rate of growth in the settlement of the North-West proceeds at its present pace, it can only be a question of time before the farmers of the Dominion will look to the markets of the Orient as an outlet for their produce. I would consequently suggest to you that you should take care that you do not teach the Orient to imitate Occidental ways by closing their open doors against a trade on the increase of which your prosperity may depend.

Although Canada possesses the natural trade route between Europe and the Orient, last year the exports from the United States to Japan were \$50,000,000, while the exports from Canada, from which nature has decreed that the future exports to Japan from this continent shall sail, were only a beggarly half-million dollars, or only one-hundredth part of that which



goes to Japan from the more distant ports of the United States.

I believe it would be greatly to the advantage of Canada if more active steps were taken than I believe are now being taken to educate the populations of Japan, Corea and China to appreciate the excellence of Canadian food products, for which I am informed a considerable demand could, with little organization and without great expense, be greatly stimulated.

Gentlemen, if you were to ask me what points have struck me as most requiring the attention of those who can spare sufficient time from the agreeable business of making their fortunes, I would say that the chief requisites of Canada appear to me to be the taking of such steps.

(1) As will lay firmly and securely the foundations of a future trade with the Orient;

(2) As will perfect your system of transportation east and west, and secure to Canada the full benefit of her geographical position;

(3) As will increase the supply of labor.

I am impressed by the evidence which has reached me from every side, of the way in which agricultural and industrial developments, besides great public works of construction, on which the life of the country depends, are kept back by the difficulty of obtaining labor.

There is much work requiring to be done which the Canadian and the Englishman will not do, and for which it would appear that foreign labor must be imported from outside.

I believe there is an abundance of capital ready to come in to develop the resources of Canada if only the necessary labor can be obtained. An abundant supply of cheap labor would also appear to be a condition precedent to the demand for highly-paid labor, such as that which the skilled artisans of Toronto can supply, and if your railways awaiting construction are to be quickly built, and your lands are to be cleared at a cost which will not impose an unnecessarily heavy charge for all time upon yourselves and your children, this question of labor is one which calls for your attention.

Gentlemen, arrested development for want of labor, a stricken population for want of sanitation, are both evils which it is in the power of man to remove. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Whitney, allow me to express the hope that the new towns of the northern districts of your Province will not be co-sharers in the disasters which befell some of the new western cities which neglected provisions for the health of their people.

Hon. Mr. Whitney—Hear, hear.



I desire, moreover, Mr. Whitney, to congratulate you that the possibilities of the wealth are further advanced by the construction of the Canadian Northern and Ontario Railways. There is now the prospect of Toronto being on a complete line across the continent. I congratulate Mr. Mann, who I see is present, on what has been accomplished and I hope that the prognostication of a complete transcontinental line will be verified. I want to congratulate you, too, on the splendid enterprise of the Electrical Development Company. I believe that Mr. Mann and Colonel Pellatt deserve the deep and lasting gratitude of the country. Their courage and their brains are enriching the life of the whole community. Their initiative and pluck will earn them the affection, good-will and gratitude of the country. They reflect the spirit of a huge and fertile country.

But there is a danger hanging over parts of the North-West against which it is difficult to combat, and that is the possible recurrence of a cycle of dry years.

We must always remember that Canada has been blessed by an exceptionally long run of exceptionally favorable seasons, and the experience of the past leads us to fear that the fat years we have enjoyed may be followed by a cycle of lean years. This possibility should be present to the minds of those to whom a temporary break in the long run of good fortune might mean a fall in values, with consequent financial embarrassment, and possible ruin.

When the grown Canada shakes the world with his strength, will it be for evil or for good? The answer to that question depends upon yourselves—upon you, the young men of the Canadian Club, who have it in your power to shape for good or for evil the character of your country. (Applause.)

It should be the special duty of the Canadian Clubs to take such steps as may be necessary to create a public opinion which shall be strong enough to keep your judiciary pure and incorruptible, your administration, Federal, Provincial and municipal, absolutely clean, and the highest ideals of duty and of disinterested citizenship before your schools; and if you, through the vigor with which your Canadian Club organizations condemn any departure or falling from these national ideals, succeed in creating a public opinion which shall cause every man to feel that it is better for him to be honest than to be smart, and that character counts for more than wealth in the assets and the good opinion of the nation, then I say there would appear to be no limit to the greatness which awaits you, the people of Canada. (Applause.)

I notice that some wild hopes have been recently expressed at Chicago that Canada shall be absorbed into the political constitution of the United States. Well, are you going to lose your individuality through absorption by the States? No! a thousand times, no!

I agree with the late Principal Grant, who was one of the greatest Romans of you all, when he said, in the emphatic language of Scripture, "It is a shame even to speak of such a thing—we would repent it only once, and that would be forever." (Laughter and applause.)

No, gentlemen, your Imperial connection with the Mother Land promotes, it does not retard, the growth of your national development, and, conversely, the growth and development of your nationality bring strength and security to England and the Empire. (Applause.)

The responsibility of how you shape your future rests entirely upon yourselves. You are not weakened by the Imperial connection any more than a man is weakened by the love of a mother who watches with proud and anxious heart the honorable steps of her son's upward and onward career.

But although the fond old mother does not wish to check the growth in her self-governing children of the qualities of manhood, she is always willing to give help. (Hear, hear.)

I know there are some people who rejoice in the good fortune they enjoy in living in a country where there is no debt for naval or military expenditure, but I would venture to ask them whether that position is a generous one for them to adopt towards the people of the United Kingdom. It is true that the debt for the military and naval expenditure which has given Canada her freedom, and the burden of naval expenditure which is still required to secure it, does not weigh on Canada—that is perfectly true, but it is equally true that this burden which is not borne by Canada is borne by the taxpayers of the United Kingdom.

The reason why you are able to develop your nationality, the reason why your commerce sails securely on the high seas, is because you are safe within the protecting circle of the British Crown.

Gentlemen, when an Englishman pays his taxes, I admit with the grumble which is the inalienable prerogative of every Englishman—(laughter)—he feels a secret pride lurking within his heart, as he reflects that in paying the tax required to meet the obligations of a national debt incurred in the wars waged by his fathers to establish a greater Britain beyond the seas,

he is in some manner sharing in the glorious achievement of his illustrious ancestors. (Hear, hear.)

Gentlemen, it is the honorable and distinguished privilege of the people of the United Kingdom that they are carrying, practically unaided, the burden of the debt incurred in the making of Greater Britain, and in the present administration and defence of the British Empire. They do not complain that they should be allowed by you to carry the whole burden themselves. They know you and the other self-governing nations, when the appointed time arrives, will assume your portions of Imperial obligations, and they are content to wait until the feeling of self-respect, which I believe to be inherent in all men of British blood, will produce a system of Imperial federation in which the self-governing peoples of the United Kingdom, of Canada, of Australasia, New Zealand and South Africa will join on terms of an equal partnership under which each will contribute their fair and equal share towards the discharge of Imperial responsibilities and of Imperial obligations. (Loud applause.)

These are three alternatives which Canadians have before them :

Absorption by the United States ;

A weak and impotent isolation ;

And a recognized position in a pan-Britannic federation, in which each component part can hope to reach that position of leadership to which it is entitled by reason of its moral and material strength, and through which it can exercise its influence in the councils of the world. (Loud applause.)

I would not have you think, gentlemen, that I am one of those who hold that Canada is not contributing to the strength of the Empire because she does not at present contribute to the fleet.

You are doing a great work in making Canada the half-house of Empire, and in straining every nerve by means of your transcontinental railways to shorten the transit between England and the Orient, and you have every reason to be proud of what you, with your comparatively small population, have accomplished and are accomplishing.

In addition to these services which you have contributed to the Empire there is another service which you are in a position to render to the Empire, and for which the genius of your people is peculiarly adapted.

If every school in Canada gave the same drill which is given by the best schools of Winnipeg and Toronto, to the great benefit of all concerned, then Canada would be able to



contribute in moments of emergency thousands of soldiers who, by reason of their character and efficiency, would be able to render the greatest assistance to the Crown.

I wish, gentlemen, there could be found some way of bestowing a crown of honor on that city which could show the largest number of efficient cadets in proportion to its population, and I am confident that were such an honor bestowed the spirit which animates the patriotic citizens of every one of your larger cities would not grudge the private subscription of such funds as might be necessary to enable their adopted city to win the coveted crown. (Loud and continued applause.)

I am grateful, gentlemen, for the patience with which you have listened to me. I have made no attempt to boom Canada, but, rather, to put forward a few thoughts that may do us all good. I shall go away, Mr. Irish, with very pleasant recollections of the evening spent with you. My hope is that Toronto and Ontario may prove an example to the rest of Canada and the British Empire in contributing to the higher national life of the country and the higher prosperity of the whole Empire. (Renewed applause.)

The Vice-President, Dr. A. J. Mackenzie, proposed the toast of "Our Province." He said: Your Excellency, Your Honor, Mr. President and Gentlemen, I am glad to express on behalf of the Canadian Club its appreciation of the honor conferred by His Excellency in giving us the valuable address to which we have just listened. It appeals to our club and its objects.

We have heard and appreciated His Excellency's description of our country and there is no portion of it which is the equal of our own Province of Ontario, with its agricultural resources, its mineral wealth, its scenery, its important waterways, its citizenship and its climate.

A short time ago there was placed at the head of affairs in this Province a gentleman whose sterling honesty, industry and devotion to the welfare of the Province have earned him the admiration of all parties and all political persuasions.

His Excellency—Hear, hear.

Ontario is proud of Hon. J. P. Whitney on account of the work he has already done for the Province. (Applause.)

The Provincial Premier on rising was accorded three cheers, the cheering being led by His Excellency.

Hon. J. P. Whitney said: Your Excellency, Your Honor, Mr. President, and gentlemen of the Canadian Club,—After having listened, as we all have done, to the splendid dissertation by His Excellency on the material resources of our com-



mon country, and his splendid and, it seems to me, cautious forecast with regard to its future, he would be a bold man indeed who would suggest that, as far as the subject is concerned, it required any further explanation, any addition or any further comment. I will not presume, under the circumstances, to say one word to-night, following him as I do, but for the fact that I occupy to a certain extent an official position here, and that there are one or two points at any rate on which I expected to say something with reference to the subjects discussed, and with reference to the cause of this function.

Let me say, first of all, with regard to the Province of Ontario, that the Province of Ontario appreciates its position—or rather that the people of the Province of Ontario appreciate its position. They believe and appreciate the British system of government, because they know that under it they have thrived and have grown prosperous, and in regard to which they have obtained as participants in that civil and religious liberty which has emanated from the British form of government, unexampled blessings and privileges down through the centuries to the present day. That is why they are satisfied. (Applause.)

The material resources of the Province are vast in richness as in great extent, and are perhaps more or less mysterious in their nature, but while we value them highly, we, the people of Ontario, do not forget for a moment the privileges and blessings which are theirs and to which I undertook to refer but a moment ago.

We have not forgotten nor are likely to forget the fact that we have a most salubrious climate, that the lot of the people of Ontario has been cast in pleasant places, that we have the protection as well as the high honor which belongs to the British system of government, and to the British Empire. (Applause.)

We appreciate fully, as our blood courses through our veins, that we live under the freest form of government under the sun, the only form of government under which a grateful, thankful, liberty-loving people from day to day have the right and power, when they have the will, to change their Government. We feel our appreciation of our form of government is necessary. It would be carrying coals to Newcastle, however, and it would be truly and entirely a supererogation were I to attempt one word at all as to our appreciation of our present Provincial Government. (Laughter and applause.) So, I feel the task is beyond me.

With regard to the material resources of the Province, I may say I think it well to observe a discreet reticence to-night. There is a limit, you know, beyond which it would not be wise to go. (Laughter.) Besides, Mr. Chairman, there are strangers among us, and while I am sure we will of necessity be ready at all times to fulfil the Scriptural injunction, and take them in, they might perhaps take us in. Therefore I will pass with discreet reticence over our material resources.

Now, I was about to say, I will come to a more pleasing subject for discussion, but I can say it and truthfully that it is a very distinct pleasure for me to speak as the Premier of the Province of Ontario with regard to the guest of the evening. We know this distinguished gentleman, and we welcome him not only in his official capacity, but as an upright English gentleman. (Applause.)

We know, sir, that the nephew of Charles, Earl Grey, of the Parliament of 1830, of whose musical eloquence Macaulay said the people were wont to listen until the morning shone upon the gilded tapestries of the House of Lords, must be no common or ordinary man. (Applause.)

We have honor and pride in adjudging him the very best that we might expect him to be, and what he is and has proved himself to be, not only one of the great Empire-builders of his day, but a grand statesman and constitutional consul such as Britain has been in the habit of sending forward on the Imperial mission during the past one or two hundred years. (Applause.)

I am proud to feel and to know, Mr. Chairman, that in this respect, in speaking as I do, of the guest of the evening, that I have with me, in unison, the heart and mind of the entire population of the Province of Ontario. (Applause.) I am sure that our distinguished guest appreciates the situation, and appreciates that fact. At any rate he need have no doubt as to the truth of that fact. (Applause.)

Now, sir, it was my intention to have stopped at this period, but I feel, as representing Ontario at any rate, that I must notice one of the points touched upon in the course of the evening. Sir, I know aright the adult population of Ontario, aye, and of all the Dominion of Canada, when I say that there is not the slightest possibility, not a glimmering or a shadow of a chance of the present generation of the British people in North America desiring a severance of the ties that bind them to Great Britain. (Prolonged applause.)

You may go from Cape Race to the shores of the Pacific Ocean, and you may stop in every town and city intervening,

and you may visit every village, every home, every school section in that vast distance and you cannot find one human being, one adult British subject, who will stand up in public and advocate the severance of the tie which makes us part of the British Empire, and the annexation of this people to any outside country. (Prolonged applause.)

Now, let it not be understood, for a moment, that we have anything but the warmest feelings towards, and the kindest regards for our neighbors and cousins to the south of us. I am one to admire them for the loyalty and enthusiasm with which at all times and in all places they make it clear to those who are looking on that they have their country and are determined to be proud of its success. (Hear, hear.) I well know they were but taking a leaf out of our own book, because that was our course long, long ago, and we have seen no reason to change.

Why should we change? Situated as we are, with the liberties, privileges and blessings which are ours, with the climate and soil that are ours, with the high moral standard of the people who dwell within our borders, why should we wish to change? I am bound to say that on the other side of the border there is no more than a mere paroxysmal and occasional ebullition of any suggestion even that the Canadian people wish to change their allegiance. (Applause.)

Their British connection is not only a sentiment with the Canadian people. If it is possible, it is more than sentiment—if there is any stronger word, it ought to be applied towards our connection with the British Empire. (Applause.)

We do not feel that we are colonies any longer. There was a time in the devolution of affairs when we were dependencies, provinces, colonies of the British Empire. To-day we are the outposts of Empire, all over the world, radiating to people with whom we come in contact the good results of British constitutional connection and British rule. (Applause.)

We are the British dominions beyond the seas. We are on one side of the Atlantic and with the old Mother Country on the other side we are part and parcel, an integral portion of the British Empire to-day. (Applause.)

If ever the time should come when we can possibly conceive any such condition of affairs as would cause separation between the Dominion of Canada and Great Britain, let me repeat the wish of the eloquent Joseph Howe, that the last sound, heard on that occasion and swept across the Atlantic to the mother of nations, might be the expiring wail of the



Canadian loyalist sorrowing over the separation which would take place. (Applause.)

That is the feeling which actuates the people to-day. I hope I haven't taken too much time in speaking of it. It goes without saying, my words find echo I know in the hearts and minds of all my listeners. You can go anywhere through the length and breadth of the land to-day, and attempt to get up a discussion on this subject. If you should you will find the people all voicing the expression and following the intention that "British subjects we were born and British subjects we will die." (Applause.)

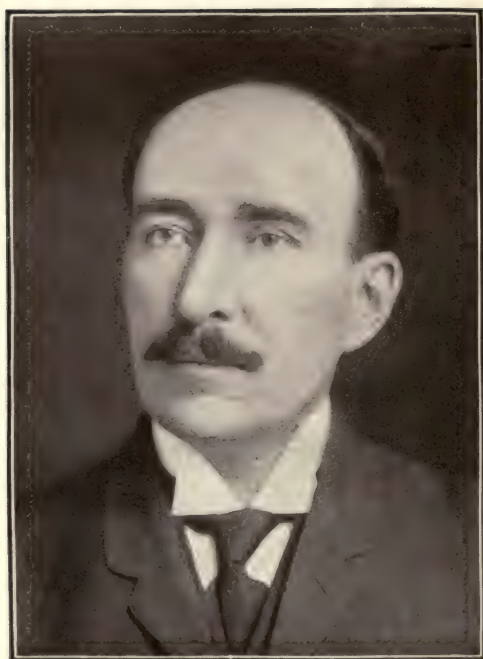
Let it be well understood here that while for the last forty years we have been endeavoring under circumstances of more or less stress to build up a great nationality—and to my mind, sir, we have succeeded—let it be understood to every person of inquiring mind, outside or within the country, that the future of the Dominion of Canada is bound up forever with the future of the British Empire. Here will be found, when our children occupy our places, and our grandchildren occupy theirs, that sentiment exemplified in the rose, thistle and shamrock lovingly entwined with the white lilies of France, and will continue to be the guide for each succeeding generation, evidencing that worth and appreciation of those labors which have fostered British constitutional government and British institutions in this Canada of ours. (Loud applause.)

The singing of the National Anthem brought the banquet to a close.

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DILLON WALLACE.

(December 3, 1906.)

## Experiences in Labrador.

BY MR. DILLON WALLACE, NEW YORK.

ADDRESSING the Canadian Club on "Experiences in Labrador," Mr. Dillon Wallace said:—

*Mr. Chairman and Members of the Canadian Club,*—It is always an inspiration to come to Canada, especially to Toronto. There is something in your very air that breathes the great Canadian spirit, and the wonderful progress you are making. During the past few years you have achieved the wonderful development of your wheat fields of the West. Now comes your wealth of Cobalt mines, and always present are your great manufacturing industries. Canada is destined to become the backbone of the great Empire of which she is a part. She is known far and wide. Away yonder on the bleak coast of Labrador I was consulting the catalogue of one of your large Toronto stores, and everywhere the traveller goes he hears of Canada and her prospects.

My work in Labrador is what I am to speak to you about for a few minutes this afternoon. It was pioneer work. We were blazing the early trails in the hope that some day civilization and prosperity will follow in our wake. Some day, I hope, Labrador will be to Canada what Alaska is to the United States.

We never know the ultimate benefit of explorations. When people asked Columbus what benefit was to result from his discovery of America, he could not tell. Our work in Labrador is on a small scale, but neither you nor I can tell the ultimate benefit of it. I hope that there is a wealth of mineral to be found in and below the rocks there. There is, of course, no agricultural possibilities, but nature distributes her good things fairly and impartially. If the wealth is not on the soil, it is under it. I am convinced that there is a future for Labrador; that, as I said, Labrador will become to Canada what Alaska is to the United States.

My first trip to Labrador was with the ill-favored Hubbard expedition, wherein the young Leonidas Hubbard, assistant editor of *Outing*, the New York magazine, lost his life. It was in the year 1903. We left Grosse Water Bay, over 300 miles north of the Straits of Belle Isle, and penetrated into

the eastern portion of the wild land to the great interior lake. We went across the northern divide and located the head waters of the George River and followed it down.

Unfortunately, we entered this great wild, uninhabited country in a year of paucity, when game was scarce. We were, moreover, short provisioned. Near Lake Michicoma, on the wind-blown wilds, we found ourselves with but 16 pounds of pea-meal and 250 miles between us and first food.

Hubbard bore up bravely on short food and no food at all, but he was finally able to go no further. The Indian and myself then left to seek aid, the Indian to reach the trappers and I to find a little wet flour in a bag which we had earlier abandoned. When I turned back to Hubbard I realized I was lost in the wilds of the bleak, lone land. The days that followed are like a haze in my memory. For ten days I wandered alone in the ever deepening snow. I lost all sense of time. I had left the world and seemed to be leading an existence altogether apart from it. I was living another existence. I heard voices talking and men shouting. I answered back, but I know not what I was saying.

I failed to find the camp where I left poor Hubbard, and he had penned the pathetic last entry in his diary the day we left him. I suppose I must have passed the tent. I knew not whether the trappers had come, but I started down, knowing only that to keep alive I must keep going.

One morning when I got up I found I could not stand or walk. I sat down by the smouldering fire, believing that the end had come. The fire smouldered—it was just smoke, there was no wood.

Then, all unexpected, I heard a shout near at hand and saw the rescuers, four native trappers, approaching. I realized that I was saved. I had walked all the day before and believed I had covered many, many miles, but the trappers traced my tracks and found I had gone only about one mile.

Part of the party was sent on to look for poor Hubbard. Two of the trappers stayed with me. Hubbard was dead when they reached him and they had brought back the pathetic entry he had made in his diary after we had left. I brought his body out and buried it at home.

Hubbard's death and life should be an inspiration to young men. It has been to me. When I wrote my farewell to the friends at home I promised Hubbard to write the story of the expedition and, if I got out safely, to continue the work.

Last year, again on the suggestion of the editors of *Outing*, I once more visited Labrador. This was a better year.



We were more successful in securing game and we travelled 2,000 miles around the coast on dog sleds. We came in contact with much of the good work of the Church Mission Society—and it is doing a wonderful work. We went among the Esquimos; we lived their life, we ate their food, we slept in their huts. We also mingled with the Moravians.

On our journey, Dr. Grenfell's missions were a great aid to us. On our first trip we visited Battle Harbor, where we received great kindness from Dr. McPherson, resident physician at the Battle Harbor Hospital. Last year Dr. Benford was in charge and we were equally well cared for.

I cannot speak too high words of praise of Dr. Grenfell and his noble work. They say that even the dogs know Grenfell. He is a wonderful man. He has done more to relieve the poor on that bleak coast than the world will ever have any idea of. He is always rendering medical and surgical aid when it is needed, and his students carry on his work.

Let me relate an incident. Two or three years ago, by the accidental discharge of a gun, an old Esquimo had his foot blown off. There were no medical instruments at hand, but with a meat saw and a jack-knife he amputated the foot, and to-day there is an old Esquimo cheerily hobbling around with a wooden leg.

The Moravian missionaries, too, are doing a wonderful work. They look for Dr. Grenfell every year. He is building new hospitals and travels all over with his dogs.

My work last year was to map the interior country from Hamilton interior to Ungava Bay. I found five rivers not shown on the map, the Toniluk, the Mukalik, the Tookatuk, the False and the Koroksoak. We collected a great number of geological specimens, which are being classified at the Columbia University in New York. Many botanical specimens which we also secured were forwarded to the New York Botanical Gardens. We kept an accurate reading of the temperature until all our instruments were broken, and kept all the records of the winds. The opening of the territory between Grosse Water Bay and Ungava will be, I am assured, of great benefit to the world.

My future explorations are uncertain. We travellers hear the call to the unknown. It is a fever in the blood. Peary is just back from the far North, but he says he will try again. I sympathize with him. There is one great arm at the northwest of Labrador that we know nothing about, with at least one large river running through it. Sometime I want to go up there and look up that river. I am looking forward to the

future for Labrador when she becomes to Canada what Alaska is to the United States. The rocks are yet to yield something of commercial value, and a railway to Cape Charles will give a shorter water route to England. They are talking railway in Labrador. The natives say, "We have now got the telegraph; look out for the railway!" They have even talked of damming the Straits of Belle Isle, but I don't know about that.

I deem it a great honor to meet the members of the Canadian Club, and a privilege to speak before such a fine representative gathering of the best and most loyal element of the Dominion. Cosmopolitan New York is not an American city, using the term "American" in its broadest sense. Toronto is a more typical American city, and I feel here, away from the Babel of tongues and the many mingling nationalities, as though I were among my own people where I properly belong. We are, after all, all of the same Anglo-Saxon stock. We have all that feeling of affection for the Mother Country and we all turn to her. My father always spoke of England as home. The Mother Country and the United States are close together and I hope they may always stay so.

As the hour was early, Hon. A. B. Morine, formerly of Newfoundland, now of Toronto, spoke briefly in moving a vote of thanks to the guest.

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PROF. W. A. WYCKOFF,  
Princeton University.

(December 10, 1906.)

## A Constructive Social Policy.

BY PROF. WALTER A. WYCKOFF, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY.

ADDRESSING the Canadian Club on "A Constructive Social Policy," Prof. Walter A. Wyckoff, of Princeton University, said:—

*Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Canadian Club,*—I should fall very far short of my own feelings on this occasion did I not at the start give expression to my appreciation of your very generous invitation to come here again to-day to address you. As I look out upon your countenances, many of which I remember with pleasure, I have a feeling of being singularly at home. I am conscious of the comfort of feeling at home with you all and have the assurance that I have your kindly attention.

On Saturday evening in a conversation with Earl Grey, he made to me a most significant remark. He stated that when he is asked what he considers the most important contribution Canada has made to the United States he replies the example of the organization of Canadian Clubs, where any man with a sincere message is open to speak his mind, and which are everywhere cordially willing and ready to convey to their neighbors across the border any sincere message to promote good-will and amicable feeling between each other, and I may add to what His Excellency said that we in the United States cannot do better than follow the excellent example set for us. And this applies particularly to your own Club in the parent relation of yourselves to the others.

Speaking of our subject, a constructive social policy, in our various callings, the members of the Club have doubtless many and varied viewpoints. A friend of mine examines the papers for the civil service tests in New York. He has devoted many hours, many days, aye, and many months to the development of the civil service system in the State of New York. It is arduous, tedious, exacting work, but there are moments in which there is something of compensation. One time, of which he was telling me, he was engaged in reading the papers. One of the questions, it seems, was: "What is the distance from the earth to the sun?" The applicant had written for his answer: "I don't know. But it doesn't mat-

ter, because I am applying for the position of night watchman." He passed with honors.

It immediately occurs to me that for some of us the problem of a constructive social policy has only a distant and unreal interest. It may be—and doubtless is—a subject upon which widely divergent views are held. Yet I have no hesitation in introducing the subject for discussion here, for my feelings are sincere and, as I said before, I have a personal and kindly realization of the confirmed habit of your Club to extend to all a sympathetic hearing.

To my mind the earnest, effectual consideration of the subject is not affected by the difference in the point of departure. It matters not whether we are socialists or individualists, our analysis of the situation will be much the same. The features which must determine the outcome of the modern industrial revolution are clearly defined. Those of outstanding importance may be briefly enumerated. They are: The factory system of production, the housing of the industrial population, the regulation of joint stock enterprises, the regulation of transportation monopoly. In this catalogue should also be included the education of the democracy. Upon all of these the directing power of modern democracy in industrial communities has been felt since the industrial revolution one hundred and fifty years ago.

Both the socialist and the individualist must agree that the traditional policy of *laissez faire*, of "let alone," has broken down completely. We all recognize that industrial enterprise cannot now go on uncontrolled by Governmental action. We are intervening in the factory system of production, in the housing of the industrial population, in the regulation of joint stock companies, in the regulation of transportation monopolies, and in the education of the community. On the grounds of pure economic theory the crux of the problem is no longer that of production, but the matter of the distribution of wealth. We have our great industrial population, both in relation to the resources of nature and to the character of industrial application in the creation of wealth, and to preserve a proper equilibrium, a just balance, there should be a just distribution of that wealth.

The problem is a great—an important one. Those who have arrived at the conclusions embodied in the doctrine of socialism say that is the true answer. It is, at all events, an answer. And it means, in the final finding, the use of political power for the overthrowing of existing conditions and the



establishment of a social order of affairs with collective ownership of the materials of production.

Those of us who are individualists, who regard our theory as fundamental to the whole moral system, have we an answer?

I confess at the outset that if we have simply the traditional individualism of the Manchester school of Liberalism, we are bound to acknowledge ourselves intellectually bankrupt. The traditional individualism of Liberalism is wholly ignorant of the economic conditions of the last hundred and fifty years. Therefore it is necessary to examine the grounds under our feet as individualists.

Individualism means what? Define it in clear-cut terms. It means more than it is usually considered to mean. Adam Smith, the author of "The Wealth of Nature," was a Scotsman with all the characteristics of a Scotsman for acquiring and optioning knowledge. He had a catholic conception of wealth as knowledge, freedom, health, and character, in addition to markets and money. He lays clear a claim or right on the part of the individualist. The right of every citizen is to life and the protection of his property. He maintains that the end of government is the securing and maintaining of just and humane dealing between man and man.

Is the individual threatened by force, or fraud, or foreign invasion? Then it is the duty of the Government to protect. Is the individual threatened by contagious disease? Then it is the moral obligation of the Government to provide the remedy. Is the individual threatened by the evils that accompany ignorance? Then it is the duty of the Government to supply education. If the economic conditions do not protect the weak in relation to others, then the Government must so intervene as to restore the prerequisite conditions and assure to every individual an un mutilated manhood.

This individualism is no fetish. It is one of the fundamental, philosophic concepts of the whole social and industrial superstructure. It is well expressed in the incomparable writings of Adam Smith. It is the obligation of securing, insuring and maintaining just and humane dealing between man and man.

What is to be the motive power of those acting as individualists? To the socialists industrialism means a social cleavage.

How do we understand the French Revolution—the crisis in the conflict between the aristocracy and the proletariat—how do we understand it industrially?

Let us analyze. The United States population is estimated at 76,000,000. Of these we find 27,000 engaged in agricultural pursuits, where individualism thrives; 3,000,000 are engaged in professional callings; 12,500,000 in trade and transportation; 14,500,000 in personal and other services, and 18,500,000 in the various manufacturing processes. The animus of the movement must not be a class conflict. It must be the interests of the people as a whole as against the interests of a coterie who misuse the capital in exploiting the community. Individualism must be a democratic movement, not in the interests of a small portion of the community, but in the interests of the community as a whole.

Is it a question of taxing? Then we must abolish protection and establish free trade. Is it a problem of exploiting the individual in long hours of labor? Then the individualistic Government is not interfering in the legitimate welfare of the company when it steps in because the health of the whole community is being endangered by the labor of young children. The Government has the right—and is—right to intervene. The health and welfare of its people is infinitely more than the commercial prosperity of a few. It is in line with the historic doctrine I have already quoted that every individual has the right to an un mutilated and undeformed manhood.

There are times when it is the duty of the Government to intervene. When Roosevelt last winter brought in his Railroad Regulation Bill, he took an individualistic, not a socialistic, course. It was the truest and the soundest individualism.

We should not hesitate because there seems no exhausting of the subjects for investigation. There should be the abolition of such parasitical trade and enterprise as the sweating system. This should be done on grounds individualistic. There should be the establishment of a national minimum wage; there should be a policy of freer trade, regular hours of labor, the abolition of the labor of young children, the ending of improper granting of charters to joint stock companies—whatever the result of investigation shows to be extreme and dangerous to the rights of the individual.

We must avoid the extreme position of Mr. Baer, who holds that he is a privileged proprietor and a divinely appointed custodian of the property of the people, or of the light-hearted Mr. Bernard Shaw, who would arbitrate, arrange and abolish over-night.

There is a perfectly safe middle ground. It is the evolutionary development of public rights which goes back to the beginnings of civilization and has a history unquestionably before it.

Let me illustrate. A manufacturer in New England fifty years ago had practically no limitations in the construction or operation of his mill, how it must be built, its sanitary conditions. To-day the builder would have to conform to social regulations, to sanitary conditions, to required methods of construction. It is my mill, if I choose, but it is only my mill because I've conformed to the requirements of the public. There is a concrete instance of private property rights, the consciousness of the rights of the community and its expression in legislation. Society has the right to draw up and carry into effect a practical programme of social politics.

Furthermore, I venture to say when it comes to the practical application of the positive programme of individualism, the taxing of the people by a protective tariff, over-long hours of labor, the labor of young children, the improper granting of joint stock companies' charters, and multitudinous other matters I might mention, the Government not only has the right, but has the obligation to act. I am no believer in the single tax doctrine, but I recognize the existence of an unearned increment in the good-will of a business. We should aim to increase the earning power of the individual to the community, not to profit on his part.

The savings in the United States as represented by the Savings Bank returns, are \$3,000,000,000, equal to the national debt at the close of the civil war. They represent the deposits of 8,000,000 people. Insurance represents an enormous accumulation by wage-earners. Building and loan associations increase the returns. Better times are coming. People are owning the instruments with which they work.

I shall conclude with an appeal to fact, to my feelings of confidence in the intelligence and moral qualities of the people. The necessity of the day is not organization and displacement. The supreme industrial need is an awakened and enlightened people, struggling for the realities of individualism and the maintaining of justice and humane dealing between man and man.

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(December 17, 1906.)

## The Capital of the United States.

BY HON. HENRY B. F. MACFARLAND, CHAIRMAN OF BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, D.C.

ADDRESSING the Canadian Club on "The Capital of the United States," Hon. Henry B. F. MacFarland, Chairman of the Board of Commissioners of the City of Washington, D.C., said:—

I hope, Mr. President, you will not take this—the applause which greeted the speaker's rising—out of my time allowance.

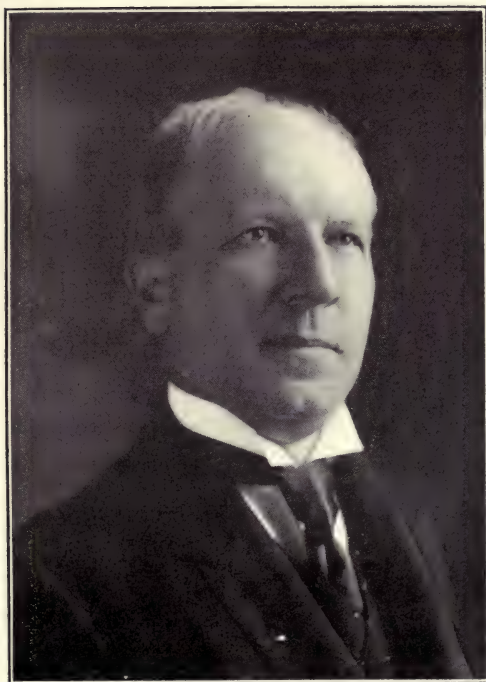
Gentlemen of the Canadian Club, the very flattering introduction of your President reminds me of the desire of the Bishop of Missouri to add a line to the orthodox prayer, making it read something like this: "From traducers—and introducers—good Lord, deliver us." (Laughter and applause.) I hope, again, that this will not be taken out of my time.

I confess that the embarrassment of a pilgrim and a stranger in a foreign land is increased by the introduction of the President. Yet I remember an incident in which a bachelor colleague of mine on the Commission is said to have figured. It is told that he once asked a young lady what she would do if a man offered to kiss her. She responded promptly, "I would meet the emergency face to face." Well, that is what I propose to do. I have been looking forward to this hour for several years.

In the Salvation Army the weddings are held in public. They are not essentially different from our own, but occasion is often taken by the good Salvationists to turn them to spiritual account. In Philadelphia on one of these occasions the nervous young man was asked to leave as a message a line of Scripture. He paused for a moment and then blurted out: "There shall be wars and rumors of wars." The bride, also young and nervous, was asked to contribute a verse from some old hymn. On the instant she recited:

"This is the way I long have sought,  
And mourned because I found it not."

Thus it is that I take occasion to allude to the pleasure it gives me to be at last in Toronto to speak for the capital of the United States under the auspices of this distinguished



HON. H. B. F. MACFARLAND.  
Chairman, Board of Commissioners, Washington, D.C.





club. Let me assure you that we in Washington appreciate the marvelous progress of Canada and sympathize with the ideals and aspirations of the Dominion. The United States rejoices in the prosperity of the Dominion, in the harmony of its peoples and the unity of its Provinces, because the two countries are not only near neighbors, but close friends, bound together by the highest interests, in spite of the invisible boundary line, which I crossed without any sense of being in a foreign land. May I express the hope that all Canadians will feel as much at home in Washington as I feel in Toronto, for you will find there always a warm welcome.

In speaking upon the subject which is to have our attention for a few minutes this afternoon, I have not come to offer any advice as to the government of cities in the Dominion, but only upon the invitation of this Club, so kindly repeated from time to time, to tell the municipal experience of Washington from my point of view.

Washington was founded by George Washington between 1790 and 1800. The far-seeing genius, believing that the United States would grow to be a great nation and that it ought to have an independent and adequate capital, brought about the creation of the District of Columbia, containing what we called the Federal City and what Congress named for him, planned on a great scale and with peculiar beauty.

For seventy-eight years Congress left the municipal government practically to the residents of Washington, who elected their mayors and other municipal officers and met all the expense of municipal services, although the national Government from the first owned more than half of the real estate by gift from the original proprietors.

During that period several kinds of government were tried, including four years of a Governor, a Legislature and a delegate to Congress. In 1878, after several years of consideration, the intelligent taxpayers in general and Congress came to an agreement upon the present, described in the Act of Congress as "the permanent form of government." Congress assumed the neglected obligation by promising to pay one-half the municipal expenses. The citizens gave up the elective franchise, generally without regret, in view of past experiences, and realizing that the National Government could not be taxed or its money appropriated by their vote.

Congress created as its agent for the government of the District a municipal corporation headed by three Commissioners, to be appointed by the President of the United States,

two of them to be residents of the District and the third an army engineer officer of high rank.

In practice the civil Commissioners, and a majority of the Board, including always its President, have represented their fellow citizens as well as Congress. Congress remained the Legislature, as provided in the Constitution, delegating, however, to the Commissioners power to make municipal ordinances, such as police, health, buildings and other regulations.

Let me say to you frankly that I believe that the progress made since 1878 has been largely due to the form of government. It is a real government by public opinion, even though it does not provide for voting. The citizenship of the national capital, I think I may say, is especially intelligent. It is drawn from the best of every State in the Union, from every Province of Canada, and from the countries beyond the seas. It is highly organized for activity in public affairs, and develops and employs public opinion with the aid of an entirely independent press, in an unusual degree.

Besides the Board of Trade and the Business Men's Association, each with a membership of more than seven hundred representative citizens, there are at least a score of other organizations of similar character and aims, and, in all probability, two thousand men and as many women devoting much of their time in organized effort to public affairs.

Although many Washingtonians for sentimental and other reasons desire the ballot, although they have never agreed on a practical plan for its restoration, the great majority of the intelligent taxpayers believe that the present status is best. While, as Galveston is apparently showing as a result of a political revolution to meet the emergency caused by the flood, a certain form of government by commission may be maintained by a city having the elective franchise, under certain conditions, it is believed by the great majority of the intelligent taxpayers of Washington that the elimination of partizan politics from municipal affairs, due to the elimination of the ballot, is the chief cause of the efficiency of the present form of government.

Public opinion acts directly upon the Commissioners through the citizens' organizations and newspapers, indeflected by the partizan warfare between political parties which elsewhere confuses and breaks its power. No bosses, nor machines, nor partizan newspapers attack or support the Commission. It is not influenced by partizan politics. Freed from the hampering and harrassing domination of partizan



politics, it is able to carry on the municipal business as business.

In dealing with Congress the citizens act individually and through their organizations, but chiefly through their official representatives, the Commissioners. The latter present to Congress estimates for the annual appropriations, which are all made by Congress, and also drafts of legislation desired for the District. Four committees, two in each House of Congress, attend to practically all the legislation and appropriations for the District. They give the Commissioners every opportunity to present the cause of the District formally and informally, and they refer to the Commissioners before they act upon them, all bills introduced in Congress relating to the District, and are generally guided by the reports made by the Commissioners. The President of the United States sends to the Commissioners, for report, all measures relating to the District passed by both Houses of Congress, before they are acted upon by him. In all cases where it is desired by the citizens, or where the Commissioners desire it, the Commissioners give public hearings on any matter of public interest, including legislation and appropriations. Directly through the Commissioners, who have every facility for presenting their views, the public opinion of the District is made known to Congress, and, where there is general agreement, is usually effective sooner or later, and at least as rapidly as public opinion is effective in dealing with legislation elsewhere.

Moreover, the members of the committees dealing with District affairs generally exhibit in a marked degree the great common interest and pride of the country in the national capital, and some of them, particularly the chairmen, devote much time and effort to advancing the District's interests. A notable example was the late Senator James McMillan, of Michigan, a Canadian by birth, who as chairman of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia, rendered unusual and beneficent service, which added greatly to his reputation and reflected credit on his State and his native country. Washington owes Canada, as the birthplace of Senator McMillan, a marked debt.

The Congressional Committees, in dealing with District affairs, like the Commissioners, are not influenced by partizan considerations. The District citizenship not being divided in these matters by such consideration and the District Commission being entirely non-partizan, the question of politics does not enter into the disposition of District affairs in Congress.



Congress in general fairly represents the general and cordial national desire to have the national capital made beautiful physically and spiritually.

It must be remembered, of course, that human nature is the same in Washington as in Ottawa, and that what has been done and is being done under this form of Government has the limitations of human nature. Very much remains to be done to make the national capital what the citizens and the country desire. It is far from perfection, but it is steadily advancing towards its ideals, and it is believed by the great majority of its intelligent taxpayers that its form of government makes its progress easier and faster than would be the case under a different form of government.

Washington is not only a political capital, but it is an intellectual capital, with more men in scientific work than any other city, and with about five thousand students in its universities, colleges and private schools, drawn by its peculiar educational advantages from all over the country. It is not only a most attractive residence city, but it has a considerable commerce, its banks having nearly trebled their resources in the decade from 1895 to 1905, when they reached \$70,000,000—a large proportion for a population of something over 300,000, one-third colored, the largest colored population in any city in the world.

A movement of Washington business men for increasing the commercial and manufacturing interest of Washington is now well under way and promises important results. There, as elsewhere, good government promotes good business, and the business leaders of Washington are practically a unit for the present form of government.

The taxpayers pay a reasonable but not a high rate of taxation, about the average per capita in American cities. Upon real estate, assessed at two-thirds of its value, they pay \$1.50 on the hundred dollars. Upon tangible personal property they pay one and a-half per centum of the assessed value, with a thousand dollar household exemption and also an exemption of libraries, heirlooms, wearing apparel and ornaments. Corporations pay special taxes and businesses license taxes. The rates are fixed by Congress, the assessments made by assessors, with right of appeal for the citizens before a Board of Review.

The total revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1906, from taxes on private property and privileges, including an unexpended balance of \$219,185.31 from the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1905, were \$5,313,930.26. Adding to this

amount the proportion contributed by the United States on its share of the expenses of the Government of the District of Columbia, besides \$5,621,675.81, besides \$646,428.75 advanced by the United States to the District at two per cent. interest, in accordance with law, to provide for the payment of the District's share of the cost of extraordinary improvements, makes the total expense fund \$11,582,034.48. The net expenditures, for extraordinary improvements and current needs for that year were \$11,437,053.37, leaving an excess of \$144,981.47 of receipts, including loan, over actual expenditures.

The total of the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1907, for extraordinary as well as current expenditures, including an item of \$975,408 for interest and sinking fund on an old bonded debt incurred under the forms of government which preceded the present one, is \$10,470,232.16.

The estimates for the next year cover \$1,875,800 for extraordinary expenditures and \$9,906,102 for current expenditures, including \$975,408 on the old bonded debt.

During the present period of important municipal and public improvements, begun six years ago, including a railway terminal, filtration plant, new sewage system, and District Government building, it has been necessary for Congress to aid the District Government by making temporary advances from the national treasury, which are being repaid with interest in order to meet the District's half of the cost of these improvements. All District revenues are deposited in the United States Treasury and disbursed only on Congressional appropriations, and all District accounts are audited by the National Treasury Department, as well as by the District auditor.

There are large plans for the physical improvement of Washington, its extension and embellishment, for the betterment of its municipal services, and for the improvement of its laws and customs. The sentiment of the American people strongly favors these plans. It supports Congress in everything it does looking to the development of the capital. The time may come when Congress will do what many outside as well as many within the District of Columbia desire, by providing whatever may be needed in the way of money for the upbuilding and beautification of Washington, without regard to the amount contributed by the taxpayers except to see that it is reasonable.

But I must be closing. I have already spoken too long. After all is said, forms of government are not so important for successful administration as the civic spirit. The city is

whatever the citizens choose to make it. If its men, especially its best men, neglect its affairs, while they are making or spending money, it will suffer.

Politics originally meant simply the affairs of the city. If citizens are true citizens they will put the affairs of the city first in their thoughts and then politics will not be what it is in some cities, an occupation by which men live upon the city, but a high calling of men who live for the city. Politics in the degraded sense must be kept out of the municipal business and citizens must show civic patriotism, so that public opinion may be kept right and really governed.

This is the secret of successful municipal administration and the form of government is best which will best serve that end. Civic patriotism, willingness to fight and to spend oneself, if necessary to suffer, is the one essential thing. Such a citizen as Goldwin Smith, the world-famous citizen of Toronto, is the chief civic glory of a city and to multiply such citizens is to safeguard the future. The heroic age is not past.

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PROF. JAS. W. ROBERTSON.  
Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q.

(January 14, 1907.)

## Rural Schools.

BY PROF. JAS. W. ROBERTSON, GENERAL MANAGER OF THE  
MACDONALD COLLEGE, STE. ANNE-DE BELLEVUE, P.Q.

ADDRESSING the Canadian Club on the subject of "Rural Schools," Prof. James W. Robertson, General Manager of the Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q., said:

*Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Canadian Club of Toronto,*—To a young and promising country like our own there is no subject upon which deeper interest should be manifested than that of education. Upon the training of the young, the citizenship of the morrow, must depend very largely the future of the country. It is very essential that the education of the children should be sound and thorough and true, and that they should have the advantage of the best systems of mental training we can provide for them.

Let me make a plea—a vigorous plea, if I am able—for industrial training in the schools. It is my conviction that there should be industrial and agricultural high schools throughout the Province, as well as the present professional schools. This is one of the educational ideals which we are endeavoring to bring to the attention of educational authorities through the Macdonald Agricultural College and manual training schools.

Cultured education must of necessity go hand in hand with vocational education. It is our thesis that upon the schools of the country depends the whole material, moral and intellectual progress and prosperity of Canada. There can be no cultural education that does not deal directly with a man's life, and the life of most men is a question of making a living.

An evidence of what scientific agricultural education is capable of doing is surely supplied by the fact that from practically the same area of land under cultivation Canada is now exporting one hundred million dollars' worth of farm produce, as compared with only forty-seven millions' worth ten years ago.

The United States a decade ago took Canada's hay and barley, two products which were steadily depleting the land. Now the character of the agricultural exports is changed. The export of six million dollars' worth of butter is far better for the nation than the export of a similar quantity of hay, for the dairy industry benefits rather than depletes the land.



But more important than progress from the materialistic standpoint is progress from the humanitarian standpoint. Increased satisfaction in living is more than increased wealth in land and buildings and manufactures. The spread of education, the development of the school system along natural lines of character development, is the most promising and fruitful source of a sound national prosperity in Canada. The bacon, the beef and the cheese products of Ontario have averaged during the last ten years a total increased annual product of \$30,000,000. But the amount spent on schools is only three and one-half millions per year. The chief asset of the nation, the children, are not getting their fair share of this increase in the nation's wealth.

The ignorance and short-sightedness which leads people to object to heavier school taxes should be earnestly combatted and the nation taught that the best way to lay up treasures is in the minds and characters of its youth. Taxation is the best gauge of civilization. The man who doesn't chip in shirks, and man is a social animal and shouldn't shirk. No man liveth unto himself. Taxation is part of the public service and expresses the higher civilization on which we pride ourselves. The man who objects to having his school tax raised fifty cents in order to give the youth of the land better mental nourishment is a narrow-visioned and unworthy citizen of this country. Toronto is not guiltless. Even in this city the teachers in the schools are not yet getting a salary commensurate with the lasting and basic importance of their work.

Evolution is working most directly through the young, and education determines its direction. Knowledge alone does not make a man, and it is time to realize that education is not merely a matter of books and pencils. The object of the school should be to give capacity rather than knowledge. The ignorance of the child must be developed into knowledge. But not this alone. His helplessness must also be developed into capacity and his selfishness into true public spirit. In these respects the English public schools are more wholesome than our own.

The boys of the country determine how the evolution of intelligence and strong character and general prosperity of Canada shall continue. Hence, above all other considerations of legislation comes the problem of bettering and expanding the school system. And this bettering of the school system is not guided merely by considerations of adding to knowledge and gainful information. There must not only be knowledge, but also understanding of how to live, how to do things, how to appreciate the best things. The boy must be taught not

only "learning," but also he must be made to actively do things, to work with both hands and heart, as well as with mind and memory. Cultural education should, as I have already said, go hand-in-hand with vocational education.

The real meaning of being a Briton is not to dominate, but to serve the best interests of the world. There is no way in which this can be done so well; there is no investment so profitable as work and money spent upon the intelligence and the capacity of the coming race. The ideals of school training should broaden out to include all the energies and faculties of the boy—heart and mind, and hand and eye. Clean living, self-sacrifice, good citizenship—these are subjects that need a large place in the school curricula. It is because it is worth your while to do these things that I have come to you and talked to you for this little while to-day.

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(January 22, 1907.)

## The Nationalist Movement in Quebec.

BY MR. HENRI BOURASSA, M.P.

ADDRESSING the Canadian Club on the subject, "The Nationalist Movement in Quebec," Mr. Henri Bourassa, M.P., said:—

*Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,*—I cannot but respond to the kindly and indulgent introduction of the President by saying that probably no other association or club is it such a pleasure to visit, as to come to the Canadian Club and give a synopsis or sketch of the Nationalist movement in Quebec. As your chairman stated, I did not come with any pretended notion of converting all of you. Yet I feel that our coming close together and talking freely for a little while will show us that there is not as much difference between our ideals and aims as, perhaps, we imagined. The cause of much misunderstanding is really not because of great divergence in ideals and principles. It may be chargeable to inaccurate reports as to the aims of our movement as given in the press, the public press, not so much that the press is not loyal to the duty of enlightenment, but perhaps from the difference in the language alone misunderstandings among the best thinking men of both races have arisen.

The Nationalist movement in Quebec is a strong and deeply rooted one, but there is nothing about it to be compared to the Irish Nationalist movement in the Old Country. The circumstances differ. Ours is not a movement based on any grievance against the national status of Canada. We have no hatred or distrust against Great Britain. We have a strong sentiment of love for Canada—not a Platonic love, nor a declamatory love of the pompous, heated spirit of election times. Our creed is that all the resources of Canada shall be developed for the people of Canada, that the representatives of the two great races should devote themselves unitedly to the development of our intellectual, moral and material advantages in the best of real Canadian sentiment.

I may state that the Nationalist movement in Quebec is not the movement of a political party. It is not a Nationalist party in the same sense as there is a Conservative party and a Liberal party. On the contrary, it is an attempt to establish





HENRI BOURASSA, M.P.



a true Canadian patriotic spirit, a deep desire for the complete development of all the material resources and all the intellectual and moral resources that English and French settlement and civilization have rendered available to Canada. I repeat that the Canadian Nationalists are not a political party. I do not disguise the fact that if the Government refuses to adopt a reasonable attitude towards the reasonable desires of Quebec's younger generation, they may choose a proper occasion to give a concrete form to the movement. If, however, the existing parties in power and in opposition listen, instead of stamping the accusation of disloyalty on their movement, then they are satisfied. I can assure you that there is not in this movement any greed for power or office, nor is it as narrowly provincial as is painted. Its creed should constitute the creed of every Canadian. The whole ensemble of the movement rings Canadian. It is based on the only principles by which a true Canadian patriotism can be developed, a thing I venture to say is not now in existence. There is Ontario patriotism, Quebec patriotism, or Western patriotism, each based on the hope that it may swallow up the others, but there is no Canadian patriotism, and we can have no Canadian nation when we have no Canadian patriotism.

The younger men of Quebec take a pride in the belief that the movement should properly start in Quebec—not in a spirit of narrow parochialism. British civilization took birth in Quebec. There were first established the principles of British government. Their forefathers were the first to preach, to work and to fight for the best of British constitutional principles. They saw that it was possible and necessary to create a spirit of friendship and unity between the two races. They were the pioneers of British self-government in America.

The great aim of the Nationalist movement is to encourage the growth of this real patriotism by developing Canada for the general benefit of Canadians. We wish to preserve our birthright, not as Frenchmen, but as Canadians. If I have time I should like to give you a few details as to our programme. It is a well-defined one, on economic, social and political lines. Development along all these lines general to the needs of Canada is the aim. We wish to develop the resources of Canada for the benefit of the Canadian people at large. We aim to keep the straight path between the two great calamities of communism and corporate domination. It may be well for private and corporate interests to take hold and develop the riches of Canada, but not at the expense of the people.



The Nationalist movement is equally opposed to monopolism and to socialism. Such great gifts of nature as our mines and our forests should not be made to yield big profits to the few to the exclusion of others. Some revenue from the mines and forests should, we say, go to the all, the people, to be spent shall we say in colonization, or some other worthy enterprise, the benefit of which the all will share. The interests of the lumber companies should be respected, and also those of the backwoods settler. As far as that part of the programme is concerned, you in Ontario are in advance of us, but we will not be long in following you up. On general principles we favor a reasonable and proper division of the land. We are opposed to the landed aristocracy, which prevents the helpful settling and upbuilding of our country and lets American speculators tie up and hold thousands of our acres.

We are only at the beginning of the era of water power development and electricity industry as yet. We have no conception of its future and its wonderful, its gigantic possibilities. Is this inheritance to be disposed of to corporation or individual? The people should retain their rights in their water powers. Let us study the policy which obtained in Switzerland and France, where the Governments made a classification of the water powers. Again, in this field, outside the party spirit, your Province has taken the lead. But the East will follow.

Go on; run the whole gamut of public utilities. Railways, tramways, telegraphs and telephones. Public utilities should not be left entirely in the hands of private corporations. We take, I submit, the happy medium position between the socialist and the corporation. We admit that at the present time it may be that we cannot undertake to operate every public service, but we should not sell for ever the public heritage of our descendants, who may be able to deal with them in a wiser and happier frame of mind. It may not at present be expedient to adopt complete Governmental ownership, but it is not well that the rights of future generations, who may be able to do so under a wiser and more efficient Federal Government, should be compromised. Let us keep the title of ownership.

We think specially of the railway policy. It may be the most important question before the country. Directly to the south of us lies the most energetic and aggressive railway country in the world, and is there not every danger that a combination of United States capital may secure almost unlimited power in the Dominion by the gradual acquisition of

its railway systems? How can this danger be averted? By at least a modicum of Government control. Canada should reserve the title of the ownership of the lines and allow to a company only the right of temporary operation. The geographical position of our country is such that it can only be preserved as a nation by a vigorous and advanced railway policy.

When I hear people comparing our railway policy to that of England I know that they have not taken thought. England is separated from all foreign countries. We have a frontier of 3,000 miles adjoining the most active railway, industrial and trade nation of the world. Would England be warranted in abandoning the protection of her sea to any foreign country to do it for her? American systems of railways have swallowed up the Mexican systems. Shall they do the same for Canada? Are we not becoming almost entirely at the mercy of American trade because we lack interest in our railway policy? Canada is a geographical absurdity, and it is possible to maintain and fortify Canadian unity only by a vigorous railway policy. Is it proper to leave in the hands of enterprising American companies the power to tap our West? I have no objection to the American interchanging with us, but they should be met by an intelligent railway policy.

I pass on to the tariff. This is a somewhat hard matter to define. The Nationalist idea is, at least in theory, free trade, but in practice this ideal we recognize is not at present attainable. We pretend to be moderate men. We seek a tariff inspired by devotion to the whole people of Canada and their interests, without considering that the whole people of Canada are included in the membership of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. We wish to imbue the minds of the people of Canada with a strong and patriotic feeling. This country is worth while every citizen making some personal sacrifices for the general benefit. We want to be intelligent and practical. We want to act for the general good, whether from the imperial or national standpoint. To me the sentiments of Professor Shortt were false. I do not believe that we should expect the man in the other part of the Empire to make all the sacrifices, even if he is to be compensated with the larger share of the glory. I believe in Canada preserving a dignified self-government, not in exploiting a false feeling of antagonism towards Americans, nor a servile feeling that would have us act at the mercy of our neighbors. Our tariff should be framed to encourage industry. We want no entanglement in



Imperial tariff policy. We are strong enough, and solid enough to stand on our own bottom.

As for Imperial preference, we should look first to the interests of our own land. Trade with Britain should be promoted, but the only trade basis for the Empire must be that on which the Empire has been built up, the basis of individual rights and interests for every colony. There should be no entanglement in any Imperial tariff system which may some tralia or New Zealand.

day cause Canada's interests to be sacrificed to those of Aus-

Regarding financial legislation, in general, we take the ground that more care should be exercised in the powers given by the State in the incorporation of companies. The seal of the State should not be used to legalize bogus charters to steal from the simple-minded Canadian or foreign investor. Every charter should be investigated and the good faith and capacity of the promoters tested. The Government should ascertain why a concern is to be capitalized at millions, when the promoters have neither the courage nor the wealth to deal in hundreds. Something should be done to put an end to "watered stock" and the obtaining of money under false pretences. The common sense of the nation should prevent financial directors acting on so many boards that they actually forget the names of the companies to which they belong. It should be a criminal offence for a man to belong to more directorates than he can effectually look after. A stock broker should not be permitted to speculate against his client. We want a deeper sense of duty and a deeper sense of honor in those who have the responsibilities of handling the trust of their fellow men.

And this should be extended to public administration generally. There is need for a true and real reform of the civil service of this country. Appointment and promotion should be taken entirely out of the sphere of politics. They should be made according to merit, on the recommendation of competent men, who stand as high as the tribunals of the country. In the judicial system also the same methods should prevail. Judges, though necessarily appointed by the Government, should be designated by some body in no way associated with the party system. The bar should be entrusted with the custody of its honor and held to strict account. The bar should have the choosing of men worthy of becoming magistrates. We believe, too, that appeals should be restricted to Provincial Courts of Appeal which involve only interests Provincial or municipal. That the Privy Council should be called upon only when the interpretation of the constitution of Canada is con-



cerned or involved. Why should we keep such a court busy with our domestic quarrels? We should surely be able to look after these ourselves. It would be, I am sure, more satisfactory to have the offices of the highest tribunal confined to large constitutional cases.

In politics in general we want much reform. We are still in favor of the reform of the Senate. We believe it should exist, and be different in constitution to the House of Commons. But we believe it should be more of the judicial bench of the country than the refuge for political wrecks, or worse, should be a committee of permanent intrigue and organization for financiers for speculation to which they would not dare to give publicity. It is suggested that the Chambers of Commerce, the Universities, the seats of agriculture, should have the designation or election of senators, along the lines of proportionate representation. The Lower House, perhaps naturally under existing conditions, approaches the matter in a narrow party spirit. It might be an improvement to allow the Provincial Governments to make the nominations.

And now for a word as to the immigration policy. We are all anxious to see the country develop and prosper, to welcome the best men of the various countries of the world. But it seems to us that the Government's policy has been directed too much towards securing quantity and not quality of settlers. This policy is unsound and unpatriotic. There should be somewhat radical means of analyzing. There should be an effectual stop to high financing in this matter. Men in high places should not be permitted to "develop" the West in the interest of land deals, in giving over to corporations immense territories to people whose aim is not national but selfish. There should be an end of paying any corporation so much per head for any kind of people they ship us. This is paying the premium to number rather than quality. The best immigration agent is a contented and prosperous settler, who writes home to his relatives. It would be far better for our country if instead of spending money recklessly to bring in everybody, the Government would spend more in preventing those who do come in falling the prey of sharks and speculators in our own land. Less attention has been given to obtaining immigration from the people who are more akin to us, in England and France, than from those in less desirable countries. More money should be spent on the settler's welfare when he arrives, and less on inducing him to leave his old home. It is true that this policy might take a little longer to populate the North-West, but it would be done much better.

And we must not forget that we are now building the permanent future of our nation.

Let us aim to keep the national status of Canada. Let us aim to the absorption of Canadian ideals and habits by the Americans who come to settle among us. We have growing up side by side an Anglo-Saxon civilization and a French-Canadian civilization. The later are less liable, permit me to say it, to embrace the Americanism than you are yourselves. You have little difference in language, in creed, in habits of living, in social intercourse. Toronto is more American than Quebec or Montreal. You must think seriously as to the future. If you do not cling loyally to the deep roots, the deep traditions of your past, you are in a dangerous position alongside of a country of eighty millions with all their forces of absorption. Let the good people of Toronto consider that point of view. The Nationalist movement in Quebec is the greatest guaranty of the permanency of Canada.

I have already spoken too long. I cannot in the brief time allotted pass over the whole scope of the political and social programme of the Nationalist movement. Does it appeal to the public spirit of Canadianism? It is not sufficient to talk; we must take a part. There can be no real reform if the public spirit does not prompt the movement. We must not be inspired from the party point of view, but from the national point of view. We believe in the party system, but we do not believe in allowing it to degenerate into party slavery. There is work and scope for a strong body of enlightened men who take the broad national patriotic point of view—men who are above the narrowness of mere partyism. It is well there are parties, it is well to have changes—often oftener than we do. There is less danger of corruption and maladministration when there are frequent changes of Government and public opinion makes its influence felt through the press and associations like this. We hope for the day when a strong public opinion will take the place of the party convention.

I trust I have said enough to show that the main object of the movement is to develop the national forces of Canada. Canada must remain a federation of Provinces and races. Unless there is room enough for the whole, there is not room for any. It is too late to make history over again.

Do not be misled as to the position of your French-speaking fellow Canadians in this movement. The French in this country were conquered by England and they have accepted the fact loyally. We must none of us sacrifice our ideals, but we must be broad enough to respect the Federal contract, to



let the same golden rule apply to all Provinces and all minorities. In the much discussed educational legislation we never thought nor asked the Federal Government for special legislation. We had confidence, just as we knew the Protestant minority in our Province would never be troubled. In education we still maintain the British principle that the parents' will is superior to the State's will. There is no danger to British predominance in the two languages. You can never make of us good Englishmen, but you do not have to make us good Canadians. We claim a strong pledge—a pledge given by the Crown of England—and we know it will be respected by all British people. Alongside of the British sentiment we have the growth of the French civilization. That we keep up our traditions and develop them is no danger to the future of Canada. We are independent of the United States, even if we do not read English books and speak like they do in London. We are proud of our inter-Imperial relationship. The object of our movement is national, based on the plan that both races shall exist respecting each other. We have no distrust of Great Britain, but we believe in looking after the interests of Canada first.

We do not wish to impose our views upon you. Should the majority of the people say "Sacrifice your autonomy," well and good. But remember we are the oldest Canadians. We came here and fought the wild beast and hewed out the primitive homes. We have been loyal to the British flag and British institutions. It is due to the French-Canadians to remember that they alone of the thirteen Anglo-Saxon colonies did not raise the flag of rebellion. I say, then, that we have acquired, morally and politically, the right to be heard. Because we oppose the Chamberlain policy we are not disloyal rebels—they have done that in England herself; because we claimed the right to condemn the Boer war we were not more disloyal than Morley, the British statesman, who likewise condemned it; because we opposed the contribution of Canada we were no worse than Sir James Bryce, now receiving special honors and responsibilities from the Imperial Government. We measure to the full stature of British citizenship, freedom of thought, of speech and of action. We believe we have acquired the right to speak as Canadians. By reason of having seceded entirely from European connection we believe ourselves in a position to judge, with a more Canadian view, all those problems. This is not detrimental to the autonomy of Canada. We are Imperialists in the true sense of the word. The principles which have built up the little Isle yonder are

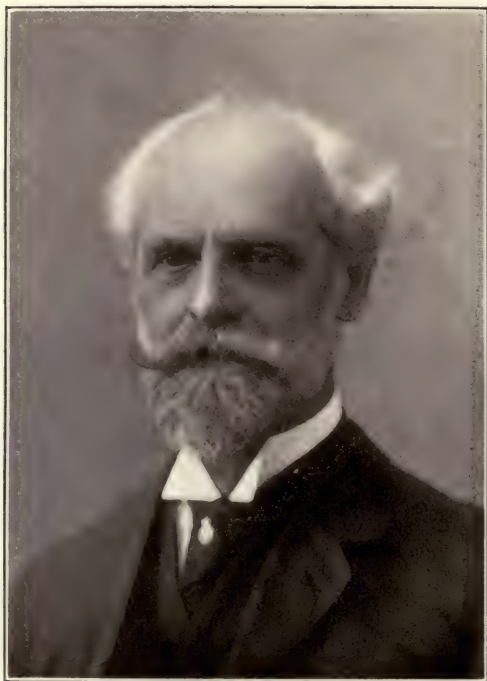


the principles which will build up Canada, and the only principles upon which the Empire shall endure. What was good fifty years ago is still good to-day.

That is the Nationalist policy. You have it briefly as I have given it. You may approve of it, you may condemn part of it, but, at all events, it is founded on true Canadianism by loyal British subjects.

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PROF. F. C. DE SUMICHRAST.  
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.



(January 28, 1907.)

## The British Empire—Within and Without

BY PROF. F. C. DE SUMICHRAST.

ADDRESSING the Canadian Club on the subject, "The British Empire—Within and Without," Professor F. C. de Sumichrast, of Harvard University, President of the Victorian Club, of Boston, Mass., said:—

*Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Canadian Club,*—The subject upon which I am to attempt to speak is a very vast and profound one. As a result I have not the smallest intention of going into it thoroughly—in fact, I could not in the short space of time at our disposal. It is, however, a subject in which I confess a deep personal interest. I am an Englishman, and I lived in Canada for several years. Subsequently I went to the United States, but I have never lost my sentiment, never loosened my touch, upon the home land. I have watched, admired and respected the growth of the Greater Britains beyond the Seas.

And watching thus, studying thus, it has come to me that there are problems of great importance confronting the future of the Empire which demand earnest, thoughtful, patriotic attention. We speak of the British Empire, we unfurl its flag and the people are beside themselves with wild enthusiasm. And yet if we pause, if we ask those who are loudest and most vigorous with their hurrahs what they mean by the flag, what they mean by their enthusiasm, they do not know. Yet the flag is not a sentiment; it is a fact; and it is something that is facing a crisis of a serious character. It is a problem to solve; it is a problem to be faced, but not to be shirked.

The Englishman is the possessor of a very bad habit: he has a supreme confidence that no matter how difficult the situation which confronts him, he will somehow or other "muddle through." He muddles through in a manner which business men would consider neither right nor proper, trusting to his everlasting luck.

We are all interested—deeply, vitally, interested—in the success and further development of the great partnership that composes the British Empire, and we must not consent to let it muddle through.

Let us realize the greatness of the partnership to which we belong. Over a century ago, on the 7th of May, 1784, Webster paid this tribute to it: "A power to which Rome, in the height of her glory, is not to be compared, a power which has dotted over the surface of the whole globe with her possessions and her military posts, whose morning drumbeat, following the sun, and keeping company with the hours, circles the earth with one continuous and unbroken strain of the martial airs of England."

And what is this great Empire? Materially, its kernel is Great Britain and Ireland. Even here let us be frank. It is not now so united as we could wish it to be. We must beware of the growth of separatist movements. They are at work even within the British Isles. And where are the members of the Imperial Parliament? What of the members of the House of Commons? Who among them is really taking thought to the whole Empire? There is a Labor party with its Keir-Hardie, whose sole aim seems to be a triumph over capital, not a loyal, much less an Imperial, project. There is Lloyd-George, a Cabinet Minister, whose ambition and ideal is Wales. There are Macnamara and his followers, with their Nonconformist aspirations for disestablishment. There are Redmond and his cohorts, whose aim is the independence of Ireland alone. It is a visible plain truth that the House of Commons does not represent that care and attention for the interests of the Empire that one would expect from the supreme ruling power over these vast states and dependencies.

We are Englishmen. I dislike the word "colonial." We belong to an Empire which is a combination of states. Of the three greatest of these states or nationalities Canada stands first. It is no longer a colony. This is a nation. Australia and New Zealand are growing nations, no mere dependencies. The Anglo-Saxon in these countries has proved by years of successful endeavor that he has the same strength, the same vigor of purpose, the same capabilities for success, as lie in the Englishman at home.

Go on, over the great list of the Britains beyond the Seas. Count them over: Canada, Australasia, South Africa, Newfoundland, West Indies, Honduras, Guiana, Falklands, New Guinea, Borneo, Hong Kong, Singapore, Aden, East Africa, West Africa, Central Africa, Mauritius, St. Helena, Ascension, Cyprus, Gibraltar, India, all the Crown colonies, dependencies, protectorates, chartered companies and leased territories. Every one is a part of the world-power which we

incarnate in the British Empire. Over 400,000,000 to rule and guard; all races, Anglo-Saxon, Hindoo, Mahomedan, fierce Arab, wild savages; all religions.

All this means a diversity of needs and interests; it means a diversity of forms of government from the self-governing state to the pure Crown colony. If this is to be a united, solidified organization, not a mere conglomeration of entities with a sentimental relation, there must be a conciliation of all. The qualities required are devotion and duty simply done. It is the White Man's burden.

“Take up the White Man's burden—  
In patience to abide;  
To veil the threat of terror  
And check the show of pride;  
By open speech and simple,  
An hundred times made plain,  
To seek another's profit,  
And work another's gain.”

That is the spirit that breathes the development and the permanency of the Empire. If any part of it is touched, the reflex action is felt in every other part. Not one component part can possibly be treated as absolutely local. There are no questions purely Canadian in our Imperial relationship, no questions purely Australian, none purely South African. If you affect one, the whole body politic will feel the reflex action.

There is a moral for us all in this. We in the various States are often irritated by the action of the Imperial Government. Let us be big enough to look at things imperially. While this irritation may often be legitimate, we should bear in mind the complex difficulties of the Imperial Government. What suits Australia may not always suit Canada. We have conflicting interests, different opinions and varying judgments. It is well that we should cultivate patience and forbearance towards the Imperial Government.

There is then the second thought. If I have ventured to affirm so strongly what we owe to the central authority, I am not unmindful that the Imperial Government owes a solemn duty to every part of the Empire. The Imperial Government should carry out its responsibilities to every part of the Empire. Many speak as though in the case of every member of the British Empire living under the flag nothing on earth could sway them from it. Well, nothing could with me, but we are not all alike. It was nothing but stupidity, nothing but ultra-conservatism and self-confidence that lost the mag-



nificent domain to the south of us to the British Empire. The great empire of Rome fell to pieces from some of the causes analogous to those at work to-day.

What are the ties that bind us to the home land? Language and literature, history and tradition, the community of ideals, the community of manners and customs, the community of temper and disposition. Yet these very forces may contain the germ of separation. The growth of contemporary literature dealing with local—with national interests, from a local or national point of view. We raise our glasses in the air and drink to the Anglo-Saxon brotherhood. Ah, yes, there was another such—the great Roman brotherhood. It included Italy, Gaul and Iberia. But there came a change in language, in literature, in national ideas and aspirations, and then separation complete and final. They are now no longer Romans. Italy, France and Spain are intense nationalists. History repeats itself. Years later the United States seceded. Later on it may be Canada. The change is brought about by different conditions. What suits the Old World does not necessarily suit the newer countries. There are new problems and inevitably different solutions. There is community of customs. True, but these change even more rapidly. There is community of stock, but look at the United States. The mingling of the races there threatens to swamp the original Anglo-Saxon stock. The greed of gold, developed to unprecedented extent, adds to the difference. Even to-day Canadians are wont to affirm with truth that they understand the Americans better than the stay-at-homes in England.

These are possible causes of segregation. Why did we lose our American colonies? It is summed in the well-worn expression, "Taxation without representation." What is the danger now? I am not a prophet of evil, but is there not a danger that we may lose some of the great States through taking action without consultation? Undoubtedly Canadians are loyal; undoubtedly Australians are loyal; undoubtedly Afrikanders are loyal. But the strongest loyalty may be worn threadbare after a while. There are two or three instances in which our loyalty has been bitterly tested. We are all willing to make sacrifices, but the Alaskan award was a straining of our loyalty. The New Hebrides convention was another case in point. There are conflicting interests, ever new grievances, occasional maladministration, ignorance, culpable ignorance, or indifference, or tactlessness on the part of the Imperial Government.

What is the remedy? It is for the statesmen to find out. Milton said, "When God has any hard task to do on earth, He sets His Englishmen to do it." There is one great statesman who understands the Greater Britains beyond the Seas; that statesman is Joseph Chamberlain. Sentiment has great power, but it cannot work miracles straight along. Chamberlain has preached the doctrine ably, fervently, but he cannot perform the operation on the people at home. If he could convert their brains and hearts as the brain and heart of St. Paul were converted on his way to Damascus, it would be a heavenly thing. It will take months and years of education, but eventually the people will see further than the parish pump. A member of the Imperial House of Commons will realize that he represents not merely the constituency which elected him, but the Empire as a whole. We must give direct representation to the whole Empire. It is impossible to have a group of men, no matter how able and excellent they may be, dictate Imperial policies to nations justly filled with the sense of their greatness. Sir Wilfrid Laurier spoke rightly when he said, "If you want our aid, call us to your councils."

The last general election has been used by the present Government after the manner of a conjuror's hat; every sort of mandate is drawn from it. It is a Government of mandates.—Lest you should not guess it, I'll tell you, I'm a Conservative.—No matter what crops up, they look in the hat and find a mandate—a mandate for everything except attention to the Imperial mandate to busy themselves with the all-important question of the welding together of the British Empire.

And it is a Government of timidity and irresolution. It backs down all the time—before foreigners as before its followers. "I am their leader," it declares, "so I must trot behind them." It indulges in bursts of repression, of nagging interference, of pin-pricks, of intolerable neglect of vital questions. They are brave in words, these Ministers with their top-heavy majority. They are threatening the House of Lords. For heaven's sake, leave the blessed Lords alone and pay some real attention to the Empire. While you are squabbling about the dignity of your House and the need of making the people's mandate respected, whether it is sane or not, you are loosening the bonds that keep the Empire together.

This Government grudgingly consent to an Imperial conference, and at the same time discover a mandate that the conference is not to discuss the question of Imperial preference. They are afraid to let the people of the United Kingdom debate and learn what the colonies offer, lest the sacred mandate

battalion be swept from its sweets of power, misused or neglected. It is for the Imperial Government to study, in conjunction with accredited representatives of the Greater Britains beyond the Seas, the pressing problem of Imperial unity and consolidation.

It is daily becoming plainer that present conditions cannot long continue, and that if the Empire is to be welded together in a strong and united world-power, a solution must be sought.

Bristling with difficulties? Yes, but what is a statesman if not a man capable of grappling with difficulties and removing them? What we call for—what we have the right to call for—Britons born in the old land and Britons born in the new lands, is that we shall not see repeated what Egerton has so well recalled as English policy in Canada: "English policy in Canada was, for many years, a vain attempt to shirk issues which in the end would have to be faced."

What we have the right to insist upon—and no Government, Liberal or Conservative, may hope to escape the responsibility of bringing this about—is that ere many years be past we may rest assured that not only are we ourselves actually, but that our sons after us through all the centuries shall be, citizens of the United Empire of All the Britains.

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SAINT N. SING.  
Rawal Pindi, Punjab, India.

(February 4 1907.)

## India's Position in the British Empire.

BY MR. SAINT N. SING, RAWAL PINDI, INDIA.

ADDRESSING the Canadian Club on the subject, "India's Position in the British Empire," Mr. Saint N. Sing, a native journalist, of Rawal Pindi, Punjab, said:—

*Mr. Chairman and Brothers,*—When I travelled through the United States I was impressed with the fact that every member of that great republic is either an author or wishes to write a book. In Canada it is different. During the whole of my trip from Vancouver to Montreal, calling at all the leading cities, I came to the conclusion that the Canadian is a business man. The first thing I noticed on arriving at Vancouver was a 'phone. Of course we have 'phones in India, but I was interested in the sign over this Canadian 'phone. It read, "This is a busy 'phone. Talk business." So, as I understand you allot thirty minutes for the speaker on an occasion like this, I am going to talk business.

When I was travelling on the western coast of the United States I met a gentleman from Boston. You know that gentlemen from Boston believe that all culture and refinement are centred around their town. It is the spirit needed in young countries. He said I must be finding it a disagreeable climate, it had been raining without a break for ten days. But in my country it rains eternally. When the Boston man heard I was going to visit the country that Rudyard Kipling describes as "My Lady of the Snows," he said I'd freeze to death, but I told him we had it colder in India. I told him we had in north-west India a small mountain that would compare favorably with any mountain around Boston. Then he held his peace. Yes, India is the country of a great many climes and races and nationalities. India is a living museum. It is hard to understand India; it is hard to understand any country that is passing through a state of transition. And India is rapidly changing. The literature issued from India, about India herself, is of such conflicting nature that the task for arriving at a sound conclusion is appalling to one who wishes to be independent and conscientious in his findings. The diversity of climate, the multiplicity of races, the Babel of languages, and the never-ending banes of caste, single out the



great British dependency as a living museum, which appeals to the sense of humor in some and to that of pity in others, according to the nature of the people who pronounce the "sentence" upon modern Indian institutions.

The press in India and the Indian press are two distinctly different things. Unfortunately in the outside world these two are mixed up with each other and the resultant confusion is great. There is, to start with, the Anglo-Indian press. This title is a great misnomer. This section of the press consists of people who are accused of being morbidly pessimistic, and who, in season and out of season, are alleged to decry the educated and politically-trained natives of India, as rabidly revolutionary people. This portion of the press is controlled by Englishmen in India. Besides this is the native Indian press, which is both larger in extent and influence. The daily and periodical organs comprised under this head are edited, managed, financed and controlled by the Indians. Some of these are printed in English, but a great many in different native India vernaculars. This section of the press in its turn is accused of very pessimistic views. In addition to these sections of the press are the papers and booklets issued by the "Home Rule" party, which has evolved within the last few years, and, as its name signifies, is ultra-radical.

Between the labyrinths and ramifications of these sections of the press it is hard indeed to decide whether it is meet to glory in the marvels wrought by the Britishers in India, or mourn over the intricate problems with which India is confronted at the moment.

But, even the worst fire-eating detractor will gladly concede that Britain has wrought a miracle in India. It may be hard for the outside world to notice and admire it, but we educated sons of Hindostan are at one in rendering unstinted appreciation of what Britain did for us. India, at the time of British occupation, was a land reft with internal feuds. It was the metaphorical "bone of contention." It kept half a dozen European dogs constantly barking for the prize.

Instead of this, peace, law and order reign supreme in India. Internally there are no mutinies or civil wars; externally there is no danger. India feels delighted that the European bogey, which kept the world in constant consternation, is wiped off the chess-board, for a time, at least. People of my country—in fact of all the Orient—talk of Russia as a dead man, past all danger and molestation.

Internal peace and freedom from external attacks are valuable assets to any country. India is proud to have them. It

is India's good fortune to enjoy these privileges. When law reigns supreme in a land under such conditions it cannot stand still. It has got to get a move on itself, to use your expressive slang. That is what India has been doing during the last few years.

But even to the most superficial of observers it is patent that India is fast becoming an "Ireland." The agitation for self-government has been waged for more than a quarter of a century with relentless vigor and has assumed a very aggressively progressive form. There is no use mincing matters by hiding the fact that the political agitation in India at the present time has reached the acutest stage, and, if the demands of those who are constitutionally agitating are not met in a liberal and square way, England shall have to face, in a political sense, another "Ireland" in India, much larger in number and area.

Western countries have been apologetically told that it is the small minority of the educated people in India who are carrying on this political agitation. It is not the first time in the annals of the history of the world that great progressive movements which in later years have had wonderful influence on the world, have been branded as the disgraceful emanations from the discontented set of the over-educated.

Educated men have always been the leaders of the masses. And, when the number of the literates reaches a point where it can boast of being fully three or four times that of the entire population of Canada, it is no use denying that it represents a good deal of latent, reserve force. The percentage may be small, which is deplorable, but that the millions of the educated people are there and despite the larger section of the ignorant people, are a living force is undeniable. So it is in India. The uneducated and unlettered people have the proverbial "mobbish" tendencies, take their cue and blindly follow the educated few. That this does not always work for the good, and has in a number of instances produced lamentable effects, may be admitted. But, the fact remains that the tendency and trait of the illiterates to follow the educated leaders are not mere hallucinations, but cold, stern, everyday realities.

Any one who has followed the trend of political struggle in India knows that India is not fighting to dismember herself from the Empire. India has reached that stage of evolution when she can not remain gazing with indifference, that although belonging to one and the same Empire, India should be governed by an altogether different and inconsistent policy



from that employed by England towards the other members of the Empire. But, friends, a constitutional struggle for self-government is not disloyalty. The loyalty of India towards the Empire is admittedly unexcelled by any other unit of the Empire. Why should not the average educated Indian resent the surveillance of the huge standing army? The Boers who fought the Empire less than six years ago, have already been found trustworthy of being granted self-government, and if India is still unworthy of being given the privilege of administering its own internal affairs, why should not the educated natives of India, who can hold their own against any nationality and in any part of the globe, feel mortified at the grossest insult to their native genius, education and loyalty? The cry for self-government in India, instead of being a disloyal movement, is the greatest compliment, which it is in the power of the people of India to give to the education that England has placed in the reach of the Indian young men and women. Without entering into the prophecy of the future it may be said that the next few years will see the reversal of the present political order in India which allows no voice in the government of the country to the sons of the land. That it should be so is natural. That, like the Canadians, India should agitate for autonomous government; that, like the Canadians, Indians should wish that the Englishmen, instead of retiring after service to England with all their earnings and the pension and compensation, should spend their time and money in India, where they earned them; are sentiments that should be easily understood and sympathized by people in Canada who have waged for years and are still waging similar struggles.

Gentlemen, India suffers from military aggrandizement. Fully 31 times the money expended on education of the people is spent on the upkeep of an unnecessarily large army. Russia is dead, so far as India is concerned, and Indians are pre-eminently loyal. Comparisons are odious, but they eloquently speak volumes. Any educational success that has been achieved in India pales into insignificance when the figures of the literates in India are put side by side with those of Japan. While Japan has been able in less than forty years to rank as high as any other European country, in the number of men and women who can read and write, there are nearly three hundred millions of people in India who can neither read nor write.

The people in India have learned during recent years the great blunder committed by those who were responsible for



the framing of the educational policy in India. While the primary education has been woefully neglected in India, with the result that the number of the literate men and women in India is out of all proportion to the entire population, education that will teach the people to employ the modern methods of agriculture, manufacture and trade, has received the scantiest of attention.

Coupled with other causes, these defects and failures in the educational system of India are responsible for the appalling poverty that exists in India. It is a historical fact that when Great Britain took over the reins of administration of India, India occupied pre-eminently the foremost position in the entire Orient, being at the head of spiritual as well as the material civilization. The industries that not only existed, but flourished, in India then, have died out or are fast dying out. Aggressive countries of the West, with their scientific and modern methods of manufacture and marketing, have literally killed the old industries of India, while the new Indian industries being unprotected with favorable tariffs and suffering from the lack of technical education in India, have not achieved the success they could have otherwise scored.

It is not only the political reform that has assumed such an aggressive form in India, but the industrial and commercial regeneration of the country, as well. The eyes of the educated Indians were opened by education and their attention of late years has constantly been drawn to the fact that India employs old, antiquated and cumbersome methods in business, manufacture and agriculture; and, while the Indian workmen are dying of hunger, and the Indian capital remains either unemployed or brings small returns, India by sending out raw material for manufacture abroad, not only wastes money on useless double freightage and importation duty of the finished products, but supports the laborers, workmen, engineers and machinists and capitalists of the Occident at the expense of her own.

The result of this is that while the agitation is on foot to make the Indian Government give additional attention to popular education, to render the university education more practical and scientific, and to make provision for the technical, industrial, commercial, agricultural and special education, instead of wasting money on military aggrandizement, the natives of the land are setting worthy examples for the Government to follow.

Nationalization in India is the result of the modern education and of late years its propagation has received a great

deal of attention from the people of India. As education advances, and the roads, telegraphs, newspapers, and post-offices offer additional facilities of communication, the caste, creed and religious prejudices are dying out of India. Hindustani, Hindi and English are taking their places as the common mediums of exchanging thoughts and views. Different Provinces, nationalities, races and creeds are learning to know one another better. With the better understanding of each other, amity and toleration, instead of religious and caste feuds and prejudices, are becoming the order of the day. An Indian nation, which respects neither the caste nor the creed line is fast evolving, while education and intermixing are leveling up the differences and prejudice. True that every now and then you come across instances which impress upon you that the caste and creed line, instead of becoming extinct, is getting all the more rigid. But this, like the old oil lamps, is shedding a stronger though evanescent effulgence of light before getting altogether extinct.

The sentiment of the present generation of the people of India can be gauged from the "Made-in-India" movement, which is gaining sympathy and support from every section of the people. The Made-in-India sentiment in India will supply the place of the protective legislation which is acknowledged to have been the great building factor of the industrial and commercial wealth of Japan. The greatest deficiency of the India of yesterday was the lack of patriotism. The India of to-day is on the right road when it conceived the Made-in-India sentiment and is assured a bright future when it shows unmistakable signs of fostering this spirit.

The India of yesterday was infested with internal, intestine troubles and in constant danger of invasion, both by sea and land. The India of to-day stands for order and constitution and is past being ever at the mercy of any foreign invasion. The India of yesterday tended towards isolation and formation of small cliques. The tendency of the India of to-day is distinctly towards nationalization. The India of yesterday was content with glorifying in the success achieved at a period when the present enlightened nationalities of the West were worse than the savages of the most savage regions of to-day. The India of to-day seeks to know itself; laments its defects and deficiencies; is proud of its wonderfully good heritage, but is anxious to put forth its consistent and best effort to the glorification of the India of to-morrow. The India of yesterday lacked intense patriotism, and in joint and organized effort, in political, commercial, industrial agricultural and na-

tional undertakings. The India of to-day pertinaciously sticks with its ancient traditional and religious sentiments of loyalty to the Empire with which its fate was linked in the years gone by.

Gentlemen, it has been my purpose to present to you briefly and lucidly, I hope, the achievement of Britain in India, and the political, social, national and industrial reforms that have been and are going on in my country. India is a gem in the crown of the British Empire. As years move on, India's bonds, which unite it to the glorious Empire over which the sun never sets, will grow tighter. India is bound to be a self-governing country. The Empire is bound to get more consolidated, compact and impregnable. India and the other units of the Empire in days to come will be confreres and will vie with each other in friendly emulation in the regard, sentiment and loyalty to the common Sovereign.

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(February 11, 1907.)

## The Fulfilment of a Prophecy in Transportation.

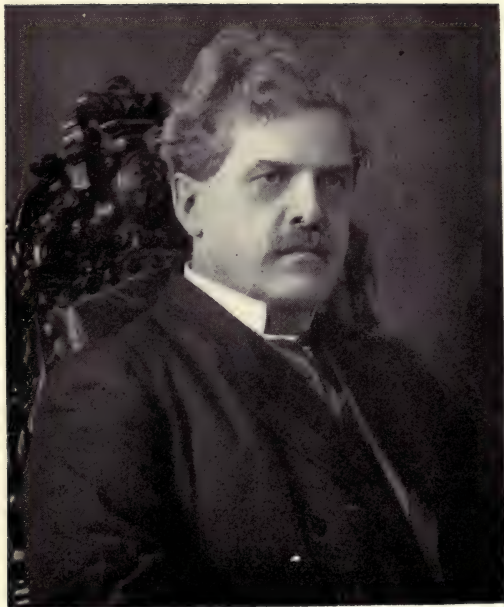
BY HON. H. R. EMMERSON, MINISTER OF RAILWAYS.

ADDRESSING the Canadian Club on the subject, "The Fulfilment of a Prophecy in Transportation," Hon. H. R. Emmerson, Minister of Railways, said:—

*Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Canadian Club,*—Notwithstanding the pleasure I feel at meeting the members of the Canadian Club of this industrial centre of Canada, I confess some feeling of embarrassment at the necessity of attempting to deal with a large subject in a short space of time. As a result I shall seek to discuss it with directness and no attempt at embellishment.

You will, perhaps, bear with me while I recite a bit of history. The first discussion of transportation problems of this portion of America was brought to the notice of the public by a Scotchman. In Canada they have been first every time. In 1851 Henry Fairburn proposed to connect a point at St. Andrew's, New Brunswick, to the shores of the St. Lawrence at Levis. He wrote an instructive article in an English magazine, and appeared before the Legislatures of the then Quebec and New Brunswick, with the result that a company was incorporated, capital subscribed, and the railway commenced. His scheme to connect the Atlantic with the inland cities meant adopting a route through a portion of New Brunswick. Then our American neighbors to the south got the idea, which they seem very often to get, that what we claimed was theirs by right. The result was the Maine war and the Ashburton Treaty. The route was transferred from Canada to United States territory. It spelled failure because of the loss of territory to New Brunswick.

Not until 1850 did the enterprise take life again. Hon. Joseph Howe, that great Canadian poet, litterateur and statesman, became actively engaged in the construction of a railway between Halifax and the inland cities. He visited the Old Country and secured from the British Government a loan of £7,000,000 sterling to aid in the construction of a railway from Halifax to St. John, thence to connect with the American



HON. H. R. EMMERSON, M.P.  
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lines at the Maine boundary. He also projected another from Halifax to Quebec and thence to Montreal. It was a grand scheme and Howe returned elated. He visited Toronto and made a speech; he visited Quebec and Montreal and all the centres of British America.

The prophecy that I have to deal with is the prophecy of Joseph Howe, and I am going to quote from his celebrated speech as reported in the city of Halifax in May, 1851. There had been held previously a convention in Portland with representatives from Canada and the State of Maine, the object being to secure a winter port for Canada.

There were other causes for perplexity. The advocates of the Montreal-Portland scheme were very powerful. They did not look with a friendly eye upon Mr. Howe's policy and proceedings. They desired to make Portland, an American port, the seaport of Canada, and to draw all the Provinces into friendly connection and ultimate political harmony with the United States.

Mr. Howe desired to create a North American nation, watchful of republican America, even while pursuing common objects, but in perpetual friendship and alliance with the British Islands. Mr. Howe was content to make the shore line through the Maritime Provinces either as part of a great scheme or by itself, but he desired to keep that portion of the railway which ran through British territory under British influence and control, and he had labored to give to the Provinces a great intercommunication between the Atlantic and the St. Lawrence, which, even if it could not compete for the traffic of Western Canada with the Portland line, would in peace and war be of inestimable value to the Empire, and ultimately secure to eastern seaports the trade of all that noble country which lies between Quebec and Nova Scotia.

In New Brunswick there were powerful interests opposed to the Northern line. As surveyed by Major Robinson and Captain Henderson, it did not touch Fredericton, the political capital, or St. John, the commercial metropolis of New Brunswick. Mr. Howe had foreseen that unless by combining the two roads in a general scheme, it was hopeless to expect the guarantee of the Imperial Government for the road to Portland alone, and equally hopeless to anticipate that New Brunswick would spend her resources upon a national highway, which sacrificed to Imperial or intercolonial interests the hopes and fair claims of her most influential and important cities. Before he arrived in America, the influences which dominated in the southern sections, combined with those which the Port-

land convention had created by the appointment of agents in New Brunswick, had placed the Legislature in a position of antagonism to the Northern road and of course to the general policy propounded by Mr. Howe.

Certain extracts from the speech of Mr. Howe at that time I am going to read you. They unfold a prophecy of what was to be and what now is, that is certainly marvelous :

“The Imperial Government, with a magnanimity which does honor to the British people, sustained by that unanimity of sentiment among the great leaders of public opinion at home which promises a long continuance of the honorable relations existing between us, has offered to the three British North American Provinces seven millions of pounds sterling, at the lowest interest at which money can be obtained in the world. This money is offered for the purpose of enabling them to complete in an incredibly short space of time, and with security and ease, great internal improvements which their advanced condition renders so desirable; which will bind them together into one prosperous community, animate them with new hopes and aspirations, and ultimately elevate them from the colonial condition to that of a great and prosperous nation, in perpetual amity and friendship with those glorious islands to which we trace our origin, and to which, through this great boon, so much of our material prosperity will in all time to come be traced.

“Halifax has been formed by nature, and selected by the dictates of sound policy, as a common terminus for these great intercolonial railways. Three hundred and thirty miles will connect us with Portland, and all the lines which interlace the American Republic and bind together the prosperous communities of the South and West. Six hundred and seventy miles more, opening up the central lands and settlements of New Brunswick, will not only connect us, as we originally contemplated, with Quebec and the St. Lawrence, but passing through one hundred and eighty miles of settlements on that noble river, will place us in communication with the populous city of Montreal, which will soon be in connection with Portland on the other side; the circle will be thus complete, and chains of intercommunication established, easily accessible, by shorter lines, to all the rising towns and settlements which that wide circuit will embrace.

“But when Montreal is reached, shall we stop there? Who can believe it? Who can think so lightly of the enterprise of Western Canada as to apprehend that she will not continue this iron road, link by link, till it skirts the shores of Ontario



and Erie, and draws its tributary streams of traffic from the prolific regions of Simcoe, Superior and Huron. Already municipalities are organizing and companies are forming to extend this railway for six hundred miles above Montreal. Once completed to that city, how will those interior lines advance? How many interests will combine for their extension? The British Government and people will take a natural pride in the continuation of this great national work. The success of the lower lines will be promoted and insured by extension. British capitalists and contractors, lured into this boundless field, will seek further employment for their capital and labor; and millions of industrious people will flow into Provinces where employment is certain and land is cheap. This is the prospect before us, sir, and the duties it imposes we must learn to discharge with energy; the destiny it discloses we may contemplate with pride. England foresees, yet fears it not. She relies upon our resources and upon our integrity to repay her money. She believes in the existence of the old feelings here which are to strengthen with our strength, and bind us to her by links of love, when pecuniary obligations have been cancelled. She virtually says to us, by this offer, there are seven millions of sovereigns, at half the price that your neighbors pay in the markets of the world; construct your railways; people your waste lands; organize and improve the boundless territory beneath your feet; learn to rely upon yourselves, and God speed you in the formation of national character and national institutions.

“But, sir, daring as may appear the scope of this conception, high as the destiny may seem which it discloses for our children, and boundless as are the fields of honorable labor which it presents, another, grander in proportions, opens beyond; one which the imagination of a poet could not exaggerate, but which the statesman may grasp and realize, even in our own day. Sir, to bind these disjointed Provinces together by iron roads; to give them the homogeneous character, fixedness of purpose, and elevation of sentiment, which they so much require, is our first duty. But, after all, they occupy but a limited portion of that boundless heritage which God and nature have given to us and to our children. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are but the frontage of a territory which includes four millions of square miles, stretching away behind and beyond them, to the frozen regions on the one side and to the Pacific on the other. Of this great section of the globe, all the Northern Provinces, including Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, occupy but four hundred and



eighty-six thousand square miles. The Hudson's Bay territory includes two hundred and fifty thousand miles. Throwing aside the more bleak and inhospitable regions, we have a magnificent country between Canada and the Pacific, out of which five or six noble Provinces may be formed, larger than any we have, and presenting to the hand of industry, and to the eye of speculation, every variety of soil, climate, and resource. With such a territory as this to overrun, organize and improve, think you that we shall stop even at the western bounds of Canada, or even at the shores of the Pacific? Vancouver's Island, with its vast coal measures, lies beyond. The beautiful islands of the Pacific and the growing commerce of the ocean, are beyond. Populous China and the rich East are beyond, and the sails of our children's children will reflect as familiarly the sunbeams of the South as they now brave the angry tempests of the North. The Maritime Provinces which I now address are but the Atlantic frontage of this boundless and prolific region; the wharves upon which its business will be transacted, and beside which its rich argosies are to lie. Nova Scotia is one of these. Will you, then, put your hands unitedly, with order, intelligence, and energy, to this great work? Refuse, and you are recreants to every principle which lies at the base of your country's prosperity and advancement; refuse, and the Deity's handwriting upon land and sea is to you unintelligible language; refuse, and Nova Scotia, instead of occupying the foreground as she now does, should have been thrown back, at least behind the Rocky Mountains. God has planted your country in the front of this boundless region. See that you comprehend its destiny and resources—see that you discharge, with energy and elevation of soul, the duties which devolve upon you in virtue of your position. Hitherto, my countrymen, you have dealt with this subject in a becoming spirit, and whatever others may think or apprehend, I know that you will persevere in that spirit until our objects are attained. I am neither a prophet, nor a son of a prophet, yet I will venture to predict that in five years we shall make the journey hence to Quebec and Montreal, and home through Portland and St. John, by rail; and I believe that many in this room will live to hear the whistle of the steam engine in the passes of the Rocky Mountains, and to make the journey from Halifax to the Pacific in five or six days. With such objects in view,—with the means before us to open up one thousand miles of this noble territory; to increase its resources and lay bare its treasures, surely all petty jealousies and personal rivalries should stand rebuked; all minor questions of mere local

interest should give way. The smoke of past contests has perhaps at times clogged my own mind; like an old chimney, the soot of controversy may have adhered to it after the cooking of constitutions was over. But the fire of this noble enterprise has burnt it out. I come back, after six months' absence, prepared to co-operate with any man who will honestly aid me to work out the prosperity of our common country; and I am glad to discover that a reciprocal and cordial feeling is manifested by those whose opinions differ, on other subjects, from my own."

My purpose is to attempt to deal briefly with the realization of this wonderful prophecy. Within twenty years there was a line of railway connecting Halifax with the American border; within a quarter of a century Halifax and the St. Lawrence were connected by the Intercolonial. Every word was fulfilled. There was a marvellous conception in the breadth and scope of the prophecy. It provided for the Intercolonial, the Canadian Pacific, and the lines of steamships to the Isles of the Sea and the Orient beyond.

Yet Canada has only six million people; we have not yet advanced in population as we should. But Canada can do what many countries cannot do. Our neighbors to the south never had an uninterrupted transcontinental road until the last few months, when Harriman succeeded in securing it.

There was, however, a period between May, 1851, and the completion of the railway connecting the Atlantic with the St. Lawrence—a time of anxiety. In 1864 differences had arisen in Upper and Lower Canada and racial and national antipathies were evidenced. One September morning it was that John A. Macdonald and George Brown bethought themselves that they would consult their brethren down by the sea. They took steamer from Quebec to Charlottetown. There a convention was in progress, a convention of the Maritime Provinces to discuss maritime union. When the steamer sailed in the gentlemen attended the convention. They brought the message, "Join us. Let us have a grander confederation. Let us take in the whole of British North America." The convention adjourned and Brown and Macdonald visited the different centres and made speeches. They made a promise. They said, "If you will join our union, we will construct a railway which will bind together all sections of Canada." The Maritime Provinces were at first afraid that they would be gobbled by the larger Provinces. The Legislature was dissolved and those who went out in advocacy of the union never came back. In New Brunswick they seemed opposed to it. In Nova Scotia



Mr. Tupper had a big majority and he simply said, "You have got to go into the union." This afterwards caused long trouble, not because the people were opposed to the scheme, but to the manner in which it was brought about. But the union came.

The result was that, after the Quebec conference, it was agreed that there should be such a railway. It was made a condition of the constitution of any confederation and afterwards became the chief corner stone in the constitution.

Before that time in matters of trade the Provinces had looked to the shores of the New England States. They sent there the natural products and brought back the merchandise and the manufactured products. If a young man wanted education he did not seek it in Toronto or McGill; his father sent him to Boston or the New England States. All the older medical practitioners, those of my own age, secured their technical training in New England. The lawyer graduated from Harvard, the medical man from Boston or Bellevue or Baltimore. If they were married they did not take their honeymoon to Toronto and visit the Exhibition. Boston, New York and Portland were the attractions.

The fathers of Confederation saw that the first essential was the construction of a railway and then the diverting of this traffic. Accordingly they established very low rates. We continually hear the Intercolonial assailed because of its deficits, because it does not show a balance to the good. But it finds markets for your Ontario produce and finds means of getting your manufactured goods to the Provinces by the sea. If you have merchant princes in Toronto, and if your farmers are making great progress, the Intercolonial should get credit for a great deal of it. Some say it is only the manufacturers that reap the benefit. Why, there are more oats sent there from Ontario than anywhere else, more dressed meat and cattle. I have heard till I am weary that the Intercolonial is a burden on Ontario, that it is only for the Maritime Provinces. I repudiate that idea. Ontario has reaped the cream of the low rates. If there are deficits in the Intercolonial, Ontario has benefited as well as the people of Eastern Canada. We are told that eighty millions has been spent to the present time and it has never paid even an interest. It is spoken of as a crime. I tell you the surpluses are in the pockets and not in the treasury at Ottawa.

Do you realize that we have paid one hundred millions on our canal system; that there is a deficit of a quarter of a million a year in their operation? Yet you ask us to construct a



Trent Valley Canal, you ask the deepening of the Welland Canal, the widening of the St. Lawrence Canal, the reconstruction of the Lachine Canal. But these are creating nothing else but deficit. In Canada we have spent \$125,000,000 in railway subsidies, in widening and deepening the St. Lawrence, yet there is no protest. It is in the interest of expansion of trade and commerce of Canada. I hear no murmur about all these expenditures. We realize nothing in interest from subsidies to steamship lines, and no man murmurs at the great public works which are for the good of Canada. Let us have an eye to what the Intercolonial has done to cement our Provinces together, to promote our interprovincial trade. We are aspiring for nationhood. Mr. Root said of us the other day, "You are a people of nation builders because you have burdened yourselves in the construction of these great works." The trade is an advantage to every Province. The Intercolonial in welding and cementing the Provinces together has made confederation a permanency. You pay in railway tolls \$125,322,865 a year. You pay to the Government railway system \$7,000,000. Eighteen millions goes into the pockets of the railway corporations of Canada. You pay per capita \$8 to the Customs and \$20 to railway tolls. Customs only affect part of the commodities, but transportation affects all. There is one reason why there are not surpluses on the I.C.R. The freight tolls are the lowest in the world.

We must not let our minds be warped and prejudiced by politicians and newspapers. Those now in opposition are not the only sinners. The Liberals were as violent and as hyena-like at one time as the Conservatives are to-day. Conservative Ministers and Conservative members seemingly lacked the courage to stand up to the results of the Intercolonial. It is the same to-day, in fact I think I am the only one. But I know the defence of the railway. I know the mission of the Intercolonial and how it has been fulfilled.

The average United States freight rates are .780, or nearly eight-tenths of one cent per ton per mile. The Canadian Pacific are .743, while the Grand Trunk is 1.02 of one cent per ton per mile. This is an average of .880. On the Intercolonial it is less than 6 mills. If the Intercolonial rates were brought up to the average of the other roads its earnings would increase fifty per cent., and instead of a surplus of \$100,000 we would have \$2,300,000, sufficient to pay what was paid in capital construction.

I have endeavored to tell the story in a nutshell, yet I fear I have trespassed upon your time. The Intercolonial has ful-

filled to the uttermost its great mission. Joseph Howe in his utterance in 1851 said the first essential was the construction of this road. If we had paid \$100,000,000 for it and had nothing to show for it we would have been justified in the expansion of trade. The Intercolonial is the greatest national asset Canada has to-day. Were we ready to negotiate for a transfer of it I believe there are companies in Canada who would think it was acquired dirt cheap for \$100,000,000. But the people would consider themselves dirt cheap to let it go at that figure.

Again I thank you. I hope I may have contributed a little information on a great subject, which, to deal properly with, would take hours rather than minutes.

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J. F. ELLIS.



JOHN A. COOPER.

(February 18, 1907.)

## Postal Rates on Imperial Periodicals.

BY MR. JOHN A. COOPER AND MR. J. F. ELLIS.

“**P**OSTAL Rates on Imperial Periodicals” was the subject of the addresses of Mr. John A. Cooper and Mr. J. F. Ellis at the Canadian Club.

Mr. COOPER said:

*Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen*,—The only regret I have is that I left a very fine impromptu speech at home on Saturday—and it is still there. It is devoted to the subject you, sir, have mentioned. Last week I spoke upon it at the Empire Club—it is, in fact, a subject I have been discussing for years. It may be that I have written and spoken so often upon it that I cannot get a new point of view. The matter was first drawn to my attention by a sturdy Britisher who edits a weekly paper at Orillia. He was then secretary of the Canadian Press Association. I became enamored with the theories he propounded and have ventilated them ever since on all proper, and several improper, occasions.

Your President has come to my home often during a number of years past, and we have discussed the subject often together. If I remember aright, he expressed great indignation that my now two-year-old son should be labelled Henneker Heaton Cooper. Yet of all Imperialists I admire Henneker Heaton as much as any. As a colonial living in Great Britain it has fallen to his ready lot to do a particular piece of Imperial work, that of reducing the postage on periodicals and letters within the Empire. He has taken various means to bring it home to the Imperial Government and earnestly and effectually attempted to educate the great British public on these lines.

Why should we as Canadians so earnestly desire this cheaper postage? There are two reasons. In the first place, if this country is to be British we should know something about our Empire. To understand something of our Empire and the leading men of that Empire we should read the leading publications of the Mother Land. Do we get anything like a fair opportunity to do this? How many British periodicals and publications do we find in Canadian homes as against the flood of current American literature. Most Canadians, I fear,

know more about the Governor of New York State than they do about the Premier of Great Britain. We are being brought up on United States literature. This is not proper—and it may be serious in many of its consequences.

Both Canadian and British literature should be put on our market on at least an equal footing with United States publications. But this is not so, and the United States publishers have not been slow to take advantage of the conditions which were created and existed. They discovered that the British Government was charging eight cents per pound on all newspapers, periodicals, etc., mailed to Canada. So they reasoned, "We can mail at the domestic rate of one cent per pound. We'll buy in New York and send the periodicals to Canada, the periodicals for which the Canadian has to pay at the rate of eight cents per pound. Those seven cents difference will give us a surety to the monopoly of the Canadian market."

So the United States publishers took the course indicated. *The Strand*, *Pearson's*, the *Illustrated London News*, and others were bought up at New York. What is the result? Instead of being able to buy the English edition of these periodicals, you get the American edition with the best Imperial articles cut out and United States articles substituted. There is much more than a mere sentimental side to this condition of affairs. It is not best for the country's trade. We need more strength, not weakening influences.

What is the result? Let me tell you a personal experience to illustrate it. Not long ago I had occasion to visit a town in Western Ontario. I went into one of the largest stores in the town and asked for Calvert's tooth powder. They seemingly knew nothing of it. I explained that it was an English tooth powder and was advertised in the *Globe* and the *Canadian Magazine*. They had never heard of it; in fact they had no English tooth powder.

"What?" I said; "no English tooth powder? Isn't the duty lower on it than upon American tooth powder?"

"Yes, sir," was the clerk's reply.

"Then why in the world don't you sell it?"

"Well," he explained, "the people never ask for it."

He had four samples of American tooth powder in the store—and every one cost him more than the English goods did. Yet he had no demand for the latter. The American advertisements in American periodicals created the sales made in his store.

There is an old saying that trade follows the flag. It is turning out to be that trade follows the advertisement. The



reason that British sales are not increasing to any great extent in Canada, while United States sales are so enormous, is not difficult to determine. The British advertisement doesn't reach us and the United States advertisement does.

Now, for I must be concluding, we are asking the British Government to reduce the rate. It now charges \$160 per ton to carry newspapers and periodicals to Canada. After they are landed in Canada the Canadian Government distributes them free of charge. In contrast the American News Company brings them by express and it costs them only \$40 per ton to land them in Toronto.

Take another comparison. The Canadian Government (thanks to Sir William Mulock) reduced the rate for carrying to Great Britain. It is \$10 per ton to Toronto. In other words the express company gets one-quarter and the Canadian Government only gets one-sixteenth.

The agitation for improved conditions has been going on for ten years past. I trust we will keep at it so that the sins of the father may not be visited upon the children, as in my case.

Mr. ELLIS said:

*Mr. President and Gentlemen,*—I had no idea when I was first invited here to-day that I would be expected to speak, nor did I expect to meet such a large gathering. I am pleased, however, to be able to say a word in endorsement of the project to which Mr. Cooper has just alluded. I had the honor last summer to be a delegate to the Chamber of Commerce that met in London, England. I had also the honor to move a resolution along the lines which have been spoken of, and I can assure you it met with most sympathetic attention.

The British Empire is the pioneer in cheap postage. And it thus seems doubly strange that with such a simple proposition so much difficulty should be experienced with the Postmaster-General. Perhaps it may be that, as you are aware, in England they have no customs tariff like they have in Canada. They depend on other sources of revenue and one of the principal of these is the Postoffice Department. The United States has a deficit in the revenue of this department of ten to fifteen millions, and the proposal has been made to change the regulations in relation to postage on periodicals.

When the agitation was on in England to reduce the price of letters it met with much opposition. People were afraid of a deficit. Sir William Mulock met it and the deficit was wiped out and there is a surplus. No one more than Gladstone realized the advantage of keeping close relations in such matters.

May I quote his memorable words: "Think what a softening of domestic exile; what an aid to keeping warm the feeling of family affection, in mitigating the rude breach in the circle of the hearth."

That is the spirit. Every Britisher in this country should be able to get his home magazine here at the same price as in the British Isles. An American can do that, while to get an English magazine the postage in almost every case is more than the cost of the magazine.

I am going to read you an extract from the address of Mr. Parkes, M.P., of Birmingham, who spoke on this matter at the Congress:

"Mr. Parkes, M.P. (Birmingham), said he would like to draw attention to a question between the two countries which was more important than the question of the postal rates between England and Canada. No one who had been in Canada could fail to see the way in which that country was being deluged by American literature, and he must say it was very unfortunate that the young people of Canada should be brought up almost entirely upon American literature, and very rarely see anything in the nature of English literature. Now, they all admitted the grievance. They must, he thought, have some regard to the position of the English Government at the present time. He quite agreed with General Laurie when he said that England could not afford to lose four millions of revenue from the British Postoffice. England's sources of taxation were so taxed to the uttermost, and her expenditure was going on by leaps and bounds, that he was sure the Parliament of this country would not consent for one moment to lose the revenue it got from the Postoffice. There was no doubt about it, that the English Postmaster had difficulties which he was afraid the meeting did not fully appreciate. There was such a thing as the Postal Union, which governed to a certain extent the matter under discussion. There was the domestic rate, and there was the rate to different countries in the world and to different colonies. They all, of course, helped to regulate the matter, and those were difficulties which the Postmaster-General had to face. But he would like to say that within the last few days he had had the pleasure of a conversation with the English Postmaster-General upon the question. The Postmaster-General said that for some time past he had been in communication with the Canadian Postmaster-General and the Deputy Postmaster-General upon the question, and he was most anxious to give some relief to Canada. Of course he was met by the fact that even a 4d. rate to Canada upon books and

catalogues did not pay at the present time. He (Mr. Parkes) believed that the only department of the Postoffice which might be said to pay was the penny postage; that produced nearly all the revenue which they had at the present time. The half-penny postage and the book postage, he believed, were departments of the Postoffice which did not pay. Still, Mr. Sidney Buxton was quite alive to the importance of the matter and he was making representations to Canada upon the subject, and he might say in that connection that he thought it was a capital thing that the question should keep on coming up at the Congresses, because it had influenced the Postmaster-General of England, and it certainly had influenced the postal authorities in Canada at the same time. It was said that the question rested with England, and so it did, but they had difficulties, of course, and he wished to impress upon the meeting that the discussions that they had at the Congresses were not lost upon the British Government. The Postmaster-General had told him: 'I should be glad if you would assure the meeting, when you have an opportunity of speaking upon this matter, that I myself am doing all I can in connection with the Canadian authorities to reduce in a substantial extent this matter. I hope you will not go into details as to how it is to be done, but I certainly have this matter at heart, and before long I hope the arrangement will be made by which there will be a considerable reduction upon this class of postage, which is so important in the interests of Canada.' (Hear, hear.) He was very glad to say that they had a Postmaster-General who sympathized with them. He did not say that the last Postmaster-General did not sympathize with them; he believed he did. He thought they would have some relief in the matter, and they would try to do away with the anomaly which existed at the present time in the postal rate between Canada and this country and this country and Canada. He believed before long that their representations would have the desired effect. (Cheers.)"

So we must not think that Great Britain is not alive to the matter. The Postal Union has to be consulted. The Postmaster-General has said that the reduction would mean four millions sterling. This is very important to them and must be considered. But the possibilities and desirabilities of the change are being made more evident every day.

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(February 25, 1907.)

## The Right Relations of Capital and Labor.

BY MR. RALPH SMITH, M.P.

ADDRESSING the Canadian Club on "The Right Relations of Capital and Labor," Mr. Ralph Smith, M.P., said :

*Mr. President and Gentlemen*,—Let me thank you for the great honor—and when I say that I mean it—you have conferred upon me in inviting me to be your guest to-day and giving me the opportunity to discuss with you a most important question. Three years ago I remember you were good enough to extend to me a similar invitation, but at that time I was not able to make the necessary arrangements to be with you. I am happy that I was more fortunate this time.

The question of industrialism is one of the most important subjects with which we have to deal. And the question of the organization of capital is just as important. In the combination of capital and the combination of labor Canada has a most favorable position. I need not describe the causes which led up to the consolidation of capital or the evolutions of struggle which led to the organization of labor. The question of their right relationship must be largely determined by legislative wisdom; they should be regulated to the best interests of the great public of this country. Canada has nothing to do with the causes which led up to the present situation. We are in the happy position to benefit by looking at others and taking the advantage of the abandoning of wrong principles and the adoption of right principles. We in this young country can look out on the arena of struggle and take advantage of the lessons we read there. There are, however, two questions which Canada must solve for herself; first, to avoid international complications with other nations; second, the establishment of industrial peace within her own borders. Both must be settled according to some principle.

The question of right relations between the great factors of production in this and every other country is the greatest question of the twentieth century, and I am glad to say that while the leading statesmen of the great civilized nations are realizing more and more the waste and barbarism of inter-



RALPH SMITH, M.P.





national warfare, the great captains of industry are realizing more than ever the great waste and futility of industrial strife. As the question of international peace has emanated from long centuries of bickering and strife, as represented in conflicts between individuals, up to the international conflicts between nations, so the present disposition for the operation of conciliation and arbitration in industrial conflicts has evolved through a series of severe and contending deprivation up to its present state.

Perhaps the doctrine of the absolute necessity for industrial peace is just as far advanced as the present disposition to settle international conflicts without strife.

Industrial peace is the normal condition of economic production, when all the factors work together harmoniously. Industrial war is the abnormal condition which interrupts the usual friendly and fruitful processes of such natural co-operation. Let me say that if the greatest possible efficiency of all productive enterprises is ever to be reached, there must be harmony and agreement between the factors of production.

I am sorry to say it, but it is only too true that many employers of labor and many leaders of labor combinations assume that open hostility and continuous conflict is the natural connection between employers and employees. I never did take that unfortunate view. That enmity does exist is often true and for this both parties are to blame and on account of it the public has to pay and sometimes to suffer. What a mistake! The real and successful interests of labor and capital are identical. Any interruption by misunderstanding or conflict is just so much loss to the enterprise which is the seat of the conflict, and to the parties who should share its profits. And it is an increased expense to the public, who must purchase the product. When working men realize this economic theory to its full significance, then, and not till then, will they realize the waste and the real cost to themselves by anything affecting the efficiency of the production.

The chief cause of industrial conflict is one upon which I fancy all parties are agreed. The rich as well as the poor, the employer as well as the employee, are bound to admit that the unequal distribution of wealth is the basis of all industrial conflict. And right here let me say that there is not a country in the world which has such an equitable distribution of its wealth as Canada. Canada has as few extremely rich men as any country on the globe, and Canada, I am glad to say, has also as few extremely poor men.

And I am not preaching the doctrine of absolute equality. I am not a Socialist. There is no such thing as absolute equality—there never can be. There cannot be any such thing as absolute equality in anything. There are natural differences. Nature and the Almighty Creator did not make us all alike. Men are not born equal, not created equal. Artificial circumstances and environments can never be created on an equal basis, but that one man by his individual enterprise, combined with superior intelligence, should be a millionaire and be surrounded by a superabundance of good circumstances, while another man, thrifty and honest, able and willing to work, should remain impoverished and himself and his family deprived of reasonably equal chances in the race of life, is an inequality which ought not to exist and which bespeaks the necessity for thought and contrivance to develop greater and better conditions.

There are natural possessions which every man should have a reasonably equal chance to possess. That weaklings and nonentities should possess by accident or inheritance a vast amount of wealth, while enterprising and naturally endowed intelligent men are deprived of the real necessities of life—this is an inequality that good men are called upon to remove by any process within human reason.

Yet when one comes to the real, practical question of the better distribution of wealth he is face to face with the difficulty of doing so without impairing energy. When one seeks to mitigate the struggle of life one realizes how hard it is to do so and yet maintain its progress. When one promotes methods for the happiness of the people it is not easy to still keep them free. Struggle is necessary, individual effort is of primary importance for organizations, and even the State must be measured in quality and worth by the quality and worth of the units who compose it. In a cry for state aid and in the tendency for modern combinations it would be fatal to neglect the full and free development of the individual.

My great political formula, which I thought out and adopted years ago, at least to my own satisfaction, is contained in a few brief thoughts. The strength of combined national life, according to my idea, depends upon the rights of the individual to do whatever he likes up to the non-interference with the liberties and rights of others, and to acquire for himself, by his own effort, everything he can possibly acquire to meet his own wants. There is no doubt that even after this is done by him there are many things which he ought to have that cannot be possessed by his own effort. Then, his duty is to combine with his fellow men, to seek to gain by united

effort the rights and privileges which it was impossible to get by his individual effort.

Experience teaches, however, that in the modern struggle, by severe competition in life, even combinations of human beings are not able to prevent the existence of serious inequalities. Then, to my mind, it becomes necessary, as a last resort, to use the authority of the State. That is the province of the State, to do for the unit of the nation and to do for the combination of units of the nation what they demonstrate that they cannot do for themselves.

I know that this formula is contrary and the very opposite to that of great revolutionary socialistic theorists. But to them the State is everything; environment and circumstance create the man. They say that there is no salvation for the race until the rights and powers and possessions of the individual are taken from him; that there should be no such thing as private possessions. The Socialist begins where I end. I believe that the only way to elevate society is to begin with the man. He begins and ends with the State.

This is an absolute theory so contrary to twenty centuries of experience that it needs only to be stated to be refuted. These theorists always remind me of the difference between a physician and a quack. A physician knows and admits that his powers are limited. He cannot oppose nature. He can help her to remove obstruction and clear away abnormal growths, but he cannot recreate a broken constitution or make a perforated lung do the work of a sound one. But a quack, with his pills and plasters, will undertake to cure immediately all the ills that flesh is heir to.

The genuine reformer knows that the living law is the thought of the people and that all Parliament can do is to fit that thought to the life of the nation. The only way of elevating society is by elevating man, and you cannot elevate man by making him a machine and concentrating his aspirations or his appetite. Material independence is the basis, but it is not the apex of human dignity and development. So the units of capital, as well as the units of labor, must realize that it is the individual conception that every one has of his duty to the other that must create the healthy conditions necessary for the most efficient results in the industrial development of every country.

There is another fundamental fallacy which seems to have possessed the minds of many employers and leaders of the industrial classes, and that is that the employer owns the business absolutely without any regard for the manual labor. The



industrial worker, on the other hand, does not include the owner and managers in his conception of workmen. He looks upon the manager, who may dress a little better when working, perhaps draw a better salary, who may seem to have an easy time, as a person living on the industry without rewarding it. He believes that the only laborer is the man who is seen to use tools by manual exertion.

These are fatal conceptions on the part of both parties, as a moment's reflection will disclose. No man could operate his factory or his mine. He must have helpers in the business as varied as the different departments of the business, and as numerous as the output of production demanded by the market. For him, then, to regard them as simply industrial machinery necessary only to develop the industry for his own personal profit, would take us back to a condition which would be worse than American slavery.

The worker, on the other hand, must remember that the possible existence of the industry is developed and created by the conception in the mind of an individual. No one may see him sweat in doing so; he may not even wear overalls, but he operates his brains which develop the idea for the enterprise, and by his constant thought and mental exertion he makes the business possible, studies the methods of economy, and he it is who plans the markets which make the sale of the commodity possible and thus creates the money which becomes the recompense of every man in the industry.

Professor Evans tells how when he was in India he witnessed the interesting spectacle of seeing the lumber laden on the vessels. At a distance the elephants carrying the huge blocks of heavy hard lumber seemed to take their way to the deck of the vessel with a skill of intelligence that appeared wonderful. As he drew nearer, however, he saw that sitting on the neck of every elephant was a little Indian who, with his wand, was directing the physical forces. His was the mind that brought the results. The labor men must realize that the greatest factor to production is the great creating mind.

There is a shortage of labor in Canada. Population to our young country is everything, and every man brought in is of tremendous financial value. The policy of the Dominion Government is to build up the population and create the home market. This policy, apart from politics, accounts for much of our prosperity. If there is a shortage of manual labor then we cannot keep up even with the home market.

How shall we aim to do this? There are two ways. My way is the slow, expensive way, the discreet and discriminat-

ing selection of our immigrants from the people of the British Isles. The other is to throw open the gates and let it come whence it will. I believe in making a discriminating selection of our surplus labor, though the process is slow. We would then get an extra high class of human citizenship and the units that contribute to that product should be intelligent. It would be impossible for intelligent high-standing citizens to prosper in competition with the Asiatics and Chinese.

The principle of the doctrine that encourages the advent of such a class is that a servile community is necessary, that there is work to be done that will only be done by servile men of a servile race. Why thus dishonor the dignity of labor? The man who works among the garbage in the back yard is as much a unit of the State as the man who lives in the mansion. The equality of men is a British principle. The man must not be judge as to the subject of his service, but as to what he is himself.

My time is more than up. I have just touched the fringe of a few of the great principles that must guide us if we are to enjoy the proper relationship between capital and labor, a relationship that in the final analysis should be—and will be in Canada, I trust—one of peace, of partnership, of co-operation. Only thus can the highest and best results be obtained.

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(March 4, 1907.)

## The Fisher Folk of Labrador.

BY DR. WILFRED GRENFELL, C.M.G.

ADDRESSING the Canadian Club, Dr. Wilfred Grenfell, C.M.G., of Labrador, said:

*Mr. President and Gentlemen,*—I am going to begin by thanking you for the very warm and kindly reception you have given me. It is sincerely appreciated and will, I hope, encourage me to do my best.

Now I haven't any doubt that perhaps the first thing many of you feel like saying is: "Why on earth do people live, or care to live in Labrador?" I don't think I shall attempt to argue that point. Very probably the Californian at this time of year might take somewhat similar grounds. "Why," he would ask, "are people content to live in Toronto when they might live in California?" Such questions—and such questions are often indiscriminately and thoughtlessly propounded—lose sight of the fact that persons born and bred in a certain environment naturally cling to it. It is home—and home is home the world over. Yet there is hardly any other part of our wide world that can exactly be compared to Labrador. When we think of Labrador we have in our minds a land of snow and ice, little more, where a few hardy fishermen ply their perilous calling. Yet I remember that here in Toronto, where the British Medical Association met last summer in the sweltering days of August, the visitors sent their specimens along marked to be isolated from frost, and brought along their furs for wear. As a result a friend of mine was called upon to borrow a suit of light ducks—and he had to wear them well turned up at the bottom, too.

Well, I presume you don't know the Labrador coast. Perhaps it will be as well, should you desire to get a true conception of it, that you should dispel from your minds much of what you have read concerning it. Particularly is this the case if you have read it in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. That is about as fierce as any man could imagine. I am sure justice has not yet been done to Labrador from a scenic point of view. The scenery is magnificent along the north-eastern part particularly, the fiords of Norway don't approach it. Three-thousand-foot cliffs rear their heads in rugged splendor and there





DR. WILFRED GRENFELL.



are mountains possibly 10,000 feet high. But you have to be satisfied with estimating from the bottom. There is a legend that a mythical animal lives at the top which probably eats people. After all, this is a very comfortable theory, as no one intends to climb to the top. They go round. From geological and scenic standpoints I have often wondered why no effort has been made to bring tourists to Labrador. A tourist boat, the *Eleanor*, once the property of the Prince of Monaco, was once talked of to bring people to the north-east coast. The geology of the coast offers a field of great interest. It consists mostly of crystalline rocks. It has apparently been below the water and come up with the sedimentary rocks—gone down and been scrubbed off. Dr. Daly, of Ottawa, says that the story of the earth is more easily read there than at any other point. In botany, ethnology, ornathology, there are problems offered freely for solution. There is a field there for you, problems to solve by which you may attach your name to some mountain or animal which crawls around. There is the southern dogtooth or the Kilapites; the northern snow region, the Shiny Top or Carmetes; and the northern portion that the Esquimaux class as Devil-land or Tonas.

The people are divided into three classes, the native of the soil, or Esquimo; the settler, and the English and Scotch descendants. So if you travel along the eastern coast you will find Antoine Perrot, and he will speak to you in English, while you will later meet Angus McNabb, who can only speak French. So you see we have in Labrador a cosmopolitan population. Labrador has, moreover, evolved a willing, virile, self-reliant people. The Esquimo population numbers about 1,300 folk.

In the past trade was carried on with these people in no altruistic or Christian influence. The Moravian Brethren came, however, and they preached the Gospel with a reasonable price for flour and molasses and helped to develop industrial work. We must remember that we can only reach the souls of men often through their bodies. So these good men determined to allow the population where they labored south of Hamilton Inlet to develop into a good and useful people rather than let them die off. Our cousins in Alaska (which undoubtedly they should never have owned) have put us to shame in the development of the population of that country. The inrush of mining men was looked upon as desirable, but the rush for gold brought the most undesirable class. As a result there aggregated around the mining camps the things that destroy, strong liquor and the like. The natives were



prevailed upon to part with their furs and fats for silly trinkets, and vice developed sadly, enormously. Then came Jackson, that splendid Presbyterian missionary, a man who loved his people not only in theory. The mission of this modern missionary was not only to get the better world hereafter, but primarily to get a better world here. There is no reason to apologize for the modern missionary. He looked abroad on the material condition of the people and he applied to the Government for the one thing most needed, domesticated deer. So he brought a few deer and the Government brought some and applied a regular appropriation for continuing the work. In fifteen years 1,200 deer were killed for food and a number were lost by travel. There are 13,000 there at the present moment. The Government recognized Dr. Jackson. He has long been Minister of Education for the entire country. He was warmly supported in his great work by Governor Brady, of New York. Those who had been wont to carry on a nefarious trade with the natives then made charges. They talked sneeringly about "Brady, Jackson, Jesus Christ & Co." But this is only one of the lies that recoils on the men who can make it. I am a humble copier of these men.

I started to write for the papers. As a missionary I confined myself to the religious papers. A few took it and a few read it, and later on didn't pay for it. So I gave up the religious papers. I sold my manuscript to the *English Standard*, whose circulation reaches the outposts of the Empire, and left the religious papers to copy it if they liked. I also got one in the *Boston Transcript*. If you have a mission to perform and write for the papers, I would advise you to go to the secular press first.

We wanted deer, but we couldn't nourish deer where there were no trees. There were hundreds of thousands of acres of barren land. We wanted moss, for moss will nourish cariboo and deer. The value of deer has never yet been fully realized. One square mile will support thirty reindeer in perpetuity. You have a country there in which one deer will give a rich pint of milk, good for cheese. They are valuable meat. Fat stag is just as good as beefsteak, and it may yet become one of the meat supplies of the world. The skins make the best of clothing. Of course it isn't the broadcloth of the civilized centres, but you can cure the skin and wear it over a woollen garment. There is nothing better to keep out the cold.

We are going to begin this year with the question of transportation. We are negotiating with Harmsworth, who

went to school with me. We don't want a fiasco on the start and are anxious to enlist all our influential friends.

Then we have a welcome waiting for the modern medical missionary. The tendency in medicine is towards the rational treatment of disease. A number of patients have been lost to Christian Science, so called, when they might have had a chance had a diagnosis been made. One rich woman I have in mind who suffered from cancer of the stomach. With her the moments of waiting recommended by Christian Science were the fatal moments. If you have a sliver in the hand or a foreign substance in the body, or tooth, where does the Christian Science come in? A schooner from Quebec brought a patient with malignant smallpox. Any amount of psychological treatment wouldn't make me sleep in that patient's bed. The best psychological treatment is to burn the bed. And the most rational treatment of maladies is the preventive and the hygienic treatment.

I think of a case in Labrador where a father was stricken with pneumonia in the fishing season. The time of earning was passing away while he was stretched upon his back. Winter was coming, and what could be done for the poor wife and children? I came back next spring; came to the same patient. Those early spring trips were often sad ones. How much misery and suffering and disease were sometimes found, the sailors' scurvy, the bleeding gum, the swelling joint—and the vacant chair. Is it any wonder I plead to introduce the deer industry and its attendant lumber mills to give them winter work?

Let me again condemn the truck system of trade. I wouldn't live under it. The people cry, "Sell me salt; sell me fish." You couldn't buy salt if you had money; you could only give it to those who give their fish. It is a system of everlasting exchange that robs the natives. I want to see the end of the truck system. It is the quest of the everlasting dollar without the sense of responsibility to the God who gives the dollar. And it is done by men who are praying men who do not—or will not—see that it is damaging the Great Cause to which they are supposedly allied. In one place where the Government was giving out the largest amount of pauper relief I heard a man call it his Government. Poor fellow! It was all the government he got. During a starvation winter the widow is obliged under the truck system to pay \$6 for a barrel of flour when she might get it from another for \$3.

At first the chief traders were friendly to our work, but when we sought to establish a cash trading system of doing



legitimate business for the poor people, they became enemies. They dropped out from prayer meeting. If they held it they held it for themselves.

Going home last fall, I met a good local preacher whose work had been blessed. He wanted to enter the Labrador work. I said, "All right; go to this district, go to the store and teach the people how to keep store." This would have been a sermon which would have rung over the whole Labrador coast. He went down. How long did he stay in the store? Three days. He thought that in the midst of such an unfortunate and neglected people he should give his entire time to going up and down and preaching the Gospel. But to reach the people of Labrador you must preach the Gospel in practical and undeniable ways. There is a better incentive than precept and there are now men there who do their own business—and do it well—have their homes independently established, and a knowledge and material necessary to provide for their old age. And we are, I trust, no less orthodox Christians because we take this effective plan to better the people of Labrador.

There are physical difficulties for Labrador in all kinds of business that must be met. We need haste and we need communication. You have extended the wire sixty miles nearer the mouth of the Straits of Belle Isle. We got lights because you couldn't do without them in your navigation. We are glad you wanted them. And the Newfoundland Government has connected us with Marconi stations, from the northern hospital, connecting us with civilization. But the system of hospitals is not yet as complete as we would like it. In 1892 we began and in 1893 we built a small hospital, and next year followed with another 100 miles north. Then I went up to Battle Harbor, where there was a Church of England and a Presbyterian Church side by side. But there was no medical help for any of them. A number of cases had been treated as best we could under the circumstances. We interviewed Sir Charles Tupper and then Hon. Mr. Fielding, of Nova Scotia. It is a great work, and a paltry few dollars from the income of this great country would place some medical aid in that region. I was able to interest some earnest people in Toronto and later in Montreal, and was thus enabled to build a large hospital.

I am beginning to apply to the Government over again. We want more still. There is a doctor there now—a Canadian doctor and a good one. We have spent already \$17,000 in one place near Cape Wittle. The Montreal *Witness* is sup-



plying us with a motor boat, the *Northern Messenger*. We have a volunteer electrician from McGill University. We are doing all that can be done, I hope, to do good, to take the Gospel in a practical way to the hearts of Roman Catholic and Protestant alike. Ours is an undenominational work. We can't make denominational poultices and plasters if we wanted to.

We are badly in need of steam communication and better mail service. The educational grants on the coast are doing great work and we are hoping to erect some small schools.

The possibilities of Labrador in the supplying of fish have not yet been realized. It is now, however, attracting much attention. Professor Howey, a celebrated engineer from Chicago, has, I understand, plans partly surveyed for a big undertaking—the building of a railway up to James' Bay with a view to handling the fish that are taken out of Hudson's Bay. It is a most profitable calling. I have in mind a friend who now lives in Victoria, British Columbia. With his brother, residing at St. John, Newfoundland, they embarked in the fish trade on the Canadian Labrador. He told me they cleared \$20,000 in their fishery in a year. The brothers made \$8,000 in one three months of work. There is a future for this great fish market of the world.

So in our work in Labrador we feel that there are big things ahead. And we are seeking to teach lessons of love for God and man in the hearts of a people who will yet take a part in the country's history. We minister to them, but we don't give them anything if they can't pay for it. We charge every ailing man 25 cents for diagnosis and treatment, and if he cures well at that price it is surely not extortionate. I do not believe in encouraging pauperism. There is no need for it.

And there is a fine spirit in these deep-sea fishermen. Many, many times have I been called upon to witness to their large gifts and thoughtful acts of courtesy. I remember on one occasion visiting a Roman Catholic village. I had to go on further, to journey about 25 miles. The fisher-folk gathered around and counselled against the attempt. "The snow is deep," they urged, "and the dogs won't be able to struggle through." I told them I must go, that a human life was at stake. And when I got up to start in the morning I found that twenty of these men had gone on ahead of me to beat down a path with their foot-tracks.

It is from those deeds that we get our reward. The gift of gold is a thing that perishes. Oh, that we all thought more of the great opportunities for usefulness. To dignify us is to

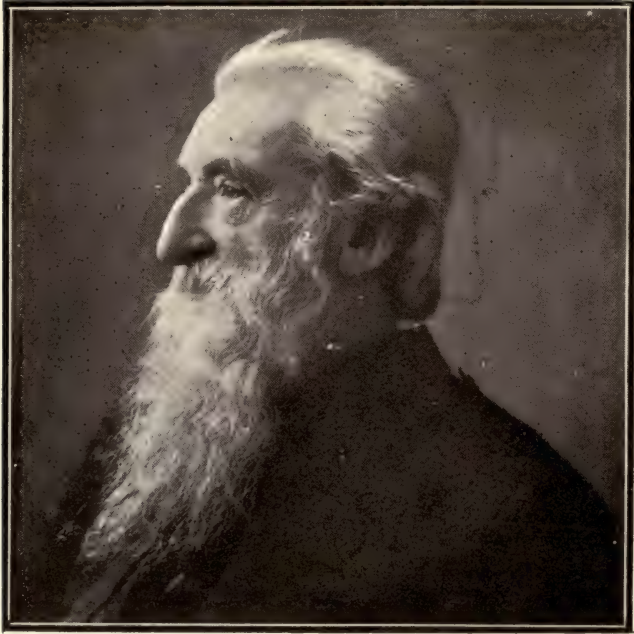
use us. There is the opportunity to preach the Gospel of love to the children. I remember I was called to see a boy on the side of a high cliff who, by the accidental explosion of his gun had shot his knee-cap off. It was my opportunity to aid him in escaping a miserable death. There was the opportunity to pick the child up, to spend the Christmas—for it was Christmas and cold—in bringing back and tending for that child. Only a child! Yes, but of all the Christmas presents I ever received there were none I would exchange for the privilege of sending that boy back to his mother healed and well. Christ says, you remember, that the life is more than meat and the body than raiment.

Let us all live lives of perpetual self-sacrifice. There is no need for the conventional long face. That is not real, but pictured. We can enjoy ourselves just as much if we are to end them there in the bleak country away from the land we call home. We are just as well if we are laid to rest in the arms of those everlasting hills as if we contributed to the dividend of six per cent. of some cemetery company. We shall sleep as comfortably and wake as surely. God has given us the valuable gift of life. Let us realize what it means by availing ourselves of its great opportunities and making some return to Him for giving it to us.

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GENERAL WILLIAM BOOTH,  
Founder of the Salvation Army.

*(March 14, 1907.)*

## The Success of the Salvation Army.

BY GENERAL WILLIAM BOOTH.

**A**DDRESSING the evening meeting of the Canadian Club on "The Success of the Salvation Army," General William Booth, its founder and head, said:

*Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,*—What can I do other than thank you from the bottom of my heart for the exceedingly warm and cordial reception you have given me and which the audience has so heartily and so vigorously endorsed? It is such evidences of the appreciation and approval of a man's life work that give him renewed hope and encouragement and activity. They are inspiring in the days of sunshine and cheering in the hours of darkness, and, in the strength of my Heavenly Father they are stimulating me forward. I thank you, gentlemen, and I pray God to keep me worthy of the esteem of the best and truest friends of humanity.

What can I say to-night that will interest and stimulate? Tell you of my work—the work of the Salvation Army? Is it justified and qualified to advise others? Are the noisy forms of our worship as useful as the elevated, æsthetic forms of yours, Mr. Chairman? I hope and pray that yours are as profitable to you as the noisy ones are to us. I cannot make anything like an address to you in the limited time at our disposal, but I can say to you something about the Salvation Army, and that is the subject you know that lies near and dear to my heart.

As I rode down here in the cab with Hon. Mr. Hanna we were talking a little about this subject—I don't usually talk a great deal about anything else, Mr. Chairman—and I told him I thought I must be somewhat like Paganini, the musical genius, who played the violin on one string, and professed to be able on that one string to produce music as sweet and as loud and as entrancing as his competitors could produce on four. So I have sought on the one string to produce such a music as would charm and cheer the heart of the widow and the orphan and deliver from the haunts of deviltry and vice the men and women who are chained there. The Salvation Army is that one string.

It is quite true that her work is now as public as that which operates under the white light that beats from the

throne. The dense darkness which once enshrouded her has passed away. Yet strange prejudices—such as those to which the Chairman has so feelingly alluded—still prevail. If I can remove a few of those to-night for the comrades in Canada and in Toronto and create for them that sympathy and practical assistance which they so well deserve, then I will not have come to the Canadian Club in vain. I attended an interesting meeting just before my visit to Australia. It was in a southern town and the Mayor of the borough, a man of affluence and influence, who came in his equipage with prancing horses and wearing his official robes, made an interesting introductory speech. He said he did not desire to indicate approval of all the work of the Salvation Army. You see, he had seen some of the exhibitions to which the Chairman has alluded. He said, however, that he considered it the duty of the Chief Magistrate to help the poor, however much he might disagree with the method. His Worship then sat down and the General got up. And when the General got through His Worship got up again. "Ladies and gentlemen," he declared, "my objections are all removed. You've knocked them all out, and now if you'll open a subscription list, I'm prepared to subscribe to the tune of £100 per annum." Now if there is a meeting things are different. There are not such doubts heard here to-night. Otherwise I should hope to knock them out with the same happy and welcome result.

I can readily understand how the members of the Canadian Club are more or less interested in the Salvation Army—interested in it on account perhaps of some of their acquaintances, or perhaps it may be some of their relatives, someone whom they may have loved or who has been dependent on them has been benefited by our strange vagaries. I seldom now come across any leading people in society who have not at some time or other had someone whom they have known picked out of the gutter by the Salvation Army. I remember once visiting a firm of distinguished solicitors in London. An official promptly bowed me into the head office over many of the other waiters. The head of the firm assured me in a most bland manner that he was prepared at any time to do all he could do for the Salvation Army. I expressed my pleasure, and some surprise. "Oh," he replied, "our obligations are altogether to you." And then he explained that a valuable managing clerk of the firm had got wrong and gone down in poverty and vice. The Salvation Army had finally got hold of him—it is a great habit she has to get hold of those who are going down. He was nursed back to normal health and enabled to resolve to change his habits and win back again the



position he had lost. "That man," said the head of the firm, "has a value that cannot be estimated in money." On going out I met the managing clerk himself. He was drawing a large salary and held a most responsible position. That is the kind of work the Salvation Army is doing.

The Salvation Army has not been made to plan. It is not a creation, it is a growth. I imagine some of my friends have at times thought General Booth was a very ambitious man, and anxious to achieve notoriety, but it is not so, nothing of the kind, Mr. Chairman. The origin of this movement came of the desire to reach the crowds of people who were outside the pale, or seemed to be, of all religious government and philanthropic effort, and I think to a certain extent it has attained that end, at least it is on the road. The Army is only in its childhood, just beginning to walk.

If a man has fallen on the slippery pathway of life, and he does not want to get up, let us show him what a fool he is; and if he wants to get up for heaven's sake help him up. That is what the Army seeks to do. That is what you would do with a horse that slipped on your streets. The cries of men and women and children fall on my ears day and night, and I cannot sleep for thinking of them, and I should not sleep were it not for the little that I have been able to do. If you can convert a professor, or a chairman of a Canadian Club, as the Salvation Army seems to have done, I think there is hope for these poor wretches. Oh, sirs, what stories I could tell you, if I had time and you had the patience to listen, of the marvellous conversions that have been effected, of grey-headed sinners and young desperate sinners, marvellous things wrought by the power of God and human kindness.

We have not done much for the rich, but we have done a good deal for their prodigal children. We have the largest rescue work for women that has ever been seen in this poor world of ours. We are learning to do our work, and how to do it more economically, and then there is our work among the criminal classes, but I must not enter upon that interesting theme.

And we have done something for the unemployed, and this is a topic of considerable interest to you at the present time. As I said to the Legislature, it seems to me the best way is to take them away and put them on the land, where they will not be competitors to any form of labor.

The Salvation Army has conferred benefits on your country. It has conferred benefits on the Empire, and I believe all over the wide, wide world. The reason for the existence

of the Salvation Army is the calling forth of sympathy for the surging sea of misery and vice and crime which were all about. In the new lands you see comparatively little of all this, but in the older cities, all through the haunts of older civilization. As the years go on and population and prosperity multiply, you will see many strange things. Some will go down—go down in misery and crime. Then there is work for the Salvation Army. She goes down after them. The Salvation Army has not won her men and women from the ranks of philanthropy and the Christian churches. She has gone down into the depths and made them. And to-day she has 15,000 officers, sustained, maintained and trained for leadership of a great force—a force which has been largely brought up from the below, the deep, sad, horrible below.

The origin of the Salvation Army was of a romantic kind. To the eastern part of London I was led by the good hand of my God. There in those days the conditions which obtained were ghastly. All around was continual misery and vice and crime. All around was a great procession of drunkenness, of blasphemy, of filth and abomination—a vast, hideous procession which held me spellbound. It seemed that the very gates of hell had been opened all about me. Men and women cursed God and wished to die. As I looked I longed. Here were men and women living in devilry, in hells upon earth, in the worship of vice and mammon—all taken up with their own selfish interests and devilry, with no sympathy for suffering creatures about them. And I saw more, something even more deplorable, more damnable, creatures in human form seeking to make profit out of them.

What were the Christians doing? Occasionally a glance, sometimes a dollar as you would throw a bone to a dog. Was no One looking down from Heaven? Yes, He came down and pitied them—pitied them—pitied them. He came to seek and to save the lost. I do not speak in egotism when I tell you that, then and there, there came to me a small portion of the spirit which lived in the bosom of the Saviour, and, there and then, with no thought as to the future, I threw myself into the gulf. With God's help I would stem that mad, mad Niagara torrent of wickedness and vice.

That was the origin of the Salvation Army.

I shall not occupy your time by detailing to you the mighty struggle that devolved upon me. I had no idea that it would be an easy task. Victories are not won without toil and tears. Many, many times I toiled all night—toiled hard—and caught little. Then the heavens opened and poured down blessings,

blessings that expanded the whole country over, the whole world over.

What man can despair of doing something for his fellow man; what man can despair of doing something for his God; what man can despair of doing something to make the world better, with the example of the Salvation Army before his eyes. Blessings were sent, manifold, rich blessings—the boom came (that's a colonial phrase) and the whole thing swept on by its own weight.

To-day the flag of the Salvation Army is flying in 52 nations and others are knocking at our doors. I think the origin of the movement was calculated to arouse interest. The methods and plans of organization and development commend themselves to men of business—men who know. There were plans on which it could not be done. Many were considered. But the military plan seemed best calculated, and divinely calculated, to reap the greatest benefits. It provided that every convert could do a special work, disciplined and controlled by a trained body of men. You can only get out of men what you insist on; you can only get out of yourself what you insist on.

I will not trouble you with the story of the organization. It was, after all, no wonderful puzzle or bugbear. The Salvation Army was not made on a plan; it was not a creation, as I have already said; it was a growth. They say General Booth is an ambitious man, that he is self-centred and celebrity hunting. But it took time and thought to determine the plan of our organization. And it came to me at last. I've got it; I've got it. We'll make an Army, and there'll be a General and Colonels and Brigadiers and Captains, and bands and marching and all the hullabaloo, the same as there was in your village, Mr. Chairman. And with all that, we'll be able to capture such distinguished personages as yourself, Mr. Chairman. Then we'll get into the newspapers, and who could wish for a greater honor than that? And we'll get into prison, perhaps, and get some pity and stir up a general commotion. We'll excite the people and stir up for the General the notoriety on which he is set.

It all came, Mr. Chairman, of the desire to reach the crowds outside the pale of religion. But remember that even yet we are only in our childhood, just learning to walk. Wait till you see us when we're grown up! I remember well the time when my own first-born, now my Chief of Staff, first travelled across the floor. The child was twelve months old, and it left its mother's arms and reached mine in safety. True,



there was a lot of wriggling on the road, but he succeeded in the feat and mother and father were proud. True, there was yet many a tumble in store, but when he fell his mother didn't whip him. She gathered him up again, kissed the injured place and bestowed plaster if necessary. So if you see—you with your superior intellectual and religious training, Mr. Chairman—if you see the Salvation Army tumbling about a bit and doing strange, fantastic things, don't whip her, don't write her up in the newspapers. Stick a \$20 bill on the plate and say, "Go on, Salvation Army. No doubt you will learn, bye and bye."

The business methods of the Salvation Army will, at any rate, commend themselves to you. All its property is settled and determined according to the trust laws of the country and all its financial affairs are carefully audited and conducted by an independent firm of officers. Every year most careful balance sheets are prepared for those who care to enquire. All the expenditures of the Salvation Army, alike from the smallest and the largest corps, pass a board of independent officers, who enquire as to whether they were needed or not. All this is done to cultivate economy. I know, too, of no better plans than those we use for maintaining the strictest honesty in the handling of our affairs. Some years ago a hue and cry over our expenditures was raised in the Old Country. It stung me to the quick and I issued a challenge. I asked that the whole books of the Army should be placed in the hands of investigating professional accountants. There were Earl Onslow, Lord Henry James, Mr. Walter Long, the first accountant of England, and Mr. Waterhouse, of the present Government. These gentlemen did their work faithfully. They held twenty-five meetings and employed twenty clerks and they reported that they could not find a sixpence out of place or a single mistake.

And we endeavor to apply the same rational method in dealing with men. We plan the employment of the poor, the giving of work to the masses of miserables with whom we have to deal, those who have been helped from the dark and damned abyss. The prodigals pay for their reformation. It is a way that commends itself to approval. There are two classes who are down, those from misconduct and those from misfortune. The latter are born to it. It is well nigh impossible for them to be aught else than paupers and rogues and harlots and thieves. You have a special duty to these unfortunates. Do unto others as you would they should do unto you. If you were down there, wouldn't you welcome a help-

ing hand up? If he wants to get up, help him up. Never mind telling him what a fool he is. He probably knows that. When he says, "I want to be good and true and honest," take him at his word and help the poor wretch on to his feet. That's what the Salvation Army seeks to do. If a horse slips down on the street, if a wandered sheep bleats under your window in anguish, you do not get up and shoot it down. I have heard the bleat of the men, women and children till I couldn't sleep.

If they are down by reason of misconduct they are to be pitied still more. To change their minds and hearts you must change the circumstances and thus change the man—convert him. And the Salvation Army does not stop at professors and chairmen of Canadian Clubs. It reaches out after any poor wanderer. If it finds a man wrong, it seeks to put that man right. What stories I could tell you, if you had time, of young and desperate sinners and of old grey heads sunken in iniquity that the Salvation Army has sought out and been the means of elevating and saving. She is the missionary of the grace of God and a good heart. Her special mission is to the sons and daughters of vice and crime and infidelity, for the prodigals.

The Salvation Army has not done much for the rich. That is not her particular calling now. That may come. But to-day she is seeking for the prodigal child and the poor lost women. It is a great work, this work for souls. Over 40,000 girls have been rescued from the life of the harlot. Think what that means. I am now on my way to Japan. There a great work has been done for this poor unfortunate class. In the brothels of Japan the girls that once became inmates became practically slaves. If in the dawning of a better consciousness or an abhorrence of their life they succeeded in getting out, they were brought back by the police. Such was the infernal shame of their laws and customs. The Salvation Army sought to remedy this terrible condition, and the sanctified glamor around the Salvation Army made it possible. An act was taken which emancipated 30,000 girls right away. This was done on a large scale. It was followed by the establishment of the largest rescue home and work for women ever known in the world. And we're learning better how to do it.

Then, we are extending our work on the criminal classes. As I talked to Mr. Hanna on our way to this meeting my heart was stirred. I want him to do something for us. I want him and the chairman to lay their heads together in this great work. There is a great call for the unemployed. As I said to the Legislature this afternoon, "You have the land, and we



have the people. The land is of little value without the people. The question is how the transfer is to be made." So we have a great mission for our unemployed. There are hundreds of them. You in this glorious, large young country do not realize the conditions that confront the poorer working classes of the Old World. So we plan to take them away and put them on the land, where there will be no competition with other labor. In the midst of the prosperity of Britain, with its increasing imports and exports, its trade and commerce, there is no room for more hands. The laborers do not want the competition of these raw recruits, neither do we wish to take the bread out of their mouth.

But there are stores of room in God's great earth. There is a field of activity for every man. They can find it in the country, in the field; men may dig it out of the earth, rejoicing as they read the *War Cry*, and sing Salvation songs. This is the future we plan for the unemployed. We are not boasting. We realize there are many clever men who could perhaps better have undertaken this great work. It would come to the hand of any modern leader who had gathered around him such a body of capable, thoughtful and trained individuals as the Salvation Army. We are not inflated. We are conscious of our limitations. We may not all be highly educated. We could not tell Professor Goldwin Smith much about the ancient history of the Turks, but we know something about the clothing and housing and converting of the people and how to get them to Heaven. Thousands now are studying this work from the love of it; and love is the great factor in successful effort. So we continue to study this great problem, how to wipe the tears away and staunch the bleeding wounds.

There are various plans to get the people on the land. Four main trunk lines appeal to me specially, for we do not desire to take our emigrants away from under our own flag. The first is the farm colony. Under it we propose to transfer the people in their raw, rough ignorance and teach them the elementary forms of farming ere we find them a situation in some other land. We have one large one at the mouth of the Thames. We got it at £18 an acre and so appreciate it that I wouldn't part from it at \$500 per acre. It belongs to the poor people, so I'm a Socialist, you see. Over this colony there are fifty men, graduates of our colleges and universities. Then there is the larger enterprise of sending them abroad, and in this connection let me say that Canada has done uncommonly well. Over 20,000 of them have come to this country during the last three years, and not five per cent. of that



20,000 have ever been complained of or complained themselves. We have 20,000 more on our books to come this season. There was a cargo of them landed on Monday last and the officer in charge of them is now at the table with us yonder. Letters at the rate of a thousand per day are being received at the London office alone asking to be sent to Canada. The people realize that this is a young country of opportunity. All these cases are looked into, and looked into carefully and methodically. On an average ten per cent. are considered unworthy at first blush. The others are then further enquired into. Within a week 500 families are on our books, all recorded. We secured the doctors' certificates as to the condition of their hearts and lungs and bodies, all about them. Then those who are accepted are taught what to do, how to dispose of their belongings so as to get a little money together. They are going a long way off and some time an uncle or aunt, overjoyed by the prospect, will give them a little final aid. They are advised to dispose of their furniture and put as much of their possessions as possible into money. Then they club together in the trains and on the ships and their baggage is pooled. The situations are ready for them before they land. Their place is destined for them, is awaiting them. The kettle is boiling and there is a "God bless you," and a kiss for the baby. And they are good citizens and fit for the Canadian Club right away. So I say to your Parliament, let us enter into a partnership. The country wants the people and the people want the country. That's our plan of emigration.

Then there is colonization. Find each arriving family a piece of land, build them a cottage, and get the implements. Get the land occupied. It's all very fine for rich men's sons with £500 in their pockets, fresh from boarding school at Piccadilly or some other place of music halls and shops and shows. It is not they who will build up the country. It is the working man you want, the man who will dig his own lot and be a blessing to your country, growing up into as learned and religious and exemplary characters as the Chairman. That is all very fine, too, but where's the wind to come from? This is my fourteenth meeting and address during five days in this country. I will have three more to-morrow, so that will make seventeen in six and a half days. I think I am doing my part very well.

As Canadians I am sure you are intensely interested in the future of your country. And you have a marvellous country. I much question whether any people in this wide world ever had such a wonderful opportunity. You have, I hope, high

aims. You will become a moral Christian nation. You want good laws and, deeper still, you want good people. The Salvation Army is at work with the people. The great cry in England is: "You are taking the best out of the country. We shan't give you money for that purpose." "All right," I reply, "I'll go to the Canadian Club. They will find the money if you won't." So we started in with small, small holdings.

Mr. Herron, of world racing fame, who went to Monte Carlo to break the club, but has a kind heart, once crossed my path and said he liked the looks of me. He was a magnificent man at figures, and he liked the way our accounts were kept and our officers' system of bookkeeping. He saw the necessity of more money for our shelters. He proposed to give us £100,000—half a million of your dollars—to be spent on small holdings on the principle of repayment. That's the ground to take. If a man has a good thing done for him, he should be willing to pay for it. Then he will be able to say, "Yes, the Salvation Army sent me out here, but I footed the bill." So this benefactor said we might spend \$40,000 as an experiment and if it did not work out the rest would go to the King's Hospital Fund. "Who's to judge?" said I. "You," was his prompt reply. "That's right," said I. It showed he was a sensible man.

So we bought an estate and we built fifty cottages and planted trees and made full preparations for fifty men. Twenty-two were gardeners, fine industrious men, with their wives and children. The experiment spread through the land. We saw that an industrious household could make a good livelihood out of a small quantity of land. But land is wanting in England. In America, too, I'm afraid it is falling off. So we determined to go to the colonies. The young men are not in favor of taking their sweethearts to the South American republics. Perhaps you don't blame them. So I determined that under the British flag and with the land and your assistance I shall make a colony abroad. I saw every Cabinet in your Dominion and made love to them with good results, I believe. So that the next plan is colonization.

Now for our latest and newest plan. I propose to call it "Land for the People, Limited." It will give the chance of bringing help to many and keeping security. It will help the people to get back to the land, and show them how in turn to assist other men and women.

Perhaps, before I close, I should say a word to you concerning the establishment of our suicidal bureau. One of the London daily papers was sent to me and brought to my atten-



tion the fact that the suicidal mania was growing at a rapid and an awful rate. So I there and then wrote a column and a half announcement of the opening of a bureau, and announced that we were prepared to help and comfort those who were sorely tempted to commit suicide. How many people, think you, applied during the first month of the existence of this bureau? There were 550 people the first month. Oh, there were many sad stories, some of the most pitiful cases that ever greeted the ear of angels or human beings. Over fifty of them were in their misery and despair simply through loneliness. They had no one to speak to them, no one to love them, no one to care anything about them. Then it dawned upon us that we might have a club, as well as you—a club for the lonely, a club where you all might come and get cheered and helped. Then there were those who sought suicide as an escape from criminal offences. They had done something wrong, and, as the confessional had been abolished, they knew not to whom to turn to get the burden of guilt off their heart. And the sad surprise of it was the character of many of the people who came to the suicidal bureau. There were professional men, members of the militia, men in high places as well as low. One young man in a responsible position had "borrowed" £60 or £70 from his employer to meet a gambling debt he had contracted. Exposure was sure and approaching and he had decided to blow his brains out. We urged him not to make such a fool of himself and went with him to his employers. There he, weeping, told the whole story and expressed his sorrow and repentance. His employer was pleased with the straightforward confession told with simplicity. He not only retained him in his situation, but also raised his salary. Still I hope they will not always do that. It might be a dangerous precedent.

And there were 550 stories of that description. They were all relieved without much money. All that was needed was sympathy, care and advice, the realizing by those in the depths that "there is a better world."

This is the sort of thing the Salvation Army is engaged upon. I have only given you an imperfect glance at it, have only taken you, as it were, a little piece of the way. But you can judge from that. You don't need to eat a whole cheese to determine its constituent qualities. Now, gentlemen of the Canadian Club, what do you say as to the Salvation Army? Will you help it? I don't ask for a portmanteau of money. It is your prayers and your sympathies that I am now particularly in quest of. The Salvation Army has made a beginning,



an imperfect beginning I am well aware. But we are only learning how. We shall develop and progress.

Regarding our officers-in-training and our cadets, I have a great scheme whirling in my brain, which I hope to live to see carried out. It is the establishment of an International University of Humanity, a world's University of Humanity, an institution with two parts, one on this continent and one in the Old Country, to train men and women in relieving the weaknesses and sickness and misery and sin of human kind.

You have university training in music, in science, in geology, in astronomy, in theology, in languages and what not. How well could we do better than establish training in the consecrated helping of the masses down below. This work demands pluck and courage. It makes big demands, so big that you cannot acquire all that is needed at once.

Let me give you an illustration. Let me tell you a story of New York. There came to this big city from an inland centre of the States a beautiful girl at the romantic age of 17 years. A villain in human form won her affection, seduced her and robbed her of all a woman holds dear. Then he landed her in a brothel. The mother in the distant city was a broken-hearted woman. She could not ascertain to whom to look for assistance. Finally she went to the minister. He said it was very shocking, very dreadful, and he would pray for her. But this did not suffice the broken-hearted mother. She took the minister the girl's address. Praying was all right, but she wanted him to go and see her daughter. Finally the minister said, "I've just thought that I have a colleague, a fellow student, in New York. I'll write him." But the poor mother did not rest. She brought him her money, her little savings and laid them before him. "For God's sake, go," she pleaded. The minister was shamed into it. He went to New York and called on his college student. "What shall I do?" he asked. "I shall lose my reputation if I go to the brothel." And his friend replied, "Go to the Salvation Army. They don't care where they go." That's it, friends, the Salvation Army doesn't care where she goes as long as she's going after a lost soul to help it. So the minister and his friend went to one of the rescue homes, and there was a little Lieutenant there. "I'll go," she said promptly, putting on her bonnet. So they went along till they came to the house. Then the minister said to the little Lieutenant, "My dear, you go in. I daren't." So she went inside while he waited outside, wandering up and down. After a while he heard shouting, and shrieking, after the fashion the Chairman described at the beginning of the

meeting. The Lieutenant had the brothel keeper down on her knees. At first she had declined to give up the dear girl unless she left her portmanteau for her board. Down went the little Lieutenant on her knees again and the baggage was given over. Then she pleaded with the brothel keeper to give up her house and escape the judgment. By and bye a girl came down and placed the portmanteau outside the door. Then the little Lieutenant appeared with the girl. "I'll take the girl," she said, "and you two fellows," to the minister and his friend, "may bring the portmanteau." And in this way off they went to the station and the girl was handed over safely to the loving and mourning mother.

That's the work of the Salvation Army. Will you help us? The Salvation Army will look after the girl if the Canadian Club will help carry the portmanteau.

On motion of Hon. W. J. Hanna and Mr. J. S. Willison, General Booth was accorded a vote of thanks for his address.

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(March 25, 1907.)

## Education and Business.

BY PRINCIPAL W. PETERSON, OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY.

ADDRESSING the Canadian Club on the subject, "Education and Business," Principal W. Peterson, of McGill University, Montreal, said:—

*Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Canadian Club of Toronto*,—It is a very good thing, in my opinion, for professors and persons engaged in theoretical work to meet and compare notes with practical business men. To me it is a personal pleasure to have the opportunity of meeting so many of the business men of Toronto. There surely should be a proper bond between the academic world and the commercial world of action. You perhaps realize this, and so you ask us professors to talk to you about our hobbies, and you take what we say "with your meals." That is, I understand, the prescription.

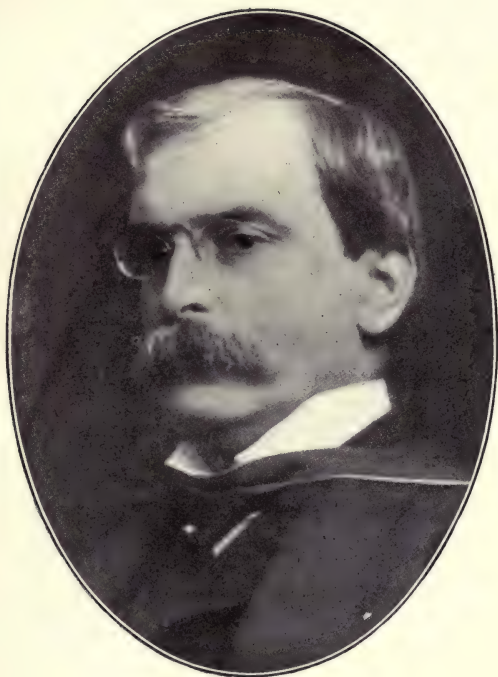
What is business? Well, business is—business. Do we know what education is or ought to be? Shall we view the educational side of business or the business side of education? Cecil Rhodes did not know the whole truth when he said the college man was a child in finance. You cannot be the head of a great university in these times and neglect finance—high finance, as high as you like!

University education—the ordinary course—by aiming at the general development of the faculties, is, in its own way, no unfit preparation for a business career. Special development has, however, recently taken place in England and the United States, and to some extent also in Canada.

In these times there is a growing demand for a higher education in business life. The business colleges, which seek merely to develop fitness for some special branch, some technical facility, are inadequate to grapple with the larger question. Development should rather be along the lines adopted by such cities as Birmingham and Manchester, where faculties of commerce have been established, where lectures are given in commercial law, finance, the theory and practice of accounting, economics, etc.

A very large proportion of college students are now entering business instead of the professions, and it seems to me that efforts should be made to give those who desire it a higher





PRINCIPAL PETERSON.  
McGill University, Montreal.



training in commercial subjects. Perhaps an ideal arrangement would be an adjustment of the first two years of the ordinary arts course, so as to lead up to a diploma in commerce.

Such a course might be advantageously developed still further, on the lines which now obtain in law. Students work in law offices at the same time they are studying, and also in engineering students work a certain part of the year in the shops or in the field, and during the remaining part of the year pursue their studies in the lecture room and laboratory.

It is the mission of the modern university to relate its teaching to the needs and requirements of society, in addition to cultivating learning for its own sake, and this is one of the lines in which the universities can give real practical service.

Their curricula furnish, or ought to furnish, a training in citizenship; they are the source of supply for all forms of national activity that call for intellectual power.

We must remember, however, that success in business does not necessarily mean success in life. The spirit of commercial enterprise has been one of the greatest factors in human progress, but it must not be allowed to dominate and absorb everything else. We must not exalt the material and mechanical over the intellectual and spiritual. We must build up and around commerce and industry other elements of thought and feeling and aspiration—literary, scientific, philosophical, artistic. As a means towards this end the college course may be commended to all who are able to avail themselves of it. It stands for earnest ideals and also for efficiency in practice.

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(April 3, 1907.)

## Some Lessons in Modern Democracy as it is in Switzerland.

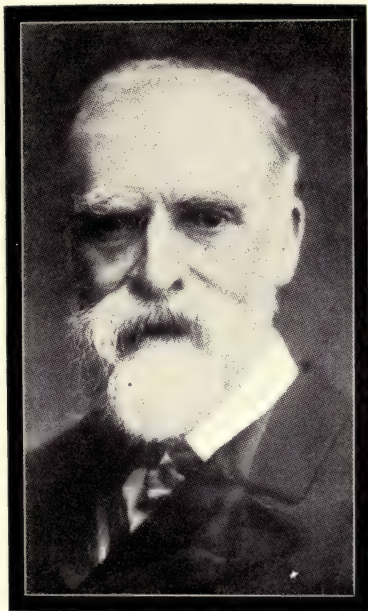
BY RIGHT HON. JAMES BRYCE.

ADDRESSING the Canadian Club on "Some Lessons in Modern Democracy as it is in Switzerland," Right Hon. James Bryce, British Ambassador to the United States, said:

*Mr. President, Your Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, and Gentlemen,*—I thank you for the very cordial welcome you have given me. It is a great pleasure to meet you again after three years, for, if my memory serves me aright, it is three years ago since I was last in this hall, an occasion I remember so well. In those three years Canada has prospered; she has enjoyed an unbroken record of material development, quite as quick as is good and solid and secure for any people. And it is with a feeling of intense satisfaction that one coming back from the Old Country, after an absence, notes the force, energy and aptitude of the young nations, the daughters of the Empire.

I have been asked, instead of talking on some conventional topic, to address to you a few words as citizens of a young democracy. I am glad of the opportunity of so doing. I rejoice in the progress of these Canadian Clubs. They are built on no party foundation; they include men of all parties, yet they are not apart from the public life of the country. You are Canadians above partisans. You reverence country more than party and you are united to advance the higher welfare of your common country. It is a good thing that such bodies exist. They are organs and expressions of enlightened public opinion, which should be the supreme arbitrator and rise above party passions. So I have gladly accepted the course indicated by your President and Secretary, to select a topic which might be of interest to Canadians as citizens of a young democracy.

You young Canadians want your country to be not only materially prosperous, but also to be happy and a model of dignity and purity in its public life. You want it governed by the people and for the people in the highest sense, you want it governed not for the benefit of the private interests of any man, or any sect, or any class, but for the general interests of the whole people. You have in Canada, as in a great num-



RIGHT HON. JAMES BRYCE.  
British Ambassador, Washington, D.C.





ber of the British colonies, self-government by the people as complete as could readily be imagined. You have perfect social equality, no bar of privilege exists, and the humblest man can rise to the highest place in the gift of his fellow citizens. You have brilliant examples of this—many of them. You are in complete possession of power by the people. It is absolutely supreme. Whatever you want must be done. You have got the machinery to carry it out. You have the completest democracy you could desire. All that remains is to make your Government as efficient, worthy, pure and dignified as it ought to be, for the measure of the conscience of the nation is taken by these things.

One way to assist towards this desired end is to study other popular Governments, noting the faults to be avoided and the virtues to endeavor to reproduce. Thinking thus, my mind passed to one particular democratic country of which I had recently made a study. Switzerland I believe to be the most successful example of popular government that the world has ever seen. It has escaped most of the faults and secured most of the virtues that any popular Government can hope for. Switzerland is small as compared to Canada in territory, size and population, yet it presents some interesting points of similarity. It is like Canada in that it consists of more than one race. You have two, Switzerland has three. It is composed of three races, speaking three different languages, but all working together in harmonious co-operation. It is, moreover, a country of two religions, the Protestants in the majority, but the Catholics forming a large and important minority. But that does not prevent a common patriotism from rising above sectarian distinction.

You Canadians live close to a large neighbor. Switzerland has also a powerful neighbor speaking the same language as the majority of its citizens, with two other nations speaking the same languages as the other two elements of its population. You would have thought that the attraction of the great nation would tend to disrupt the nation into three sections. Not so. The German Swiss have no desire to become absorbed in Germany, the French Swiss have no desire to be absorbed by France, nor the Italian Swiss by Italy. They are thoroughly patriotic, first, last, and all the time.

Lastly, like you, Switzerland is a federal country. She has a Federal Parliament and 22 cantons for each of the small provinces, each thus having a Government of its own. Is it not, then, an interesting point for you to consider as to the lessons to be learned from the democratic experience of Swit-

zerland? I shall seek in a few words to mention one or two which have struck me.

What are the faults most commonly assigned to a democratic country? First there is violence and intolerance of party spirit, which is a descent from the days of ancient Greece and Rome. Again, what is more conspicuous in modern times is the great power of party machinery, the tendency of a class of men to make themselves the masters rather than the servants of the people, taking upon themselves to prescribe a policy and choose representatives for the people. This evil, I confess, is hard to eradicate. Another evil—and an old one—is the abuse of public office for private gain. The temptation upon those placed in power is great, the prize at issue is large and ordinary human virtue is liable to succumb to it. Public office is a public trust and the public man who would add one shilling or one dollar to his private purse from the public funds is, after all, no better than he who robs the widow and the orphan.

Lastly, there is the fault incident to all Governments, the power of money is so great and makes itself felt in every direction. Money unfortunately can procure many things that money ought not to be allowed to secure.

The people of Switzerland have, to a remarkable degree, escaped these four faults. There is, perhaps, none in the world so free from them as they. Why? It is not that the familiar faults are not present, but that they are present in so small a degree. Original sin is just the same in Switzerland as in London, or in Melbourne, or in Washington, or even in Canada, or in Athens or Rome or the cities of the middle ages. Switzerland is surely familiar with original sin, as its territory includes the home of Calvin in his later years.

Why is it, then, that Switzerland has so well escaped these conspicuous faults? I shall endeavor to give shortly what I believe to be the principal reasons. A foremost reason has been the external pressure of the great powers surrounding the country, the effect of which has been to squeeze the Swiss people together and give them a sense of civic duty and patriotism which is quite uncommon in other countries. They realized that they could only survive by standing together. A second reason is that they have had a very long and a very glorious history, dating from the rather fabulous days of William Tell, a history in which the people have played an increasing part, and a history which has inspired them through all the centuries, and lives in the hearts and the minds of the people. They were not only brave on the battlefield as sol-

diers, but they carried their sense of duty to the ballot-box as citizens.

The third reason I would assign is the very long practice the Swiss have had in local self-government. Every man has been taught to exert himself and take an individual interest in public affairs. Of recent years there has been the introduction of that remarkable institution, the referendum, giving popular effect to legislation which in other countries is simply passed by the Parliament. A statute in Switzerland is accordingly the law of the whole people voting at the polls.

The result of these causes is the creation of the very valuable habit of constant participation in the work of government and a sense of responsibility for the conduct of the Government. Switzerland does not leave so much to the Administration or Legislature, its people are not content with a mere languid perusal of the newspapers over the evening pipes. They take a keen interest in the public service and keep the men they elect up to the mark. The theory of all democracies is practiced in Switzerland.

Switzerland has a last advantage—an advantage which I fear you may not consider an advantage—it is the advantage of comparative poverty. Not that the average man is badly off (he is, in fact, better off than the average man in England, Ireland or Scotland or Italy), but that there are few great fortunes in the modern sense of the word, in the standard of Britain, the United States or Canada. There are only a few of the larger manufacturers who are what the world now terms rich men. The consequence of this is that if a rich man wanted to employ the methods of corruption, if he wanted to corrupt either the Administration or the Legislature he would not be able to offer a sufficient inducement, and, moreover, the interests which the Government controls are not sufficiently large to make it worth while for anyone to offer those inducements. Neither the legislator nor the administrator by abusing his office can become rich. Switzerland carries its economy to the verge of parsimony. The salaries of officials are small and all can live cheaply in comfort.

These are the causes which it is most easy to assign for the absence of many of the temptations which destroy democracies, the activity and civic zeal of the people and the vigilance which the sense of responsibility inspires.

What is the moral which other democracies may learn from Switzerland? Is there an application to the sermon? An old man who had taken care of the Presbyterian kirk in



Scotland for many years (in England they would call him the beadle) was addressed by the clergyman on one occasion :

"Well, Sandy," he said, "I suppose you have listened to so many sermons all these years that you could preach a good one yourself."

The eyes of the old Scot twinkled. "Weal," he replied cautiously, "I winna say I could preach a sermon, but I could draw an inference."

So I am going to try and draw an inference from the experience of Switzerland. Can you Canadians secure the advantages which have enabled the Swiss to make a good popular government? One of these is poverty. Do you want to have that? There are three monastic vows—silence, obedience, poverty. I strongly suspect that Canadians are not more willing to take the vow of poverty than they are to take the vows of silence and obedience. I am afraid you are going to be rich. Nature destined you to be rich when she gave you inexhaustible mineral wealth and an immense area of fertile lands. You have got to be rich, and you have got to take the drawbacks as well as the benefits. The Gospel says that perils beset the rich, and it is just as true of public as of private life. By the exercise of your virtues, then, you will be called upon to resist temptation. Guard against the power of wealth to induce a voter to neglect his duty, the humbler to sell his vote and the richer to buy it. Develop the public interest, watch public men and see that the Government keeps up to a high standard of purity. Republics live by virtue and monarchies live by honor. The only way for a democracy to live is to practice public virtue and keep everyone entrusted with the responsibilities of public life up to the high standard set for it. You are responsible for the forming of habits and traditions in a new country. You may guide the political future of Canada for generations to come. Nations live on traditions. If it were not for the past we would not stand as we do today. It is a great responsibility and a great honor to have earned the great gratitude of posterity to Canadians who established a high standard.

It is a great deal easier to set a high tone than to create one that does not exist, or to reform a low tone. Once the standard is set it should be lived up to. And you in Canada, gentlemen, have two very great advantages for making your country a fine and high type of popular government. You have the advantage of a fine stock, a stock from the best blood that the Old World has ever sent to the new. You have also the advantage of a universally diffused education, of literature

which can come home to everyone, and of examples in the past which the earlier days of our common ancestors in Great Britain have bequeathed to you of what politics may be.

May the blessing of God be with you and enable you to make your democracy worthy of these conditions, worthy of the enormous opportunity which you have before you in this country.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor moved a vote of thanks to the speaker. He referred to the fact that Mr. Bryce had represented his native city of Aberdeen in the British Parliament for twenty-three years. His Honor continued: "Any man who can do that is a man of staying qualities. He must be a man who believes 'what I have I will hold,' and I think that is not a bad sentiment to take with him across the line." (Applause.)

"In the most interesting address which we have just listened to His Excellency has referred to one of the conditions which have conspired to consolidate the Swiss republic. He says that one of these conditions is the fact that they have been subject to a little squeezing from the neighbors. (Laughter and applause.) I did not say anything, gentlemen, about our case here. But, like the Scotchman of which we have been told, you can draw an inference." (Applause.)

His Honor concluded by expressing his satisfaction that a man of such eminent qualities as Mr. Bryce had been appointed British Ambassador to the United States. He was sure that His Excellency's visit would enable him to learn the feelings and sentiments of the Canadian people. (Applause.)

Dr. Goldwin Smith, who seconded the resolution, said: "This is an epoch in our history. It was proposed that Canada should have an ambassador of her own at Washington. This would have bred worse confusion. Only a nation can have an ambassador and Canada is not yet a nation.

"His Excellency, in close communication with us, will do his best for us and his best will be the best that can be done. But we must be reasonable in our expectations. The responsibility lies after all on the Imperial country. Not with us are the issues of peace and war. Irresponsibility is apt to make us unreasonable. The British Government has always done the utmost that diplomacy could do for us.

"It did its utmost as I well remember in the case of Maine. It did its utmost I have no doubt in the Alaska case. We had no means of enforcing our claim. If there had been an appeal to force we should have been crushed by irresistible power. The best that diplomacy could do the British Gov-

ernment has always done. To anything more the British people would never consent."

Mr. Bryce in reply said: "I thank you cordially not only for the vote of thanks, but for the attention with which you listened to my address. I must not, both for the sake of time and also because it would not be possible on such an occasion as this, I must not enter into the issues which were raised either by the Lieutenant-Governor or by my old friend, Mr. Goldwin Smith; but this I will say, that I will ask you to suspend your judgment upon all these questions in which it is alleged that British diplomacy has not done its best for you. In these matters you have only heard one side of the case, and I feel it is my duty to my country and to the Government which I represent to tell you this, that I believe you are entirely mistaken if you think that British diplomacy has been indifferent to Canada or has not done the best it could for Canada.

"Having said that, let me say for the future, as I can prove for the past, that there is in every section of the British people the warmest sympathy for Canada and every desire that all we can do shall be done to secure justice for Canada in every respect. (Applause.) And I may venture to say for myself that I do not think anyone will come here as Ambassador—certainly I would not—if I were not persuaded that that is the feeling of the British people, and that it is my duty, in a representative capacity, a duty of paramount importance, to secure justice for Canada." (Applause.)

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PROF. W. F. OSBORNE.  
Wesley College, Winnipeg, Man.

(April 15, 1907.)

## Canadian Taste; Canadian Imagination; Canadian Conscience.

BY PROF. W. F. OSBORNE, OF WESLEY COLLEGE, WINNIPEG.

ADDRESSING the Canadian Club on the subject, "Canadian Taste; Canadian Imagination; Canadian Conscience," Prof. W. F. Osborne, of Wesley College, Winnipeg, said:—

*Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,*—Without delay, I must plead guilty to the indiscretion of changing the subject of my brief message to-day. I purpose to say a few words on Canadian taste, Canadian imagination, and Canadian conscience. But you will perhaps pardon the change the more readily since the bulk of the material is Western in origin and spirit, and I may give you—all unwittingly—an exhibition of the wild and woolly western manner.

John Morley in an admirable essay attributed the deterioration of the moral temper of Great Britain to the spirit of expediency with which the life of the people was becoming permeated. In times of prosperity a country must be on the guard against this danger. There was apparent prosperity in France for two decades under Napoleon III. and the experience dealt a subtle and serious blow to the contemporary world. In the altruistic ages it is well not to forget the cultivation of taste, imagination and conscience. They are all closely associated. They mean much in a practical as well as an æsthetic sense.

Let me illustrate from the raw material now in my mind. Some time ago I read a despatch from Toronto to the effect that a six-year-old boy had murdered the baby by beating the child over the head with a hammer. And the reason he assigned was that the baby was making too much noise and would not stop. What is the moral? The entire æsthetics are wrong, there are vicious antecedents and environment. It may not be that abnormal crime is as great in a new country as in great and long established centres where vice has been permitted to work out its hideous and inevitable results.

Speaking, then, first, of our Canadian taste, let me say that my thesis is that American influence to the extent which it obtains in this country is unfortunate. The immense power of this influence is evidenced by the fact that out of the tons



of reading matter distributed throughout the country the leading Canadian magazine has a circulation of scarce 15,000 copies, so slight is its quota in comparison to the tons of United States products which glut our market. If the policy and principle of protection ever has a leg to stand on—and free trade is, I understand, an unpopular doctrine in Toronto—there never was a fitter field for its practical exemplification than can be found here. I venture to say that the Government would be everywhere upheld in checking the circulation of the tawdry and shallow American periodicals and in encouraging the circulation of periodicals animated by the British and Canadian spirit, devoted to the fostering of the British and Canadian consciousness, and offering a fit field for the development of Canadian talent and interests.

It should be part of our national business to make war on vulgarity wherever we find it; for example, we should make war on it even in the advertising columns of our newspapers, where too often great and high things are prostituted for commercial purposes. I remember a few years ago seeing a cut of Shakespeare, that superb head and brow distinguished by their close conference with the subtilities of life. Underneath it were the words: "Not for an age, but for all time." And it was an advertisement for a brand of pickles! Pickles, forsooth! Such exploitations are injurious not only to our taste, but to our morals as well. So there are certain currents of vulgarity continually showing themselves in newspaper advertising. But I am prepared to compliment Canadian advertising upon its increased brightness and vivacity, and am ready to attribute that attribute to American influence, which means enterprise in all fields. But it is a mistake to assume that the great influx of Americans to the West simply means an increase in the material assets of the country. There is a reverse side to the shield, but the influence of the newcomers is toward a lax observance of Sunday and for a certain grossness and coarseness which is still the dominating note of the great rank of the American proletariat.

This is not, fortunately, always the case. At Indian Head there are real estate men and churchmen, possessing a sagacity in Christian work rather than a mawkish sentimentality. The laymen's missionary movement was launched in the United States. Ralph Connor stated that he was impressed while at Indianapolis with the grave, high, sober note of the business men. William Jennings Bryan, throughout the pyrotechnics of his career, has shown a high sense of Christian responsibility; yet, allowing for all this, and more, I maintain, as I

said before, that a certain coarseness is the dominant note of the great American proletariat.

No society can be taken by us as a safe model that produces that Western sheriff who issued invitations to the hanging of a man, the exact duplicate of which would be used for the marriage of one of New York's maidens who has collared an English Duke and his heirdom. No society can be taken by us as a safe model that produces those New York doctors—pseudo-scientists—who the other day spent their time in the fatuous attempt to weigh the human soul; or that Washington Governor who, called upon the other day to give an introductory speech of five minutes in length, instantly went up in the air in a wild burst of oratory that might have been suitable enough in the peroration of an extended speech, but was farcical in the extreme as it actually occurred. No type of society, I maintain, can be considered as a safe model by us, in any sense, which is capable of producing that group of men and women, high in the ranks of society and finance, who a week ago to-day invaded the treasure house of the late Stanford White and vied with each other in offering fabulous prices for *objects d'art* upon which were the *imprimatur* of a man whose whole life was a stench in the nostrils of society and whose whole career was a welter of corruption.

We should check our natural temptation to utter bombast. Of course, the temptation is great. We are in the midst of a great constructive period. With customary Western assurance I will limit myself to Western aspects. There we are in the midst of an enormous movement of population. The railroad mileage to be constructed this summer will be equal to two transcontinental railroads. Scouts are running into the Peace River country, which will some day be the home of a great population. The waste lands of Western Saskatchewan and Southern Alberta are being fertilized by irrigation. The rancher is being driven out by the farmer. Louis J. Hill has declared that in ten years the mileage of his road in Canada will be equal to its mileage in the United States, and that he was prepared to spend boundless wealth for terminal facilities in Chicago, Minneapolis and Winnipeg. The whole air is vibrating with prosperity; the whole country is aglow with the developing consciousness of nationality. Let us then, I say, be specially guarding against bombast.

But I must be hurrying on. The exigencies of time will not permit me to pause, even to roast the chairman. But perhaps it may be a relief to you, sir, after the roasts from ambassadors, heads of Salvation Armies, and all that.

I rejoice in the death of that still-born monstrosity of Roosevelt's. His ill-considered, simplified spelling scheme was a *faux pas* of the first order. The Canadian people are inspired by too high a sense of history and respect for literature to tolerate any such thing, and it has not taken long to stamp out the ill-conceived scheme.

Why don't you applaud? You know I'm the wild and woolly kind, up in the air all the time. You must hold me down.

I rejoice also in the virtual failure on Canadian soil of all such half-baked religious creeds such as Christian Science, Spiritualism, Theosophy, and the shallow charlatanism of Dowie, High Rollerism and all the rest. They are all condemned by the vulgarity of their surroundings and their code of ethics, or, rather, their lack of ethics.

I deplore the advances of yellow journalism. We have the use of colors gone mad, and there is no length to which we may not go if we once get enamored of flaring headlines and wild garish colors, goo-goo eyes and what not. My little seven-year-old always makes a dead set on the colored supplement. Then I make a dead set on her. Yellow journalism is a hysterical and unhealthy product. If there is such a thing as "Dementia Americana" the yellow journals are largely to blame for it, and if ever there comes to be such a thing as "Dementia Canadensis" the yellow journals will be likewise responsible for that.

If we would be great we must cultivate reserve strength, and if we cultivate reserve strength we must cultivate resistance and reticence. The grave, sober restraint of the nation is the chief secret of British achievements. It was the secret of the dogged triumph of the Anglo-Saxon over the Norman, and of the triumph over the tyranny of the Tudors and Stuarts resulting in the final emergence of the people. British diplomacy in the East and tropics is a lesson to the world, carried on as it is in spite of the atmosphere of ages of duplicity and intrigue in those parts.

There are two things that should stimulate and fire the imagination of the people of this country: the contemplation of our great natural heritage, and the contemplation of the tasks which lie immediately before constructive statesmanship. Think of the great scenic advantages of our country. There is the Annapolis Valley in the West between the hills; the St. Lawrence, that gallantest of all rivers; the bridal veil of falling whiteness at Montmorency Falls; Niagara, the Thunder Cape in Superior, Stanley Park at Vancouver, and



the coast scenery of British Columbia. No Canadian has an adequate knowledge of his own country who has not visited Vancouver and Victoria, those ports which link us with the Orient and which are distinct and great national assets. The prairie, too, is not uniform to monotony. The lands—the glorious lands—are clamoring for all the apparatus of civil government. The progress of Alberta and Saskatchewan reads like a romance of constructive statesmanship.

If we are to be great we must have imagination. May our editors have it to lead them away from scurrility; may our universities have it to stimulate them to instruct students in the duties of citizenship; may our politicians have it to lead them away from graft and scandal.

Finally the Canadian conscience and there are two aspects of the public conscience with which I would like briefly to deal, the financial and the political. I would like to see the rehabilitation of British standards of commercial honor. The United States have forfeited their chance on the altar of over-cleverness. It looked five years ago as though the United States might best Britain, but the United States exalted mere material prosperity and let her morals deteriorate. Then came her commercial frauds, her insurance scandals, her meat exposures and her patent medicine deceits, and shocked the world. The United States must now retrace her steps. I have heard said that British government is the inaptest and awkwardest thing going, but we can well afford to emulate the British model of integrity. I deprecate the disappearance in this country of the fine Old Country principle of apprenticeship. If we are to get the price we should pay the price. Our ideal should be, not cleverness, but integrity; not smartness, but honesty.

I confess to a great fear that the Canadian conscience is getting away from a proper regard for integrity and honesty and I have been shocked to find elaborated the pestilent doctrine that there is a distinction between a public and a private conscience; that it is conceivable that any public man may be tempted into a laxity of life that would not be permissible in a private citizen. Let us hope for a Canadian Puritanism that will hiss out of public life any man without a rigid standard of morals. A great question, too, looms large before our people, that of electoral reform. Democracy is on trial. For the evils that afflict the only panacea lies in the possibility of the popular will to express, register and execute itself, in the universal participation of the people in the duties of citizenship. It is necessary for business men to go further than merely to attend conventions for nominating candidates for

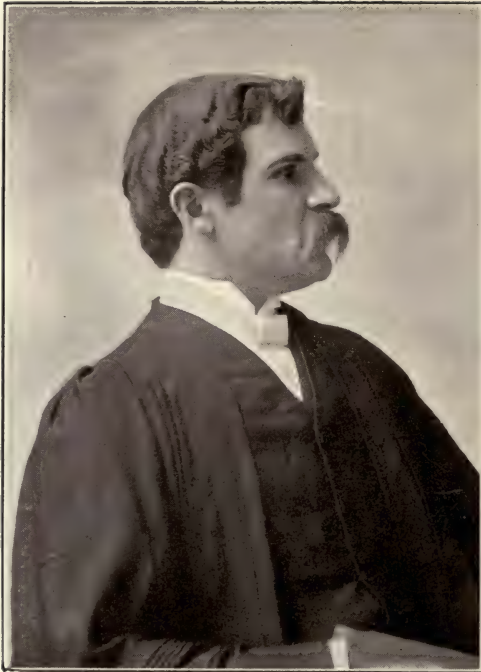
Parliament, or the time will soon come when no first-class man will offer himself, and we will have to content ourselves with the bummers and ward-heelers and hangers-on. The candidate should be nominated by a business committee of citizens, his entire expenses paid by cheque, and a full public accounting made of the disbursements. If this question were properly taken up by either party it would force the other party to adopt it, or there would be an alignment of the reputable and disreputable sections of the community that no political party could afford to disregard.

Let me close by expressing the hope and conviction that the enormous material prosperity in our country may continue, and that our commercial, political and national prosperity may be based on simple integrity and honesty, so that a people who now promise to be so great may never have to abandon their labor, retrace their steps and undo their work.

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GEORGE TATE BLACKSTOCK, K.C.

(April 22, 1907.)

## Some Tendencies.

BY GEORGE TATE BLACKSTOCK, K.C.

ADDRESSING the Canadian Club on the subject, "Some Tendencies," Mr. George Tait Blackstock, K.C., said:

*Mr. President and Gentlemen,*—I have to thank you for the opportunity you have accorded me of meeting you in such large numbers, and the distinction granted in including my name among those who have addressed you. Let me express also my sense of the value of the organizations to which you belong. These clubs are a useful ingredient in national life. It is within their province to deal with matters which find no part in the forum, in the press, in the Legislature, and even in the pulpit, matters which I sometimes think do not get ample and sufficient exploitation. Yet in these unauthorized parliaments matters muzzled elsewhere may be given untrammelled vent. I must further express my appreciation of the terms of commendation in which I was introduced by the President, although they were largely undeserved. In your disappointment I trust you will remember that it is not the first time in history that the conduct of the war has not been up to the lofty and high-sounding phrases of the manifesto.

I was out in the country attending an assize when I received the message from your Secretary requesting me to speak here to-day. In a moment of weakness I promised. These things at two weeks' distance look very simple. Then four or five days later when I received a telegram in the West asking my subject it began to assume a more serious aspect, and when, receiving no answer, the High Sheriff was commissioned to wait upon me and ask why, it became extremely realistic. So, writing thereafter to a friend, I besought him to call up the indefatigable Huestis and state that my remarks would be based upon "Some Emotions." In the interval which elapsed ere I returned to Toronto, I had forgotten the subject myself, so on Saturday I had to call up Mr. Irish, to ask what it might be, and when this morning, still unprepared, the diligent press called me up and explained that it was the custom for the orator on occasions like this to furnish advance sheets of his address, I felt it to be the inspiration of great irony. I told the newspaper man there was a dollar and

a half waiting for him if he would furnish me with the address instead.

It would be difficult for me to describe my feelings as I gaze out upon your critical and expectant countenances. There seems to me to be a sort of deformity about your appearance. I notice two or three acquaintances upon whom I should like to see served a writ of ejectment summons. It has ever been their privilege in private to puncture the balloons of my public utterances. My position reminds me of the old story of the two Scotchmen who met one day.

"I'm verra mad the day," declared one.

"And why?" queried the other.

"Ye ken Sandy Maclaren?"

"Ay."

"He called me a lee-ar."

"Ah, well, what's the difference?"

"Oh, but, mon, he proved it, too."

Mr. Chairman, I cannot linger longer on preliminaries. I must pass the portal and get on the midway pleasance. You see I am speaking against time. It is a habit we sometimes get into. But you are a great deal more fortunate than the judges and juries I am wont to talk to. You know when you can escape. They, poor things, never do. I must, however, apologize to you for my unpreparedness. Every moment since I first made the engagement to be here to-day has been taken up with my professional duties. So I have come empty-handed and, I fear, empty-headed. Still there are a series of ideas cavorting across the campus of my mind which I shall endeavor to lasso and tame into some sort of service.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, there are two great experiments of government on trial on this continent. I exclude Mexico, for we don't talk much and we don't know much about Mexico, yet I fancy that in many respects the Mexican Government is the equal, if not the superior, of our own. I am alluding, however, to the Government of the United States and our own. Both are democracies—but are they ideal democracies? The democratic system of government works fairly well in Great Britain, mainly for two reasons. In the first place, it is an evolution, and the unevenness and extravagance of democracy is modulated by the existing circumstances. Their democracy has come gradually and the old territorial grandeism on which their society was founded still continues to exercise a moderating and even preponderating influence on the whole social structure.

They have the directly representative Legislature and they have the modifying influence of the House hereditary and aristocratic in its tendencies. Yet even the poorest and meanest



citizen, by his merit, the accident of good fortune, or some other cause, may eventually find himself in that House. I remember passing St. Paul's with our own Lord Mount Stephen and having him point out in the little churchyard near by the well where, years before, when he was a little Scottish errand boy in London, he was wont to slake his thirst. So we have one of the products of our own commonwealth in the gilded chamber.

I would seek to impress on you that wealth and distinction there carry with them the responsibility of public service. Thus is democracy robbed of its terrors and dangers.

But when we pass to America the situation is different. We in Canada and our brothers across the border have taken the tool of democracy and clapped it on to great territories as the only instrument of government. The United States system is even more conservative than our own. It presents greater opposition to rapid and hasty action than our constitution does. In ours the popular will is translated immediately into law. Our legislatures have no second chamber; our Federal House has a second chamber, it is true, but it is no real power and simply reflects the sentiment of the lower chamber. As a result, we are ever experiencing the danger of the translation into law of hasty sentiment. We have only one dyke against that danger.

The American constitution provides that no state can interfere with contract. Our Provinces have no restriction. They are absolute and without restraint. If you transfer your property to me—I was going to say if I transfer mine to you, but I couldn't do that, for I haven't any—there should be no let or hindrance. But our Legislatures have no power to set contracts at naught. Our own Legislature recently in some instances came perilously close to doing this in moments of sudden gusts of feeling. Our only protection must be in a public opinion of high ideals and great honesty. On these we must rely for a staple, effective and honest government.

Now, let me say a word or two in respect to these things. Let us avoid materialism. And I must be careful here, for the monster of interpretation seems always lying about ready to jump upon the public speaker. So I hasten to explain that I do not sneer at materialism. This is a new country with much of its fortune before it. I realize that perhaps seventy-five per cent. of our waking moments must be devoted to our material welfare and advance, but I do object most emphatically to the prevalent dedication of one hundred and fifty per cent. of our time to that purpose.

Again, if I say anything which seems to disparage the United States, that must be taken with limitations also. I

would not break the canons of propriety, not to say common justice, by wanton and indiscriminate abuse of our own neighbor to the south. In the great realm of materialistic evolution she is without a peer. There is, too, another strong reason. She has an excuse we cannot plead. The United States broke away and set up nation-building without much assistance except the experience of the past. They pluckily tackled the exploitation of their great domain, and, moreover, they have had vomited upon their shores all the offal of Europe, which they have had to take in and assimilate to the purposes of government. They are a noble people, they have dedicated themselves to a great work and woe to him who seeks to stem the tide. Let us the rather beware of the deadly apathy which is stealing abroad in our own country to our shame.

With these limitations, I claim the right to say what is truthfully to be deduced from what may be deemed to be their shortcomings, that we may be the more alert in avoiding them. The law of self-preservation is a sound one, and we may administer to ourselves as a result of what we observe in others, many necessary cautions.

I do not want to be a prophet of ills, squeezing the blue-bag into every brow of human happiness. I am an ardent advocate of cheerful optimism and believe that there was never a time in the world's history when the faucets of human kindness turned out as limpid a stream as they do at present. Having regard to all this, and accepting a realization of the obligations that rest upon each one of us as citizens of a glorious young country, shall we not set ourselves to mend several of the difficulties from which we suffer?

First, then, let us look at ourselves from a political point of view. We have a political history. In 1873—on Guy Fawkes' day—the people of Canada rose and hurled from power the darling of their hearts, Sir John Macdonald, because he had been deemed guilty of a political crime. I say the action was creditable to this nation. It evidenced a strong, virile sentiment, whether it was good or bad as an administrative act.

Do you think we have improved? What of our Parliament to-day? Instead of devoting themselves to the serious questions of the nation and our relation to the great Empire of which we form a part, instead of formulating policy on principle, we find the House conducting a great debate on the morals of its members.

On the one side sits a man whom seven judges found guilty of crime. He was unseated, disqualified and nailed to the counter as a bad penny. Yet he is in our House of Commons

to-day. On the other side sits a man who was tried and convicted of the offence of voting twice at the same election. Still another case comes to my mind. A member of the local Legislature, desiring to enter the Federal House, affected to send his resignation to Mr. Speaker, arranging that it should never reach him, and, when beaten, returning with brazen-faced effrontery to his former seat and actually taking it. And no one had the courage to say him nay. What measure of decency can we expect from the deliberations of men of that kind?

Very recently I had occasion to be in a public place, in the office of a hotel, when a lady came in to inscribe her name at the desk. When she was thus engaged there broke forth in her hearing, almost at her ear, a procession of the foulest and most indecent oaths that ever fell from human lips. I turned around to discover whence they proceeded—from a member of the House of Commons!

So long as you have not sense enough to detect that kind of conduct and strength enough to resent it, so long will your institutions remain on the greased skidway to destruction.

Look back to the first Parliament of 1867. Go over the names of some of the men who composed it: Sir John Macdonald, Cartier, Groves, Hincks, Archibald, Galt, Cameron and Gibbs. And then pass to the other side and name them over: Alexander Mackenzie, Blake, Huntington, Dorien and others. Consider that group of Titans, men of heroic build and character. They brought confederation into existence and laid the foundation of our present greatness. When we think of these men and then take a peep at our present Parliament no wonder we exclaim, "How are the mighty fallen!"

We want a better class of men in Parliament. "Oh," I fancy I hear some one exclaim, "he wants the Parliament peopled with lawyers and dudes." Not at all. The last thing in the world I would like to see would be a House of Commons filled with members of my own profession. But our Parliament should be a fair and legitimate reflection of the community at large. I believe in serving the notice that the men required are the gentlemen in every department of life. We want none of the heroes of the glad hand, who use this method of retaining popularity at the expense of the people and the country. Canada wants gentlemen in her Parliament. It is the tribute that vice always pays to virtue that the men placed in the forefront are respectable figures, men like Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. R. L. Borden, men against whom nothing can be said—the highest types of Canadian gentlemen. A man can possess all the higher and more refined instincts and yet have the popular qualities. Sir John Macdon-



ald and Sir Wilfrid Laurier are striking examples of this. But they triumphed in spite of the disadvantages of culture, high principle and high character. I long to see a state of affairs when the modest unassuming gentleman may claim some share in the destiny and government of his country.

Napoleon, that keen student of humanity and human affairs, once observed: "In the last analysis the country's authority and prestige is imposed on the poor gentlemen of that country." Napoleon had the sagacity to pass to the quick of the matter, that which is indispensable to the real fibre of any commonwealth.

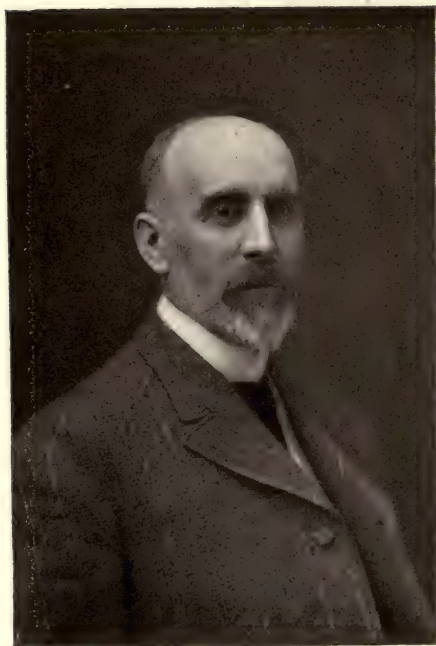
We are wont to rail against the Family Compact, and there is no doubt that its arbitrary authority was much misused and that tyrannies and selfishness prevailed. But the Family Compact did a great deal for which it gets no credit. We have an administration of justice in the Provinces that is worthy of England. This will only continue if you do your duty. It does not devolve upon somebody else. The question for us is: What contribution are we making towards national progress and betterment?

I wish I had time to exhaust the subject, to follow these ideals as they might be exhibited commercially, socially and in other respects. Some time, perhaps, when you have four or five hours to spare, I will develop the subject at greater length.

Let me finish with an observation. What is the remedy? A chemical change is wrought by the change of the infinitesimal molecules, so if the community, the nation, is to be changed and improved the work must rest with the individuals. We want a multiplicity of units of excellence. We must all be deadly in earnest in our desires for the country's welfare. Time was when one million Canadians crossed the line and they gained an immediate advantage, were placed in the principal positions because they were Canadians, because they came from the land where honesty and principle governed. I want to see that state of affairs revived and continued.

It depends on the action of the individual. It may involve sacrifice. What of that? Everything that is worthy involves sacrifice. Make the sacrifice, then—willingly, joyfully—for this beautiful country. It is the memory of sublime deeds that lives, deeds of sacrifice, man for man, self for country, life for love. If it be, on the contrary, written, "He did it for reward; he did it for price," it strikes it from that catalogue of history and kindles enthusiasm on other altars.





J. S. WILLISON, LL.D.



(April 29, 1907.)

## Civil Service Reform.

BY MR. J. S. WILLISON, LL.D.

ADDRESSING the annual evening meeting of the Canadian Club on the subject of Civil Service Reform, Mr. J. S. Willison, LL.D., Managing Editor of the *Toronto News*, said;

*Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Canadian Club*,—At the outset I may perhaps be permitted to congratulate the President on the Club's great success and increasing influence during his term of office, and also to congratulate the Club on the tact and judgment and dignity with which he has presided over its proceedings. While I have belonged to the Club for only a few months it has been my privilege to attend at least one or two of its meetings every season and to know that it always has been fortunate in its Presidents. You will agree with me that in the choice of Mr. Irish it was not less fortunate than in the choice of his predecessors.

It is doubtful if the Chairman's estimate of my work and character would be generally accepted by my fellow countrymen or that portion of my fellow countrymen who are aware of my existence. Possibly the attitude of many persons towards me would be fairly described by a story which is credited to Charles Dickens. This story I have told so often that it has become very worn and feeble, but I venture to press it into service once again before it goes to its long home and its last sleep. In a certain parish in England there was an Anglican clergyman who was likewise an active politician. His chief antagonist was the editor of the local newspaper, who, as is the privilege of the craft to which I belong, had the last word in every controversy in which they became involved. This was a cause of deep annoyance to the clerical politician and of profound satisfaction to his opponent. But at last a fair opportunity for revenge presented itself. A near relative of the editor died, it fell to this particular clergyman to conduct the burial service, and as they knelt together at the coffin he said, "Lord, overrule his affliction to the welfare of all assembled, including the reptile now sprawling in Thy presence, who has often abused Thy servant in the columns of his beastly publication." Possibly if a fair opportunity offered

some of you would echo that prayer for my comfort and admonition.

In our business we have what is known as fillers. A filler is an item in which the consideration of time is not important and which may be used to-day or to-morrow or a week or a month hence as convenience or necessity may require. It occupies the relation to a newspaper which the "general purpose" class does to a stock show. It is our custom always to keep two or three columns of this material in type and to draw on the supply from time to time in case we run short of fresh news-matter. So I have noticed that during the last five or six months this Club has been addressed by distinguished persons from various parts of the world and that as the season has advanced you have been reduced to fillers, in which lowly capacity I am acting at this moment.

But my serious business to-night is to discuss civil service reform and the evils connected with direct Government control of public patronage. It is not a subject which is popular with practical politicians, and nothing is more certain than that political reforms seldom make headway during seasons of great material prosperity, when men's thoughts and energies are absorbed in trade and finance, and the affairs of Government are of very secondary concern. In the day of prosperity Governments reap where they have not sown. In the season of depression they suffer for the barrenness of the land, however clearly nature and circumstances may be responsible for the lean and hard conditions which prevail. It is just as true that political evils flourish more luxuriantly during seasons of great prosperity, and that Governments are exceptionally alert and vigilant in seasons of commercial depression.

There is a curious notion that the direct distribution of patronage by Government is essential to the maintenance of the party system and that only the expectation of reward will induce men to interest themselves in public affairs. If this notion were well founded democracy indeed would be, as it was defined by Talleyrand, "an aristocracy of blackguards," and we must despair of the future of free institutions. But it is not so in Great Britain, or in Germany, or in Italy, or in France, or in Belgium, or in Switzerland, or in Norway, and even in New Zealand the State railway service is absolutely protected against political interference and appointment from outside is practically impossible. In Great Britain, outside such strictly personal posts as private secretaryships, no shred of patronage remains in the hands of politicians. In all the Departments admissions and promotions are through rigid tests and examinations. Generally even permanent heads

reach their positions through regular and orderly promotions in the service. In the Post Office Department no outsider has been introduced since the time of Rowland Hill. In the more important appointments in the Post Office and Revenue services, men are selected from the entire service, and thus Customs collectors at such great ports as Liverpool have had varied experience at other ports in the Kingdom. The clerks of the Treasury Board are appointed by open competition. No candidate for promotion makes application except through his superior officer in the Department. In the Revenue Boards and the Post Office there are even stringent regulations against recourse to political influence. In the Post Office it is directly intimated that applications through members of Parliament are calculated to injure rather than promote the candidate's interests. In one of the Revenue Boards it is stipulated that if application for the advancement of any official is made through a member of Parliament, the candidate for promotion will earn the severe displeasure of the Board unless he can show that the application was made without his knowledge. The President of the Board of Trade cannot grant an appointment in the Excise, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as Mr. Gladstone once declared, has no more power over the clerkships in the office of the Treasury than has any one of his constituents. In New Zealand, where the doctrines of social democracy have been carried further than anywhere else in the world, and where the political arena is so restricted as to invite fierce faction quarrels and bitter personal rivalries, appointments to the State railway service are made at fourteen years of age, promotions are made solely by service and by merit, and it is almost impossible to obtain relaxation of the rules even when it is essential to introduce an outsider for some particular post or some special service for which no one with the necessary training and knowledge can be found in the department. But no one will contend that in Great Britain or in New Zealand or in the continental countries there has been any decline of popular interest in public affairs, that the party system has perished, that the zeal of party adherents has been lessened, or that the efficiency of the public administration has been impaired. It is far otherwise, and probably nothing could induce the public men of Great Britain to resume the control of patronage, and to submit to the intolerable vexations and tyrannies which are inseparable from its distribution and management under the direct authority of Parliament.

Moreover, the emancipation of the civil service from partisan control has been necessary to the eradication of ancient



abuses and the efficiency of free parliamentary government. A century ago the King controlled Parliament by the corrupt exercise of patronage. Later corrupt and despotic Governments controlled Parliament by an unholy traffic in the public offices. Responsible government and free institutions reached their full development only with the relinquishment of official plunder, and the concentration of Parliament upon the legitimate problems of government and the unembarrassed administration of public affairs. So in the United States, political corruption never was so bold and flagrant and the moral sentiment of the nation so shamed and so outraged, as when the offices were held to be the legitimate spoil of faction. During the first half century of the Republic there were few removals from office and a singular freedom from the corrupting traffic in spoils which forever disfigures the Administration of Andrew Jackson. Under Jackson two thousand office holders were removed in twelve months as compared with only seventy-four removals during the previous forty years of the country's history. We are told by Jackson's biographer that most of the officials of over forty years of age whom Jackson drove out of office were ruined, as it was too late for them to change their habits or acquire new trades. The evil which Jackson introduced took deep root in the soil and even yet has not been wholly eradicated. We are told that under Grant's Administrations competitive examinations were almost abandoned and even the pretence of reform was not maintained. Mr. James Ford Rhodes, in his *History of the United States from the Compromise of 1850*, declares that "the high water mark of corruption in national affairs was reached during Grant's two Administrations." George William Curtis, a stalwart champion of civil service reform, who had resigned the chairmanship of the Civil Service Commission in protest against the attitude of the Administration, in an address to the New York State Republican convention in 1876, said: "Plain words are best. . . . The corruptions of administration exposed in every direction and culminating at last in the self-confessed bribery of the Republican Secretary of War, the low tone of political honor and of political morality that has prevailed in official Republican service, the unceasing disposition of the officers and agents of the Administration of this country to prostitute the party organizations relentlessly and at all costs to personal ends, has everywhere aroused the apprehension of the friends of free government and has startled and alarmed the honest masses of the Republican party." George F. Hoar, also a Republican, and a statesman whose name is honored and revered in Massachusetts and throughout the whole Republic,

told the Senate: "I have heard in highest places the shameless doctrine avowed by men grown old in public service that the true way by which power should be gained in the Republic is to bribe the people with the offices created for their service and the true end for which it should be used when gained is the promotion of selfish ambition and the gratification of personal revenge." These were the conditions in the United States thirty years ago and out of these conditions came a determined and aggressive movement for civil service reform. Complete success has not yet been achieved but enormous progress has been made towards the abatement of the wretched traffic in spoils and towards the establishment of a permanent non-partisan civil service throughout the Republic and its dependencies. Reform of the service was begun under Hayes. It was one of the chief issues in the memorable Presidential contest between Blaine and Cleveland, and Cleveland gave powerful aid to the movement. There was a lesser degree of advance under Harrison and McKinley, but again under Roosevelt, who gave fine service on the National Commission before his election to the Presidency, there has been steady and substantial progress in the application of the civil service regulations to the public offices and in the elimination of the evils of patronage from the administration of national affairs.

The Civil Service Act of the United States provides for appointment according to merit as determined by examinations; it orders an apportionment of appointments in the Departments at Washington among the States and Territories; it fixes a period of probation before absolute appointment, and prohibits the use of official authority to coerce the political action of any person or body. The number of positions now subject to competitive examinations is over one hundred and fifty thousand. The classified service has over two hundred and thirty-four thousand positions, and embraces all employees of the Government who are not mere laborers or subject to confirmation by the Senate. The chief exceptions from examination are seventy thousand fourth-class postmasters, four thousand five hundred pension examining surgeons, ten or eleven thousand employees at non-free delivery post-offices, and nearly two thousand deputy collectors of internal revenue. It is estimated that one hundred and twenty thousand persons in the service have been appointed as the result of competitive examinations. There are altogether in the executive civil service two hundred and ninety thousand persons, and they receive an annual compensation of \$180,000,000 while the total compensation attached to competitive positions is \$130,000,000. Unclassified laborers in the Departments at Wash-

ington are appointed upon competitive tests as to physical condition and examinations are held for certain other classes of unclassified positions, such as policemen and midshipmen in the navy. Within the last few months a form of competitive examinations for Consuls has been established. The employees of the Isthmian Canal Commission have been classified, four thousand temporary Federal employees in the Philippines who had earned recognition also have been classified and provision made for future appointments under the civil service regulations, and as the free delivery department of the Postal service is extended the officials are made subject to the competitive system.

From this examination of conditions in Great Britain and the United States it will be interesting and instructive to proceed to an examination into conditions in Canada. It may be said that we never have had such unsatisfactory political conditions in this country as prevailed in the United States thirty years ago and that the background casts into unnatural shadow any fair presentation of the facts and tendencies of our politics. Some of you, perhaps, would apply to what I have said the language of the Western bridegroom. When he was required to repeat after the clergyman, "I take this woman to be my wedded wife, to have and to hold from this day forward, for better for worse, for richer for poorer, in sickness and in health, to love and to cherish, until death do us part," he interrupted with a touch of anger, "There ain't no use makin' the outlook of this weddin' so darn gloomy." But whatever may be the measure of our political evils, and it is not my purpose to denounce public men or to use a word which can have any partizan significance, there is a crying need for reform of the civil service in Canada and for the protection of honest and efficient public officers from the spoils element which corrupts and bedevils the administration of public affairs. This much is true, that during the last ten years, as the result of a change of Government at Ottawa, there have been more dismissals from the Federal service than ever before, and that during the last two years, as the result of a change of Government at Toronto, many public officials have been removed. But it is true that while we have had a general recognition of political considerations in appointments to office we never have had any general application of the spoils system, that is, any general removal of office holders for purely party reasons. It is said to have been the view of Sir John Macdonald that a Government was weakened by dismissal of office holders inasmuch as every official who was turned adrift was certain to have many friends and relatives amongst Con-



servatives, that he became a centre of disaffection and a vicious opponent of Ministers and with the strength and persistence which are bred by a sense of grievance, curiously and powerfully influenced local opinion to the injury of the politicians by whose action he was robbed of his means of livelihood. On the other hand, every Conservative appointed to office was withdrawn from the fighting forces while the zeal of perhaps a score of applicants was diminished because their claims were overlooked. At least it was not the practice of Sir John Macdonald nor of Sir Oliver Mowat to dismiss public servants on partizan grounds, although it is clear that each set a high value upon the control of patronage, and generally reserved public appointments for the adherents of the party to which they belonged.

The Canadian civil service is established on a basis of nominal permanence, subject to a qualifying examination by a Civil Service Commission, but appointments to the service are obtained mainly if not exclusively through political influence. This is tempered by the necessity for technical qualifications, as in the Geological Survey and the Post-Office Department, by the fact that only able and energetic officers can guarantee reasonable efficiency in the management of the public business, and that the concern of deputy heads for the successful working of the departments partly offsets the influence of the political element. The qualifying examinations are too low to constitute any bar to political appointment, and ordinarily twice as many candidates succeed in the examinations as can receive appointment. Theoretically, promotion in the service depends upon examination, seniority and selection, and nominally the qualifying examinations for promotion from third to second class and from second class to first class clerks are controlled by the Civil Service Commission, but the examinations are qualifying, not competitive, and as there is thus wide room for the exercise of political influence, in the inside as in the outside service, the politicians are eternally busy, to the serious injury of the service and the demoralization of the public life of the country.

When we consider that the Government controls appointments to the Intercolonial railway service, to the Postal service and to the Customs service, controls the vast patronage of the Interior Department, controls appointments to the Supreme Court and to the Provincial Courts, and appoints to the Senate on strict grounds of party service, we get some idea of what powerful influences it possesses to compel obedience within the party, to hold in subjection Senatorial aspirants who look for a life refuge with social dignity and a re-

spectable annuity; to command the support of legal members of the House of Commons and of members of the legal profession outside who may aspire to places on the Bench; and to discipline other members of the House by withdrawing their control of patronage in their own constituencies. When we consider all this we see how difficult it is under such conditions to have responsible government and a free Parliament, and we get at the very root of many of the influences which make the House of Commons and the Senate the servants of the Ministry, and paralyze independent action in the constituencies. The Prime Minister is an autocrat and few resist when he commands. Over and over again members have been held in subjection to the Ministry and bad measures forced through Parliament by the power which a Government possesses to take the control of patronage out of the hands of members, and by the dire certainty that the Bench, the Senate and all offices of honor and emolument are closed to those who desert a Ministry in its extremity, or refuse to bow the knee to the whip and the caucus. Worse still, these men who surrender their honest judgment and deny their conscientious convictions at the demand of an arrogant and it may be a corrupt Government by the very fact of this abasement and treason establish a stronger claim to judicial and Senatorial appointments, and to all the favor and consideration which it is within the power of ruling politicians to bestow. It may be that judicial patronage must always rest in the hands of Government. It has been suggested that appointments to the judiciary should be made by the High Court Judges and the Benchers of the Law Society, sitting as an appointing body, or we could adopt the American system of popular election, but it is doubtful if either method would commend itself to the public judgment, particularly as the character of the Bench is preserved by its very traditions, and the public mind is keenly intolerant of improper judicial appointments. It is fair to add that few such are made, and that upon the whole the character of the Bench is well maintained and that justice generally is administered without fear or favor in Canada.

But appointments to the Senate are made upon sheer grounds of partizan service, and it is wholly mischievous that the power to create a co-ordinate legislative body should be vested in the leaders of a particular party who for the moment control the House of Commons. We have the result of the system in the Senate which now exists at Ottawa, and it is neither better nor worse than that which has existed since Confederation. Nothing more closely resembling the abode of eternal rest can be found on this side of the grave. It is

more proficient in the art of adjourning than any other parliamentary body which ever existed. It is feeble, impotent, lazy and weary. There is a story that a young woman who was visiting the Parliament Buildings was conducted by her escort to the Senate Chamber on the pretence that it was a museum and that she gazed at the venerable collection for a few moments and then gravely observed, "One would almost think that some of them were alive." But it is fair to say that age is not necessarily a disqualification for service in the Senate, nor does previous service in the House of Commons constitute an objection to appointment to the Upper Chamber. Moreover, it is doubtful if the Senate can be abolished. The smaller Provinces seem to demand the protection which their more equal representation in the Senate was intended to afford, and we can hardly force abolition except with the assent of all the Provinces. We have therefore to consider whether it is possible by the system of election in grouped constituencies, by the transfer or partial transfer of the power of appointment to the Provincial Legislatures, by appointment for a term of years only, or by such a reorganization of the business of Parliament as will vest special and well-defined duties and responsibilities in the Senate, to create an Upper Chamber which will perform a useful function in the scheme of government. But, as now constituted, the Senate is the direct creation of party, its members are appointed by the party and for the party, and they serve as the docile agents of the appointing Government. More and more the Senate becomes an absentee body. It sits only for a few weeks during each Parliamentary session. Its members exhibit no public spirit. They are indifferent to their duties even when they make their occasional visits to the Capital. They consult only their own convenience. They worship only their creators on the Treasury benches. They degrade the representative position, and furnish generally an example of indifference, sloth and cynical neglect of duty and responsibility which is discreditable to the Senatorial body and demoralizing to the whole public life of the country. Still, as a poet has said :

"Regardless of their doom,  
The little victims play.  
No thought have they of ills to come,  
Nor care beyond to-day.

What right has any Government so to deny the very genius of our representative system as to seize the recurring vacancies in the Senate and fill them with partizans whose chief claim is partizan service, who are sent there to continue such



service, and who are simply the private agents of Ministers, maintained at the general expense? Is it wise for the country to maintain a system under which the chief posts in the Customs service, the postmasterships in cities, the office of Deputy Minister, the heads of the great outside Departments, are the natural inheritance of untrained politicians, to the cruel detriment of the experts of the Civil Service, who perform the actual business of the country and become the teachers of the very politicians by whom they are supplanted? What right has any Government to penalize civil servants because of their political opinions, and to make political faith the test of admission to the service or of promotion therein? They are appointed to serve the whole people, their promotion should be governed exactly by the principles which prevail in great financial, commercial and educational institutions, and they should receive proportionate remuneration.

We should remember, too, that it is as cruel to dismiss a lock-keeper on a canal or a door-keeper in a public building as to disturb the higher officials in the service. The workman can seldom command either party or personal influence, and he is therefore ruthlessly turned adrift, and his family plunged into poverty and distress. In a speech made in 1832, protesting against "the inquisition for spoil," which prevailed in his day in the United States, Daniel Webster said: "When did any English Minister, Whig or Tory, ever make such an inquest? When did he ever go down to low water mark to make an ousting of tide waiters? When did he ever take away the daily bread of weighers and gaugers and measurers? When did he ever go into the villages to disturb the little post-offices, the mail contracts and everything else in the remotest degree connected with Government? A British Minister who should do this, and should afterwards show his head in a British House of Commons, would be received by a universal hiss." I recall also a sentence spoken by Bayard, who was Secretary of State in Cleveland's first Cabinet: "Sentences to beggary and distress," he declared, "to which death would be almost a relief, have been not infrequent under the form of dismissal from minor offices, for no other cause than to carry out the system that converts public trusts of power into the spoils of party conquest." More than once in Canada we have witnessed this crucifixion of helpless minor officials when the fear of public opinion operated at least as a measure of protection for the higher branches of the service. We have been very careless of the interests of these obscure servants of the country, who had no mouthpiece in the press, and no influence with patronage committees, and there is no-

thing which so reveals the spirit of our politics and the meanness and heartlessness of "the inquisition for spoil," which Webster so sternly denounced.

Appointments are often made upon the recommendation of a patronage committee and dismissals in the outside service almost always upon such recommendation. Very often these committees manifest a strange malignity and seem even to rejoice in the losses and distresses which they inflict upon neighbors who have the misfortune to be in public employment. "Take ye heed," said Jeremiah, "every one of his neighbor and trust ye not in any brother; for every brother will utterly supplant and every neighbor will walk with slanders." Of such is the spirit of the Patronage Committee. Like the red Indian, it feels a savage exultation in the scalps at its belt, and its joy is in the trail and the knife and the faggot. One thinks of the ferocious person in the ballad of whom it was said that :

". . . the hearse was always a-standing  
Somewhere anigh his door."

The very existence of the Patronage Committee proves that public office is regarded as the property of party, that it is the natural reward for party service, and that the public interest is subordinate to the party interest. To my mind, the member of Parliament who acts as the agent of a Patronage Committee is a figure repugnant to the very genius of British institutions, and the fact that a Patronage Committee can exist is an amazing revelation of the vicious conception of State service which prevails in this country. And as the Patronage Committee in the constituency canvasses the applicants for minor positions in the public service, and names the candidate who has the best record as a party worker, and whose appointment will give the most satisfaction or cause the least dissatisfaction within the party, so the great Patronage Committee which sits in the Privy Council Chamber at Ottawa canvasses the applicants for places in the Senate, if not even upon the Bench, and, like the Patronage Committee in the electoral division, decides with a single eye to party service and party interests.

A strong and independent civil service makes for honesty as well as for efficiency in the public administration. It cannot be disputed that the system of purchase by contract is often disregarded at Ottawa,, that favoritism has often obtained in many branches of the service, that supplies have been handled by greedy and unscrupulous middlemen, and extortionate prices exacted. All this is facilitated by feeble or dishonest



Ministers and by a dependent civil service. Much of this would be impossible under a permanent, non-partizan service, independent of Ministers, fearless of political brokers, and responsible to a Civil Service Board for the honest conduct of the public business. It has been said that competitive examinations candidates who entered the service through competitive examination cannot test integrity of character. But the facts prove that in the United States the cases of official dishonesty among candidates who entered the service through competitive examinations are few compared with the number of such cases among those who obtained appointment through political favoritism. Carl Schurz has shown that in the recent post-office scandals at Washington, not one of all the officials who were indicted for fraud or other malfeasance had entered the service by regular competitive examination. Originally they had all obtained their appointment by political influence or personal favor, and as Schurz says: "It is to be noted as peculiarly significant that in several cases the positions to which they were appointed were excepted from the competitive rule on the ground so solemnly insisted upon by the patronage monger, that they were places of a confidential or fiduciary character, requiring a peculiar degree of integrity and trustworthiness, of which no competitive examination could furnish adequate proof, and the ascertainment of which must therefore be left to the enlightened discretion of the appointing officer—that is, to the recommendation of some influential politician."

The civil servant is entitled to the same personal independence, the same security of employment, the same chance of promotion which the rest of us enjoy in our various pursuits, and that he cannot have until the whole service is made subject to the system of competitive examinations and rescued from the clutches of spoils hunting politicians. The reform is demanded in the interest of the service, in the interest of public morals, in the interest of national efficiency. It is true that all the evils of our politics will not be eradicated by the establishment of a permanent, non-partizan civil service and the disappearance of patronage as a stimulus to political activity, but at least there would be a great increase of independent action in the constituencies, public men would be relieved from dependence upon the mercenary element which now exercises a baneful authority in the political organizations, the civil service would be greatly strengthened in character and efficiency, the independence of Parliament would be materially enhanced, and the great and serious problems of administration and high political debate upon broad questions of policy and principle would become the chief business of



statesmen and the people. But reform of the civil service will come slowly in Canada as it has come slowly elsewhere. Governments are reluctant to surrender any of their privileges, and public men cling to the control of patronage with peculiar intensity. The notion that the offices are the natural property of a governing party is deep seated and the vexatious losses and embarrassments of the system are accepted with singular patience and fortitude. A preacher in Great St. Mary's at Cambridge who had William Pitt in his congregation, then a very young man, but already Prime Minister of England as well as member for the University, and wielding a far more valuable patronage than his modern successors dispense, once declared from the pulpit: "There is a lad here," meaning Pitt, "who hath five barley loaves and two small fishes, but what are they among so many?" So it is always impossible to gratify the insatiate demand for patronage and it is in the interest alike of public men and the public service that the nuisance should be abated, and the service thrown open on equal conditions to every citizen irrespective of the party, the church or the race to which he belongs. It was Mr. Gladstone who once said that ideals in politics never could be realized, but he would have been the last man to say that ideals in politics should not be cherished. It is my conviction that in every session of every Legislature and Parliament a vast deal of faithful and laborious and self-sacrificing work is performed and it would be unfortunate if in discussing a specific evil a different impression were created. But eternal teaching and preaching are essential to the purity and efficiency of free government and the reformers and theorists and idealists who "trouble Israel" do the State some service. The pioneers of the world's progress have been the men who would not conform, who had the courage to attack abuses, who dared to plough the lonely furrow, and to face coldness, suspicion and misunderstanding for the faiths which they cherished and the causes which commanded their enthusiasm and their devotion. For all such, the Canadian Clubs are an open forum, and any movement which encourages free speech and independent thinking must make the masses of the people more tolerant and more robust, must tend to steady the public judgment, and must give character to the nation and stability to its institutions.

If you are readers of Stephen Phillips, you will remember that in the Tragedy of Herod, Herod, who is apprehensive of Christ's coming and of the overthrow of his kingdom, says to Gadias, the Chief Councillor:

“Among the people of Jerusalem,  
I hear a whispering of some new King,  
A child that is to sit where I am sitting;  
And he shall charm and soothe and breathe and bless.  
The roaring of war shall cease upon the air,  
Falling of tears and all the voices of sorrow,  
And he shall take the terror from the grave,  
And shall still that old sob of the sea,  
And heal the unhappy fancies of the wind,  
And turn the moon from all that hopeless quest;  
Trees without care shall blossom, and all the fields,  
Shall, without labor, unto harvest come.”

But Gadias answers, “No, no;

“The malady is too old and too long rooted,  
The earth ailed from the first; war, pestilence,  
Madness and death are not as ills that she  
Contracted, but are in her bones and blood.”

So it has been; so it will be. The earth still ails. Men are human. Life's problems perplex. The world is full of mystery and of evil. But it is full, too, of charity and of beauty and of goodness. With all our faults and follies, and errors and failures, with all our misjudging and misdoing, we are forever moving towards the uplands. The shining hills come nearer. The constant sun warms a changing earth, and the grace of the fashion of it becomes more perfect and more enduring.

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# Secretary's Annual Report.

(Season 1906-07.)

*Mr. President and Gentlemen,*—The present paid-up membership of the Club is 1,210, an increase of about one hundred over last year's membership. During the season exactly 250 new members have been elected and 207 names struck off the roll of members for non-payment of the annual fee or for resignation. Of this 207, 52 have been reinstated to membership on payment of past dues. There are also 50 names on the "waiting list" eligible for election.

There have been seventeen luncheons and four evening meetings held this season, a total of twenty-one meetings, which is exactly the same number as last year.

The average attendance has been 303—last year 275.

The Executive Committee has met eleven times with an average attendance at these meetings of ten out of fourteen members.

The following is a programme of meetings:—

<i>Date.</i>		<i>Attendance.</i>
Nov. 5.	Prof. A. P. Coleman of Toronto University on "Volcanoes" .....	160
" 12.	A. F. Sheldon of Chicago on "Science of Modern Business Building" .....	300
" 19.	J. M. Courtney, C.M.G., on "Finance Department of Canada" .....	210
" 29.	His Excellency Earl Grey, Annual Banquet.	307
Dec. 3.	Dillon Wallace on "Labrador" .....	375
" 10.	Prof. W. A. Wyckoff, Princeton, on "A Constructive Social Policy" .....	350
" 17.	Hon. H. F. B. McFarland of Washington, D.C., on "Government by Commission" .....	250
Jan. 14.	Prof. Jas. W. Robertson of Macdonald College on "Rural Schools" .....	175
" 22.	Henri Bourassa, M.P., on "Nationalist Movement in Quebec" .....	475
" 28.	Prof. de Sumichrast of Harvard, on "The British Empire Within and Without" ...	275
Feb. 4.	Saint N. Sing of Punjab, India, on "India's Position in the Empire" .....	275
" 11.	Hon. H. R. Emmerson, M.P., Minister of Railways, on "Transportation" .....	290



<i>Date.</i>		<i>Attendance.</i>
Dec. 18.	J. F. Ellis and J. A. Cooper on "Imperial Postage on Periodicals" .....	300
" 25.	Ralph Smith, M.P., on "Right Relations of Capital and Labor" .....	250
March 4.	Doctor Wilfred Grenfell of Labrador on "Fisher Folk of Labrador" .....	360
" 14.	Gen. Wm. Booth, Founder of Salvation Army .....	600
" 25.	Principal Peterson of McGill on "Education and Business" .....	175
April 3:	His Excellency the Right Hon. James Bryce, British Ambassador to the U. S.; Prof. Goldwin Smith, and Lieutenant-Governor Clark .....	550
" 15.	Prof. W. F. Osborne of Wesley College, Winnipeg, on "Canadian Taste; Canadian Imagination; Canadian Conscience" .....	160
" 22.	Geo. Tate Blackstock, K.C., on "Some Tendencies" .....	225
" 29.	J. S. Willison, LL.D., on "Civil Service Reform" .....	Annual Meeting.

Of the above-named speakers, thirteen are Canadians, three from England, five from the United States, and one from India. Of the Canadians, four are members of the Club.

The problem of accommodation has, I think, this year, been fairly well solved, since there has been an average attendance during the entire season of over 300; at two luncheons we have served over 500 members and on both of these occasions there has been ample room for perhaps 100 more. Mr. McConkey states that he can now serve at an evening meeting 700 or more.

During the past year about fifteen or twenty new Canadian Clubs have been organized throughout the Dominion.

Most of these Clubs, having applied to me for copies of our constitution and other literature, have adopted our lines of organization, in some cases, of course, making slight changes in the constitution to meet certain local conditions.

I have had correspondence since from a number of these new clubs, and they all report much enthusiasm and very successful meetings.

As far as I have been able to gather the information, the following is a list of Canadian Clubs now in active operation in Canada :

Hamilton,	Victoria,
Montreal,	Regina,
Ottawa,	Portage la Prairie,
London,	Cornwall,
Orillia,	Barrie,
St. Catharines,	Quebec,
Winnipeg,	Perth,
Edmonton,	Halifax,
Calgary,	St. John,
Dawson,	Guelph,
Vancouver,	Toronto.

I beg to move the adoption of this report.

(Signed) A. E. HUESTIS,  
*Secretary.*

Seconded by W. R. Wadsworth.

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## Officers and Executive.

(Season 1907-08.)

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<i>President,</i>	-	-	-	John Turnbull.
<i>1st Vice-President,</i>	-	-	-	Geo. H. D. Lee.
<i>2nd Vice-President,</i>	-	-	-	T. H. Mason.
<i>Secretary,</i>	}	-	-	J. H. W. Mackie.
<i>Literary Correspondent</i>				
<i>Assistant Secretary,</i>	-	-	-	Austin Hutchinson.
<i>Treasurer,</i>	-	-	-	R. J. Dilworth, C. A.

### *Committee.*

A. F. Park,	Thomas Findley,	J. M. Lalor,
E. N. Armour,	F. H. Deacon,	J. F. MacKay.
Professor W. S. W. McLay,	Mark H. Irish.	

## Report of Literary Correspondent.

*Mr. President and Fellow Members of the Canadian Club,*—One year ago the Club closed what was generally conceded to be the most successful year of its history. In my report at that time, I expressed the hope that the Incoming Executive would use the success just attained as an incentive to special effort for 1906 and 1907.

As a member of the Executive for both terms, I am candid in stating that I believe the hope then expressed has become a reality in the season's work just concluded. The club has had a most successful year. By success, I do not mean its large membership or its splendid average attendance, both of which are the highest on record, but rather the quality of the addresses we have had the privilege of listening to from time to time and the high type of speakers who have delivered those addresses.

We have been particularly fortunate in the carrying out of our programme, only having had one disappointment during the entire season by a speaker not keeping his engagement with us.

In looking over the list of prominent gentlemen who have addressed us during the year, and recalling the able manner in which the many and diversified questions of public interest have been presented to us, I concluded that it would be out of place for me to allude to any one of the gatherings as a special one, but rather, feel that I can say every meeting was a success and each address a masterpiece.

Last year I took occasion to thank the press for their courtesy during the season. A longer tenure in this office, however, impresses me with the opinion that the thanks of the press should be due to the Canadian Club for the many excellent subjects for comment for which the club is directly responsible. In fact, this year we have supplied the press with both poetry and prose.

Coming to my regular duties as Literary Correspondent, I am able to report that a verbatim report of each address during the season has been taken and the Year Book is now being prepared by the publishers. I hope to have a copy of same delivered to the members at a very early date, which I have no doubt will be prized as highly by the recipients as the preceding numbers have been.

An interesting feature of the proceedings this year will be the addition of a photograph of each speaker published along



with his address. We are also including in the publication a copy of the Club's Constitution, together with a complete list of the Executive officers from the Club's inception to the present time.

In concluding a second year of office, I wish to express the pleasure it has been for me to serve as a member of your Executive and also the hope that the Club may long continue in its present high state of efficiency as the potent factor which it now is in the moulding and fostering of strong Canadian sentiments and high ideals of citizenship.

I beg to move the adoption of this report.

J. H. W. MACKIE.

Seconded by H. Douglas Eby.















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