

eous cause, can save war from being an enormity. This is one of the reasons why it is so essential that the men of power in the state should be wise and temperate. I do not know that there is any surer guarantee of the permanent continuance of the world's peace than is to be found in the discreet exercise by the individual elector of the right of franchise. Let him see to it that in elections of ever-increasing importance, in every case the best men—the men of the highest ideals—are chosen. Finally, by the rejection of the unfit and the survival of the fittest, there will gather about the council board of the nation her choicest and her noblest sons. I am aware that in small arenas, in municipal affairs and local politics it is difficult to enlist the best men in the public service. I choose to believe that this is because the issues are not regarded as momentous enough to warrant even temporary neglect of private concerns. But it is one of our duties to surround the first positions in the state, not to be sure with material advantages, but with an aureole of dignity that may serve as a legitimate inducement. And that man must be recreant to his sense of duty and pitifully small who will prefer continued and exclusive attention to personal interests to distinguished services on behalf of his countrymen. Now, if this could be accomplished in the case of the majority of the nations, would not the quiet of the world be tolerably assured? Representing enlightened peoples, themselves enlightened, appreciating at their true value the enormities of war and the advantages of peace, statesmen should have little difficulty in adjusting differences.

In discussing the duties of citizenship good results will be obtained if we consider ourselves, first as citizens, irrespective of nationality; secondly as Canadians, and last of all as members of the empire.

The main element of citizenship is conformity to law. The world's law is the collective name for the privileges and prerogatives one by one surrendered by the individual in view of the well being of the community. An actual investment. In consideration of safety and quiet for himself, his family, and his property, he con-

sents to hand over to the state privileges that would be his in an era of individualism or isolation. Thus the main idea of citizenship is community, sympathy, solicitude. This is true even to-day. Talk as you will about the struggle, about the forcing to the wall, about the survival only of the fittest, we do not in any real sense live in a state of individualism. Community—community of hopes, community of fears, community of toil, community of suffering; this remains the basal principle of the social structure. So far as the person is concerned, this sentiment includes at first only the members of his own family; then it extends to the community in which he lives; then there is a stage when it is coterminous with the bounds of his own nation; later, in some happy moment, he is enabled to overpass these bounds, and his sympathy takes in peoples related to his by blood or by historic connection; lastly, in the supreme moment of all, he imperiously spurns national limits and race-differences, and he becomes, in deed and in truth, *Civis Mundi*—a citizen of the world.

It has often seemed to me that this thought of world citizenship is one of the sublimest that can flash across the mind of man. It includes such high conceptions as those of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of men; applied on a larger scale, it would have prevented the world's escutcheon from being smirched by the blot of slavery, and put into practice by the individual, it will give him all the graces and all the urbanities of private life.

In considering our responsibility as Canadians, we get good results if we remember that the nation is simply an aggregate of individuals. So trite this is as to be almost a truism, and yet it means much. It means at least this, that, if the conduct of the individual be what it should be, the conduct of the nation cannot be other than admirable. If the physical force of each be wisely conserved and wisely directed, we are bound to have a sturdy, stalwart race—ready in peace, ready in war, to discharge the duties that devolve upon it. If there be on the part of the individual eager and imperious intellectual