

Nothing—not even the inevitable friction on the Canadian border—can prevent the growth of a good understanding between Britain and the States that implies a practical working alliance ;
The Alliance of Great Britain and America. an alliance neither for offence nor defence, but for the furtherance of high common ends in which our race is more deeply interested than in wealth or war, in trade or territory. The other great nations apparently do not believe that there are or can be such ends. Hence their all but universal outcry against a combination which they are afraid threatens them and which they could not resist. They might put any number of men in the field, but how could they get at the enemy? Strange to say, the common people of Continental Europe sympathize with their rulers. Britain has always been their safe asylum, and the United States the land of promise to which they turned wistful eyes. Yet both powers are now envied and feared, and therefore hated. It is a new experience for the United States, but it is the price they have to pay for their prosperity, a price which Britain has had to pay for generations, and which they used to join with others in making her pay. "How is it possible for my neighbour to be richer than I am, unless he has in some way defrauded me?" is the question which the natural man or nation puts instinctively. How shall we exorcise that evil spirit? Not by protestations. These provoke only increased wrath. They prove to the hilt the well-worn charge that we are hypocrites. There is only one way, and it is a hard way for both nations. We must "do justly, love mercy and walk humbly with God," or we too shall share the fate of Nineveh and Tyre.

Nothing shows more clearly how far we are from being in an ideal state of mind than the failure—so far—of the
The Relations between Canada and the States. High Commission, and the probability that —even should it meet again—it will be found impossible to agree upon a treaty.

Good has resulted to Canada from an attitude on the part of the States, which, though defensible in business competition, is not calculated to evoke love. It has developed our national spirit; has led us to see clearly that our future depends on ourselves and on the maintenance of Imperial unity; and has quickened our interest in such matters as the efficiency of our militia, transportation by Canadian channels and ports, and the Pacific Cable. As regards the last named, Canada—with the hearty backing of the British public—has forced the Imperial Government to reconsider its position. It will be strange if the Conference which has been called to meet again on the subject does not result in an agreement to lay and work the cable on the principle of joint-ownership. If so, we shall owe the success to Sir Sandford Fleming.