

tradition behind him and the whole world in front. He seems to have kept ever in his mind as an example the achievements of his grandfather, William Lyon Mackenzie, the founder of Liberalism in Canada, the leader of those advanced spirits who in 1837 went into rebellion in order to change the condition of irresponsible government then prevailing and to give to all the people the right to determine who should make their laws and who should administer them. His first venture was on the editorial staff of *The Globe*, Toronto, where he passed a year in discovering that, like his grandfather, who also had been a journalist, he had talents that could do things as well as merely record or comment on the things done by others. He had a *penchant* for social-labour problems, and, to further his ends, obtained a fellowship in political economy in the University of Chicago. Thither he went in the winter of 1896-97, after having acted as political correspondent for *The Globe* during the memorable campaign which ended in the downfall of Tupper and the ascendancy of Laurier. It was during this period, at Ottawa, that he wrote his first book, an admirable memoir of the Henry Albert Harper, entitled "The Secret of Heroism", which is a tribute to a noble character and a heroic deed. While at Chicago he took the degree of master of arts, and even in those days, for he was then in his first twenties, he wrote two theses, one on "Trades Union Organization in the United States", and the other on "The International Typographical Union: A Study in Trade Unionism". Both were published in *The Journal of Political Economy*. Between 1898 and 1900 he won a scholarship and fellowship at Harvard University, where for special studies of labour problems, as a post-graduate student, he received the degree of doctor of philosophy. He was for a time lecturer in political economy at Harvard. During that time a real crisis in his career occurred. He could remain at Harvard and become a useful and even

prominent university professor, or undertake for the Laurier Government in Canada some investigations of industrial conditions in the Dominion, investigations that were not only intensely attractive to one of his temperament and training but that promised also greater opportunities for usefulness and, most of all, a return to his native country. He decided to undertake the investigation, and that decision led by a direct line and seemingly fateful certainty to his eventful place in the Cabinet and his organization and administration of the new Department of Labour.

One of the first things Mackenzie King had to do after this great opportunity came was to get a seat in Parliament. When a new man is taken into the Cabinet it has been the practice of all Governments to find for him a seat in some safe constituency. But not thus with Mackenzie King. He chose North Waterloo, the constituency in which he was born, and in face of the fact that it was the stronghold of Joseph Seagram, a Conservative, whom it had sent to Parliament with a majority of 366, and against the advice of his friends at Ottawa and the opinion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, he entered the contest in the general elections of 1908 and won. For three years he administered with conspicuous ability the Department of Labour, but in 1911 he suffered defeat when the Laurier Government fell in the campaign for reciprocity in natural products with the United States.

Mackenzie King once more had to fall back upon his resources. And his resources were such that it was not long before the Rockefeller Foundation sent him out to investigate industrial conditions all over the world. As a result of former researches and knowledge acquired during this period we have his book "Industry and Humanity", in which is embodied his splendid conception of "the four parties to industry"—Labour, Capital, the Management, the Community. He was about a year on the staff of the Rockefeller Foundation when the war be-