

# LORD MILNER ON THE EMPIRE'S DEFENCE

At a recent dinner in London given by the Commonwealth Club in honor of Lt. Col. Denison, president of the Empire League in Canada, Lord Milner, president of the club, was chief speaker, and in the course of his address dealt with the Empire's defence. According to the toast "Commonwealth," Lord Milner said:

There is only one other toast this evening. It is our distinctive toast "Commonwealth." I am not going to dilate upon it. Time was when it was necessary to explain what we meant by it when the political conception which the Commonwealthists exist to realize was strange to most people and very imperfectly understood even by the limited number who had some sympathy with it. These days are over. Whether men agree or not, the idea of the wider Fatherland, of the permanent association of all the British—not circling as satellites round the Mother Country, but coming together again, after they had long seemed to be, and in fact had been drifting apart, drawing nearer to one another in a new form of political union in which none will be before or after others, which will add a fresh type to the constitutions known of mankind—I say this idea, whether men agree with it or not, no longer appears something alien, the exclusive possession of a few theorists. It has become a recognized part of the political life of the world. Those who are opposed to it are no longer those to treat with, but those to be treated with. They will have to admit their hostility to it, and very unpleasant positions they will have to be for them especially in the outer communities of the British world. For it is no longer a doubtful point, as I for one have never doubted, that now that they have realized that it involves no direct interference with their independence, no lowering of their status as independent and self-governing communities, the British people of the Dominions are quite as enthusiastic about "commonwealth" as the people of the islands. It is the people who have coined the phrase "Loyal to the Empire," which is a much better and truer formula than "Loyal to England" or "To the Mother Country," or my own part, I have always felt that the loyalty we wanted was not the old loyalty, the loyalty of each all, of every member of the whole.

I say this doctrine no longer needs reaching. It has laid out of the minds and hearts of men on all the self-governing states of the empire, up difficulties today are of another kind. We have not got to convert people to allegiance to "commonwealth." The allegiance exists. What we have to do is to give effect to the principle, the general desire of the nations of the empire to express their allegiance in acts, to do something for "commonwealth" besides talking about it. We have to prevent that, from being thwarted, thwarted by obstacles not in themselves formidable, it which need some ingenuity, some energy, some zeal to surmount. The statement of different parts of the empire have all got their own local problems and difficulties, which are not necessarily peculiar to any one of them. They are not complex questions and they are not kind themselves to that kind of treatment. I mean effective treatment, a democratic community are necessary. Under these circumstances, the men in power, who have so much to do, must be able to turn their attention, to try to give these questions the go-by, unless they are subjected to such an effective pressure of public opinion as will compel them to give heart and serious thought to the solution of these troublesome new problems.

## THE COMMAND OF THE SEA.

We have a very clear issue before us now, an important, turning point in the struggle to get something practical done for "commonwealth." People sometimes ask, "What are these common interests of which you speak?" Every great action of the empire has its own separate interests, its own special interests, its own life. What is there to unite about? Well, I think I could name a good many common interests, but there is no need for any academic disquisition. There is at least the common interest in the maintenance of which people in all parts of the empire are just now intensely alive, and that is the command of the sea. Are we going, between us, to do something effective in that direction? By command of the sea I do not, of course, mean keeping other nations off the sea. The sea is theirs as well as ours. We claim no monopoly of the ocean highways. What I do mean is, that the united British nations should have such power on the sea that they could never be cut off from one another, or their great mutual trade subjected to serious interruption. The British nations have a very special interest in the sea. It is the sea which connects them. The very idea that that vital link might by any possibility be severed has started them all into realizing their community of interest, their interdependence to an extent to which it has never been realized before. And in all the self-governing Dominions there is a movement, a popular movement of unmistakable earnestness, in favor of combination to put any such danger out of the question. It must be absolutely clear to the most sceptical that this is no passing ebullition of patriotic sentiment. It is not a case of mere talk. It is a great chance for statesmanship, and in the first instance for the statesmen of the Mother Country. It is what all the Dominions are asking of them. They are all prepared to take a part in the naval defense of the Empire, but they want to know what direction their efforts should take, to feel sure that, whatever the extent of these efforts, they will

be turned to the best account. It requires very sympathetic and well-instructed handling. For behind that unanimity of spirit on the part of the Dominions, which is so impressive, there are many local differences. The several communities have different needs, different aptitudes, different ways of looking at the question. All these have to be taken into consideration. Above all there is the supreme necessity of bearing in mind that it is a number of independent states which we are dealing with, states having control of their own destiny, and that any scheme to be successful must be devised on lines which are not only acceptable to them at present, but along which we can all continue to march together in the future. But, realizing to the full all these difficulties, and no man is more alive to them than I am—I still feel that the more courageous and comprehensive the proposals now put forward by the British government the greater their chances of success. It would be easy to be too cautious and too timid in the matter. The occasion calls for a bold constructive policy. No scheme as it seems to me, will be at all adequate to the circumstances of the time or worthy of the spirit shown by the Dominions unless it assigns to each of them some important and substantial functions in a general plan of imperial defence. They must feel that they are doing it not only for their own protection but for "commonwealth." The particular part which can best be played by each must be determined by the particular conditions. But the underlying idea should always be the same, the idea, that is, of a service, whatever form it takes, rendered to the empire as a whole. I believe that is the desire of the Dominions themselves. I believe they are in earnest about it. The last thing I think would accord with their feeling, or meet with their approval, would be to suggest, though it might be only out of consideration for them, that they should undertake some petty and altogether trifling duties—in other words to treat them as children to be amused with a mere show, while all the real work was left to be done by the United Kingdom.

## THE GOVERNMENT'S POSITION.

Moreover, the British government is in a very strong position for putting forward some really large and well-considered imperial scheme. It is not as if we were asking the Dominions to take up a part of the imperial burden. It is they who are offering to do it. The initiative is entirely theirs. And again, it is not for ourselves but for the relief of the British burdens that any such scheme would be put forward. We are prepared to carry our present burden and even a heavier one. The scheme would be put forward for the sake of the greater strength, security, and dignity of the empire as a whole, which are their concern just as much as ours. And lastly, all that the British government can do is to make proposals. Why should they hesitate to make serious and effective ones? Any proposals they do make may, of course, be modified in the course of discussion merely to put a cut-and-dried invitation to people to a conference if you like; indeed, it would be very little use plan before them and not to hear what they had got to say. But a clear plan of some kind is nevertheless absolutely essential as a starting point. And there would be no vestige of dictation in proposing it. Nobody dreams of imposing, and, indeed, it would be quite impossible to impose any duty upon the Dominions from without. Nothing can be exacted from any of them unless it commands itself to the free and unfettered judgment of its people. It may be, though I think it unlikely, that one or other of the Dominions will not accept the role proposed to it in any common scheme of imperial defence, or that it will not see its way accepting it at all once. But, at any rate, the British Government will have done its duty by giving a clear and unmistakable lead. There will be some definite object to work up to. It must be left to those men in each of the Dominions who are in sympathy with the Imperial ideal to see to it that no petty objections, no narrow particularism, or antiquated prejudices, above all, no party bickering, are allowed to prevent their country from taking an honorable part in upholding the security and prestige of the British Empire.

## SUMMER COMPLAINTS

### DEADLY TO LITTLE ONES

At the first sign of illness during the hot weather months give the little ones Baby's Own Tablets, or in a few hours the child may be beyond cure. These Tablets will prevent summer complaints if given occasionally to see its way accepting it at all once. But, at any rate, the British Government will have done its duty by giving a clear and unmistakable lead. There will be some definite object to work up to. It must be left to those men in each of the Dominions who are in sympathy with the Imperial ideal to see to it that no petty objections, no narrow particularism, or antiquated prejudices, above all, no party bickering, are allowed to prevent their country from taking an honorable part in upholding the security and prestige of the British Empire.

## DIES SUDDENLY

The death of Lucy A. MacDonald, wife of the late Alexander MacDonald, occurred suddenly last evening at 8 o'clock, at her late residence, 111 Chesley street. Mrs. MacDonald was in the seventieth year of her age, and was born at Col's Island. She is survived by two sons, Archibald B. of McAdam Junction and Alexander of this city, and one daughter, Mrs. John Walsh, of Douglas avenue. One sister and three brothers also survive.

## EDUCATIONAL UPPER CANADA COLLEGE

**AUTUMN TERM**  
begins Tuesday, September 14th.  
**EXAMINATIONS** for Entrance Scholarships Saturday, Sept. 18th.  
**COURSES** for University, Royal Military College, and Business.  
**SENIOR** and Preparatory Schools in separate buildings. Every modern equipment. 50 acres of ground including swimming bath, tennis, etc.  
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## BANKER CAUGHT AT VANCOUVER

Anderson Cashed Checks in All Parts of the World

### FORGED STAMP

TORONTO, Ont., July 23.—John A. B. Anderson, former ledger-keeper of the Bank of Montreal, who is wanted by the police of three countries on charges of passing checks with forged acceptance stamps, was arrested at Vancouver today and is now being held there awaiting the pleasure of the Toronto authorities.

The charges on which Anderson will be tried here will be for passing checks with forged acceptance on local business houses. Anderson was released from the custody of the Bank of Montreal on March 9th, and left the city, stating that he was going away on a holiday. Nothing was heard of him for about two months, and then checks for various amounts began to come in. It is they who are offering to do it. The initiative is entirely theirs. And again, it is not for ourselves but for the relief of the British burdens that any such scheme would be put forward. We are prepared to carry our present burden and even a heavier one. The scheme would be put forward for the sake of the greater strength, security, and dignity of the empire as a whole, which are their concern just as much as ours. And lastly, all that the British government can do is to make proposals. Why should they hesitate to make serious and effective ones? Any proposals they do make may, of course, be modified in the course of discussion merely to put a cut-and-dried invitation to people to a conference if you like; indeed, it would be very little use plan before them and not to hear what they had got to say. But a clear plan of some kind is nevertheless absolutely essential as a starting point. And there would be no vestige of dictation in proposing it. Nobody dreams of imposing, and, indeed, it would be quite impossible to impose any duty upon the Dominions from without. Nothing can be exacted from any of them unless it commands itself to the free and unfettered judgment of its people. It may be, though I think it unlikely, that one or other of the Dominions will not accept the role proposed to it in any common scheme of imperial defence, or that it will not see its way accepting it at all once. But, at any rate, the British Government will have done its duty by giving a clear and unmistakable lead. There will be some definite object to work up to. It must be left to those men in each of the Dominions who are in sympathy with the Imperial ideal to see to it that no petty objections, no narrow particularism, or antiquated prejudices, above all, no party bickering, are allowed to prevent their country from taking an honorable part in upholding the security and prestige of the British Empire.

## DIG MARITIME EXHIBIT IN 1912

Completing a tour of the Maritime Provinces, Mr. Charles F. Roland, secretary of Winnipeg 1912 Exposition Committee, spent yesterday in Montreal. During the nine months since the committee came into being, Mr. Roland has travelled from coast to coast in promotion of what the western metropolis is determined to make the greatest national exposition which Canada has ever known. Six weeks ago the secretary was in Victoria, B. C. At a later date Mr. Roland's wife will be followed up by a visit of a delegation from the Central Committee, which will urge upon the provincial government the claims which the exposition has on their support. Each of the Maritime Provinces will be asked at least to have a building at the big fair. A possible arrangement is that the three lower provinces will contribute the erection of one large exhibit. The active exploitation of the Winnipeg plan will be begun at the first of the coming year, when the various provincial governments will be in session. Each will be asked to make an appropriation for a exhibit or of a joint affair. The matter is now being taken up with the western provinces.

Mr. Roland's aim is to secure first-hand information which will be used in the preliminary advertising campaign. He took away from here all the books published by the Board of Trade and the Tourist Association. Speaking to the Sun, Mr. Roland said that he had found the Maritime Provinces generally most enthusiastic for the success of the scheme.

## LOLITA TRAVELLING IN FAST COMPANY

PORTLAND, Me., July 23.—The R. K. Y. C. steam yacht Lolita, owned by S. P. Gerow, arrived here this afternoon from Rockland, Maine, after an exciting cruise through a strong southeasterly gale and a high sea. The Lolita this morning was in company with about thirty yachts on the eastern coast. Some of these put into Boothbay while the St. John yacht proceeded to this port. The Lolita is the only yacht of the large fleet flying the British ensign and is attracting considerable attention.

The Lolita leaves tomorrow afternoon for Boothbay.

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## GRANT'S PLUCK AND STRENGTH SAVE A LIFE

Presence of mind on the part of Fred Grant, a street railway motorman, undoubtedly prevented the recording of a tragedy last evening, as Grant's car was passing in front of the Union depot.

The man whose life the motorman saved is a resident of Fairville. He was bound at the time from the city to his home. Whether from ignorance, recklessness or intoxication, he boarded the street car on the "blind" side,

while the car was still in motion. Clinging to the rear end of the car, to which he could not gain ingress quickly on account of the strap, the man was carried along toward a car which was rapidly approaching, bound south. The man acted very strangely, evidently being unaware of his danger, and did not even attempt to draw himself close to the car.

When he was seen by Mr. Grant it was too late to lessen to any extent the speed of the car. Acting upon the main chance, the motorman reached over the side of his own car as it rushed past the clinging man, and exerting all his strength pushed him unceremoniously over the strap, laying him in an undignified but safe posture on the floor of the car.

"He's a regular contributor to your paper, isn't he?" asked the caller. "Oh, yes," replied the city editor; "but we haven't used any of his stuff for years."

"But I thought you said he was a regular contributor?"

"So I did. He contributes just the same."

## OUTPUT INTO FIVE FIGURES

**International Vice-President McCullough Quits**  
**Glance Bay**

GLANCE BAY, July 23.—From an output of eight thousand nine hundred tons recorded at four o'clock this afternoon, officials of the Dominion Coal Company were certain that tonight the output for the day would go into five figures.

Dominion number one is now producing about as much coal as at any previous time in its history. The total figures for today from this mine were close on 2,200 tons, and Manager Maxwell is now getting within two

hundred tons of this collieries record. The departure of International Vice-President McCullough did not grant any interviews stating where he was going, and when he would return, but it is learned that he left the province.

**DEATH OF ELIAS HARMER**

The many friends of Elias Harmer will learn with deep regret of his death, which took place at his residence at Norton last evening. Mr. Harmer was taken suddenly ill on Saturday while attending to his business. His death was caused by a ruptured blood vessel, the clot covering the brain.

As a business man he was most successful, enjoying in full the confidence of both his customers and the wholesale houses. He will be greatly missed as a citizen of Norton, where he took a genuine public interest in all that tended to the welfare of the community. Much sympathy will be felt for his widow and family, who mourn the loss of both an affectionate husband and father.

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