

may be saved from the fear of accepting the conditions of high leadership in world affairs, and that you may be fitted by Heaven worthily to fill a larger place in determining the destinies of mankind. Why have you been raised to the pedestal of wealth and power upon which you now stand, but for such a time as this?

I know that many of your people think much of the blots upon the civilization of the British Empire. We deplore them as much as you do. You think democracy is in a backward condition in India, but we are advancing it as rapidly as we can. I do not say it to sink the mountain to a plain and make an equal baseless, but to put our mutual understanding upon cornerstones of equal truth, when I ask you to think of your past treatment of the Red Indian, when tempted to reflect severely upon British treatment of the East Indian. We bear the white man's burden in that country as a sacred, divine trust.

I went to Leeds, England, to obtain the services of Sir Michael Sadler, wishing to bring him to Canada temporarily, to advise us in the development of a scheme of moral education. To facilitate his coming, I offered to pay his expenses to Winnipeg, by way of Yokohama, Shanghai and Vancouver. He had, however, committed himself to the British Government to go to India to reorganize Calcutta University for the purpose of making it a means of assisting to forward democracy in that great land, and he would not forsake his task. Secretary Montague has carried through the House of Commons a bill providing for large extensions of freedom and democratic responsibility upon the part of the East Indians, and if you do not extend too rapidly the privileges of democracy among the Filipinos, it will permit us to make steady advancement in democratic ideals in the great Indian Empire. The world is not safe for democracy without education for citizenship.

An American gentleman of considerable intelligence asked me with some vehemence what about the atrocities of the British in South Africa which brought about the war. He possibly had Belgium and the Congo in the back of his mind. Yet I presume that the worst that could be said about that war is that it was prosecuted for the purpose of protecting invested capital and its profits, and I am not sure but that if the United States should drift into war with Mexico, there would not be somebody who would lay the charge of atrocities at your door, though you would be protecting British and Canadian capital as well as your own.

Events as they have turned out in South Africa, however, furnish a striking proof of the unique genius of Great Britain for the government of diverse peoples, and of her power of winning the admiration and affection of all parts of the Empire. Witness the conduct of South Africa during the war.

After all, Great Britain is a wonderful old empire. Its romance grips us Canadians. A few months ago there was gathered in Loudon a number of notables, including General Seeley and General Smuts. In speaking on that occasion General Seeley said that when he was in the South African war he learned that there was a graduate of Cambridge University fighting on the other side, and he himself was a graduate of Cam-