

perial in its measure of advantage to Canada than federation of the British Empire in commerce. The one is tangible, possible, eminently profitable. The other is remote, illusive, and problematical as to a profit.

#### Will England Deny Continental Free Trade?

An Anglo-Saxon unity on the ground of unrestricted trade between Great Britain, United States and Canada is not a remote possibility. A freedom of trade prevalent on this continent would enormously advance it. If the McKinley bill can be obliterated along the whole northern border of the United States, surely it is a welcome instalment. Shall Canada deny it to herself because England is not just at the moment inclined? England surely will ask no such sacrifice.

#### The Future of Canada Full of Promise.

The result of such a unity of the Anglo-Saxon race would be to place Canada in the van of nations. Possessing now the only field for European emigration, abounding in riches of nature, she would offer to the world the fulfilment of the coer, like the words of Emerson, so gloriously realized in the United States, yet only partially completed in Canada, the greater half of the continent. "We live in a new and exceptional age. North America is another name for opportunity. Its whole history shows it to be the last best gift of Providence to mankind." Canada, that is the larger half of this gift of God to the world, is cabined and confined because some cotton combine might be interfered with, because some sugar interests might fail to provide sugar for the party that sustains it, because some whiskey syndicate of half a dozen firms must get rich by taxation. How miserable seems the subterfuge that binds within narrow bonds this huge Sampson of strength and power, this sleeping giant of the world, this vigorous, forceful home of a section of the Anglo-Saxon race. What possibilities abroad has this land of raw material, of cheap food products, of abundant water power, of a brave and patient people, and enormous distributive facilities.

#### The Trade of the East for Canada.

Why should not Canada follow in the wake of Anglo-Saxon civilization toward the nations of the East. Imperial federalists will claim India as a part of their advantage in their trading scheme. Why should not Canada claim Japan as her peculiar field of profit. Already a great and most noble transportation system points in that direction; already have Anglo-Saxon ideas penetrated that vast people. The English language has been established as the vehicle of thought, schools and

universities, students in England and the United States by the score, and an absorption of Anglo-Saxon wares is everywhere evident. One may fancy the youth of the 40,000,000 of Japanese rapping at the gates of China and opening new fields for Canadian products and the fruits of Canadian skill and invention.

#### Room in Canada for Millions.

Why Anglo-Saxon unity is the hope of the world is found not only in what it has achieved in the past and will achieve in the future, but in a special degree is Canada destined to fulfil that hope by her development. Here is room for future millions that must from Europe come this way. The United States have already exhausted their arable soils and a land hunger has set in that only in Canada can be appeased. Besides this, if in the last decade the world over, population increased eleven per cent., and the area of production only three per cent., Canada must be relied upon as the future granary from whence must be drawn the future food supply of the world. Thus with the development possible only to Anglo-Saxon unity it is literally the hope of the world.

#### The Impending Change in the United States.

It will be said that Anglo-Saxon unity on a trade basis is hopeless as long as the United States pursues its present policy of protection. This is true enough if there were not already hope and certainty in the reciprocity policy of the Republic on the one hand and the equal certainty of the unshackling of commerce by the Democrats on the other.

The tides ebb and flow with no greater regularity than nations learn and unlearn. The pendulum that swings one way to the scheme of protection, as embodied in the McKinley tariff, is almost certain to swing to the other extreme in the advanced position which Chicago Democrats insisted the democratic party should occupy. The impending election will certainly, within the next few months, change the whole aspect of a possible commercial union between the English speaking people on this continent. At any rate it will be seen that a majority of the people of the United States will be found on the side of enlarged relations with the rest of the world. The world moves as the Anglo-Saxon civilization progresses. If the great schism that the American revolution created could be healed by a close commercial union of its three great branches, commencing with that between the United States and Canada, a new hope would open its portals of promise for our native land, for the Mother Land, for our Kinaman across the border and for all Mankind.