

the United States can accomplish most in the creation of a sound public opinion in Canada.

Nothing could retard the progress of the peaceful and confiding dispositions of the Canadian people as much as the conviction or the mere suspicion, that any one constituted in authority in the United States, is bent on making of Canada a "mere adjunct" of the Republic.

Nothing could more successfully develop those same dispositions, and draw Canada to the cause of international arbitration, than the marked evidence which the great American Republic could give of her determination, not only to advocate arbitration, but to put it in practice in all possible disputes with the weakest as well as with the strongest nations.

The creation of the International Waterways Commission, with a view to adjust the claims of the numerous parties interested in the enjoyment and development of the vast water shed common to both countries, has been a good step in that direction. It is a practical beginning in the establishment of measures tending to prevent causes of conflict and to settle all difficulties by way of arbitration.

Another beneficent measure would be the establishment in Washington of a permanent Canadian office, of a semi ambassadorial character, working in free cooperation with the British Embassy. The governments of the United States and Canada would thus be kept in close and constant intercourse. The views of the Canadian government, on all questions of common interest, would be communicated first hand and in full to the authorities of the United States.

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May I close by saying that the spectacle of two great democracies, perpetuating on the Continent of America some of the best features of the leading races of Europe, free from the crushing burden of armaments, and living side by side in a state of peaceful emulation, would be one of the most appreciable assets of humanity?