

tion started in about ten years ago, and it will never stop in the lifetime of any of us, and probably not in the lifetime of our children, because as long as we have in that country land which is very much cheaper than yours, and all of the opportunities that man may want for his civilization, people will of course leave your country and go to ours. That is to say some people will leave, because your country is a country which has arrived at its highly developed civilization, with its art of all different aspects, its industrial and ethical and social and political development. Your country has arrived at a time when its troubles are largely social, and troubles from congestion, while ours, for a long time to come at least, will not have that kind of trouble. Now we live under the blessed condition that we have only one neighbor, and that between that neighbor and ourselves for one hundred years we have been at least able to go to bed at night with the knowledge that they could come easily while we were in our beds and dispossess us, but there was not the slightest fear that they would do anything of the kind.

We are coming, however, to a time in our life when we may have occasion to look anxiously across the Pacific and to look anxiously across the Atlantic, not out of regard to ourselves so much as out of regard to the Motherland; and it is a thing very well worth hearing in mind, whether we believe that armaments are necessary to preserve peace or not. We have begun now for the first time, the Canadian people, to give any serious thought to armaments, not so much in connection with ourselves as in connection with helping to defend the Motherland and the Empire.

Differing Methods, Similar Ideals

We then are to enjoy the tremendous privilege of living alongside of you in amity and in peace and of developing a civilization that will be like yours. I hope sincerely, and there is no offense in the statement, there is admiration in the statement, but I hope sincerely that the civilization that we develop will not be entirely like yours. I do not think that it is in the interests of the United States, any more than it is in the interests of Canada, that we should grow too like each other. We of course fancy that we shall be able to watch your social experiments and to learn something from them. I do not, however, mean that so much as that it is really in the interests of the development of the English speaking people in North America, in my opinion, that we should develop in art, that we may have your literature, your poetry, and politics and many aspects of our civilization upon lines not radically dif-