

They timed his paper to be read on the Saturday morning when the Association's excursions took members away, so he could not be heard. That caused Sandford Fleming to appeal to the American and other governments. His appeal enlisted the support of the American Railroads and the Bureau of Standards.—The Czar of Russia and the King of Italy approved his one-hour zones of change and together they sent invitations for the International Conference to be held in Rome to try to establish world-wide use of the hourly change for each 15° moved East and West. But unfortunately Czar Alexander was assassinated before the date arranged for that Conference.

Consequently the President of the United States invited the Governments of Nations concerned to assemble at Washington, D. C., in October 1884 when Prime Meridian Time was agreed to be based on Greenwich Noon-time.—**After that success, Queen Victoria knighted Sandford Fleming for his great efforts.**

The United States and Canadian leaders had won the British and other governments over to accept Sir Sandford's proposal that Greenwich-Time should be used. (He was on the British Canadian delegation.) His proposal was carried and used until December 31st, 1924, when the basis of Time was changed by the astronomers from leading Nations agreeing to alter the Nautical Almanac's time-basis from Noon to Midnight, from January 1st, 1925.

That change became acceptable to all Nations, as nearly all their calendars are formed on the basis of computations printed in their Nautical Almanacs by the united efforts of the American, British, French, German and Spanish Nautical Almanac offices.

THE PACIFIC CABLE. After "Standard Time" was won, Sir Sandford's energies were enthused to lead the Imperial, Canadian and Australian governments, as joint partners, to provide the cost of laying and operating the Pacific Cable to Australia, New Zealand, etc., to encourage mutual interest between all parts of the British Empire.—That was achieved in 1902, after 23 years of strenuous efforts.

ALL RED ROUTE. While that Empire effort was being matured, Sir Sandford's expanding idea led him to advocate his plan to extend the Cables

system to the greater parts of the Empire as a government owned system to India, South Africa, etc. His purpose was to develop Empire-wide safety by Empire governments laying deep cables without touching shores owned by foreign Nations. His plan was to encircle the Earth by Empire connecting cables, so that in the event of War resulting in breaking the circuit in one direction, contact by cable could be maintained by wire round the opposite direction.

How far that has been achieved and is now helping the whole Empire, only the Imperial and Self-governing Dominion authorities know during this World War II. Such far-reaching effects cannot be made known in this leaflet.—Readers who desire fuller knowledge of the noble spirit that animated Sir Sandford's unique life's work, are requested to read the closing two paragraphs describing his ideals in his own words, as quoted from page 278 of his Biography by Laurence J. Burpee.

That life-encouraging book should be read by every youth leaving Canadian schools. Parents who can afford to buy it will find it a valued source of examples to follow in developing successful and happy lives for their family, also for the prosperity of Canada, the Empire and all humanity. Those who cannot buy it may obtain it from the nearest library.

Here space limits prevent the inclusion of more than four typical outlines serving to exemplify his character.

(1) Two of his friends had a difference they decided to submit to the ruling of the Court. There were 28 witnesses including Sandford Fleming, who was a very busy man. The first man took up the whole of the Court's first day. As the trial seemed likely to require a month of the Court's valuable time and would probably destroy friendships, he called that night on both litigants separately, ascertained the facts and then invited both of them to come to his room later that night to talk the quarrel over.

Having carefully refrained from letting either of them know that the other would be there; he arranged with them for one to arrive a few minutes before the other.—When the other friend called, he hid the first one behind a curtain, so that he could hear the real desire of the second friend before whom he then brought forth the first. Then having heard both sides he drafted a fair settlement which won the approval of both.