

# BRITAIN'S CALL OVER THE WORLD



Ten thousand people on the Golf Links at Edmonton, 5,000 miles from the seat of Empire, recently saw the last grand review of 2,500 soldiers of the King;

# TO THE FREE SPIRIT OF MANKIND



49th and 51st Infantry Battalions and 500 of the Third Canadian Mounted Rifles, all in one grand muster at the Outpost-of-Empire Metropolis.

## THE NEW BRITISH EMPIRE

FOR the first time in history, during the latter part of last month, there was a meeting in the Guildhall, London, presided over by the Lord Mayor, addressed by the Premier of Great Britain and the leader of the Opposition and several other public persons high in office—when every word spoken was a tribute to what the Over-

### The Living Partnership

BY PREMIER ASQUITH.

“SUCH a display of generosity and devotion, of willingness to endure hardships and even to face death, cannot be explained by any calculus of self-interest. The true reasons lie much deeper. The first is that we are now gathering in the hour of trial the fruits of wise and far-sighted Imperial policy. We long ago abandoned the old-fashioned and outworn fallacy that Colonial autonomy was inconsistent with or hostile to Imperial unity. The best statesmanship, both here and in the great self-governing communities overseas, has for years past in regard to inter-Imperial relations been not merely negative—it has been of a positive and a growingly constructive kind. The Imperial Conference, which meets periodically for the discussion and settlement of matters of common interest, and the presence of the Dominions Ministers when they visit this country at the meetings of the Committee of Imperial Defence, are but the outward manifestations of an ever-increasing sense of intimacy, of solidarity, of corporate unity. It is not merely that there is not, as I believe, a Dominion of the Crown which would not suffer annihilation than exchange for any other sovereignty its allegiance to the British Crown. It is that they and we alike have become conscious members of a living partnership which all over the world, under the same flag, in every variety of climate and material conditions, upholds the same principles of freedom and of justice.”

seas Dominions and remote dependencies of the Empire had already done in a great war. The resolution which appears at the top of this page was the keynote of the meeting. It was moved by Premier Asquith and carried unanimously.

Underlying all the enthusiastic eulogies and the cheers, there was one idea which has never been so vividly realized as now. It was contained in the phrase used by the Premier, “The Free Spirit of Mankind.” And it was the part already played by the overseas Empire that made this free spirit of mankind the subject of so much concern.

Mr. Asquith moved the following resolution:

*That this meeting of the citizens of London records, on behalf of the British people, its abiding gratitude for the unparalleled services rendered by the self-governing Dominions, the Colonies, the Protectorates, and the Indian Empire, in the struggle to maintain the ideal of Liberty and Justice, which is the common and sacred cause of the Allies. (Cheers.)*

or a bushel of oats, or donations of money, or anything else for the purpose of helping on the war. Yet within a few weeks after war was declared ships were sailing from the furthest crannies of the seven

### Canada and the War

BY PREMIER ASQUITH.

“I SHALL not apologize for citing a few figures, for I believe that the people of the United Kingdom and of the world at large have still a very inadequate idea of the extent and variety of the contribution which has been made by the outlying Empire to the conduct of the war and to the relief of victims. I would deal specially with the case of the Dominions and of India. Coming first to the Dominions, I will remind you of the gifts in money or in kind which have poured in spontaneously from every one of our great daughter States. Take Canada. Almost immediately after the declaration of war the people of Canada offered one million bags of flour as a gift to the people of the United Kingdom. (Cheers.) Then the women of Canada spontaneously subscribed nearly £60,000, which was spent in the provision of motor-ambulance cars, in the erection of hospital buildings, in new blocks for nurses at Haslar and Chatham; and the Canadian Government allotted £20,000 for the establishment of a hospice in France, to be managed by the French Government. That was done by the Dominion as a whole. (Cheers.)

“But look at the separate Provinces. Quebec—for each in its turn gave what it had—contributed 4,000,000 lbs. of cheese; Ontario, 250,000 bags of flour, together with oats, potatoes, apples, and other fruits; the Province of Alberta, 500,000 bushels of oats; British Columbia, 250,000 cases of canned salmon; New Brunswick, 100,000 bushels of potatoes; Nova Scotia, 100,000 dollars in commutation of a gift of 100,000 tons of coal; Prince Edward Island, 100,000 bushels of oats, and gifts of cheese and hay; and Saskatchewan, 1,500 horses, of the value of 250,000 dollars, and what I think is very remarkable—an invitation to each farmer in the territory to raise an extra area of wheat in 1915, for presentation to His Majesty's Government.”

seas carrying armies, munitions, food and treasure as a free, voluntary gift to Great Britain in the war. No German system of coercion ever could have got such a response. Nothing but a commonwealth of free states and patriotic dependencies could have done it. All the great Dominions except South Africa sent these gifts; and South Africa did even more than her share against the Germans in South-West Africa and South-East Africa and the rebels in her own State. Every little colony did its share. Every lonely rock in the Empire sent something. The Empire that contains one-quarter of the world's total population, suddenly became a living organism eager to express the free spirit of mankind against pan-Germanic despotism, theocratic government and Kaiserism. In all the history of all the empires ever

### A Parliament of Empire

BY BONAR LAW.

THE Australians and the New Zealanders in the Dardanelles have shed their blood like water, and have shown to an extent which we here do not realize, a skill, a courage, and a tenacity under circumstances of appalling difficulties, which give us the right to say their services have been unsurpassed in any theatre of war. (Cheers.) But what about Canada? (Cheers.) The world learned with surprise—the British world learned not with surprise, but with a thrill of pride, which spread from one end of it to the other—that men who a few months ago were civilians had stood the severest test of war, and had gained a reputation, which, as the Prime Minister said, will never die. (Cheers.)

This is, as the Prime Minister said, the greatest war in history. It is, I think, the bloodiest. And on the part of our enemies it is one of the most savage. We have nothing to do but to set our teeth and see the end of it. (Cheers.) I do not wish in anything to look beyond this war. (Cheers.) Our enemies said it was we who organized it. What could we gain by it? What can we gain by it now? Nothing except peace, and security for peace in the future. The Dominions of the British Empire have not been created by the war, but the conditions have been changed by the war, and it is my hope, and if it is taken up in earnest while the metal is still glowing red hot from the furnace of war, and I believe it could be done, that as a result of it we may see a Parliament of the British Empire, in which every part of that Empire, in proportion to its resources and its numbers, will share in the duty and the honour of ruling the British Empire. (Loud cheers.)

known no such rallying of Imperial forces in a common crisis was ever recorded. For the first time in the history of the world the complete democracy of Empire was changed from a doctrine to a living passion.

It was suddenly discovered that in the presence of a common menace this great Empire, with its nerve systems, trade routes and Union Jacks in every corner of the world, is a very real thing; that it means more to the freedom of the human race to work out its own salvation than any other democracy

in the world. The idea came to a crescendo with the transports of armies from Canada, Australia, New Zealand and India. It was focussed in the uprising of United South Africa against the German menace in the South; in the work of Australian ships against German dependencies in the South Seas; in the smashing of the raiding Emden by the Sydney; in the arrival of Australasian forces in Egypt; in the en-campment of 33,000 Canadians at Salisbury; in the landing of Indian armies at Marseilles and at the front; in the failure of the German plot to stir up the Mahomedans in India; in the arrival of Canadian troops in Belgium; in the great battle of Langemarck, which thrilled England even more than it did Canada; in the heroic work of the Australians and New Zealand troops at the Dardanelles; in the conquest of German South-West Africa.

### German Hate a Tonic

THE Right Hon. Sir George Reid, acknowledging as High Commissioner of the Commonwealth of Australia, said that twenty years of German friendship would have been more fatal than their asphyxiating gas, which seemed the last word in diabolical cowardice; while twenty years of German hate would be quite a healthy, bracing tonic. One of the painful astonishments of the war was the strange ferocity so suddenly developed in the average German. It seemed to justify what some said of him—that from his cradle to his grave he was such a creature of authority that he would do anything a uniform told him to do.

### The Glory of India

“LET me say one word now about India. (Cheers.) A White Paper was presented to Parliament last September enumerating the gifts and offers of service from the Princes and peoples of India. I will just select two or three instances simply as samples from this long and splendid catalogue. The Maharajah of Mysore made an enormous money contribution—one of the finest and most munificent that has come from any part of the Empire. That great feudatory, the Nizam of Hyderabad, contributed £400 to the expenses of the Imperial Service Lancers and the 20th Deccan Horse. The Maharajah of Gwalior has contributed—the list is so long that I barely like to read it—with an amount of care and provision which is beyond all praise, to almost every department which needed help and support. And I am glad to put it on record that His Majesty the King has just accepted a most generous offer of machine-guns from the Maharajah of Nepal. “Our fellow-subjects in India itself have not been behindhand. They have raised a very large Imperial Indian Relief Fund, and the three Presidencies—Bengal, Madras, and Bombay—have each had separate funds of their own which have been devoted on a large scale, and with the best results, mainly to the relief and support of the troops.”—Premier Asquith.

### United South Africa's Part

THE Union of South Africa and Rhodesia have not sent a contingent to Europe. They have not done so for the simple reason that they had a special part of the work to perform in their own sphere. (Cheers.) Their undertaking has been no slight one. A force of about 30,000 men, rather over half of whom are mounted men, with guns, horses, medical stores, ambulance, and transport, has been conveyed overseas 500 and 700 miles, in addition to the land force which has been operating on the German Union frontier. All supplies, every pound of provisions for the men, much of the water for their consumption, and every ton of forage for the horses and mules have had to be brought from Cape Town. All the railway material for rapid construction has also had to be brought from Cape Town. All these men, horses, guns, supplies, and materials had to be landed at two ports, Luderitz and Walfisch, whose appliances for disembarkation were not constructed for such large operations. A sandy desert belt of eighty to 100 miles has had to be traversed. All this has been carried out without the aid of Imperial troops by the defence forces and defence department, which was only created some two years ago.”—Telegram from Governor-General Lord Buxton.

### By Area and Population

HOW various parts of the Empire compare as to population and area is an interesting note:

Country.	Population.	Area.
England . . . . .	34,043,076	
Scotland . . . . .	4,759,445	
Ireland . . . . .	4,381,951	
Wales . . . . .	2,032,193	
Total . . . . .	45,265,599	121,391 sq. miles
Indian Empire . . . . .	312,632,537	1,789,156 "
Hindus . . . . .	217,141,198	
Mahomedans . . . . .	66,623,412	
Overseas Dominions—		
Canada . . . . .	7,209,838	3,729,665 "
Untd. S. Africa . . . . .	5,958,409	472,791 "
Australia . . . . .	4,775,014	3,065,121 "
New Zealand . . . . .	1,070,652	704,851 "
Newfoundland . . . . .	241,607	162,734 "
Colonies—		
Ceylon . . . . .	4,106,350	25,332 "
Malay States . . . . .	1,036,271	57,520 "
West Indies . . . . .	1,679,388	23,000 "
Others . . . . .	2,475,539	
Total . . . . .	9,297,508	
Protectorates—		
Egypt . . . . .	11,287,359	400,000 "
Africa . . . . .	31,306,881	1,200,000 "

Thus a white population of less than 75,000,000 are the controlling force in an aggregate of 433,574,000 people of various races.

### New Zealand's Pride

THE Right Hon. I. Mackenzie, High Commissioner for the Dominion of New Zealand, read the following message from Mr. Massey, Prime Minister of the Dominion: “New Zealand is proud and pleased to do her share in the momentous crisis through which the Empire is passing. We are proud of our brave sons who took part in the great battle of Gallipoli, and though many of them have left their bones in foreign soil, they died the best of all deaths—they gave their lives for the Empire and the country. We have more New Zealanders coming—many thousands more of the same stamp, and the same stock, eager to take the places of those who have fallen, and to assist, as soldiers of the King, in securing victory for Britain and her Allies.”

### The Lion's Whelps

(First published at time of Boer War.)  
There is scarlet on his forehead,  
There are scars across his face,  
'Tis the bloody dew of battle dripping down,  
dripping down;  
But the war heart of the Lion  
Turns to iron in its place  
When he halts to face disaster, when he turns  
to meet disgrace,  
Stung and keen and metted with the lifeblood  
of his own.  
Let the hunters 'ware who flout him,  
When he calls his whelps about him,  
When he sets the goal before him and he settles  
to the pace.  
Tricked and wounded! Are we beaten  
Though they hold our strength at play?  
We have faced these things aforetime, long ago,  
long ago.  
From sunlit Sydney Harbour  
And ten thousand miles away,  
From the far Canadian forests to the sounds  
of Milford Bay,  
They have answered, they have answered, and  
we know the answer now;  
From the Britons such as these,  
Strewn across the world-wide seas,  
Come the rally and the bugle note that makes  
us one to-day.  
Beaten! Let them come against us.  
We can meet them one and all.  
We have faced the world aforetime, not in vain,  
not in vain.  
Twice ten thousand hearts may fall  
But a million voices answer: “We are ready  
for the call,  
And the sword we draw for justice shall not  
see its sheath again,  
Nor our cannon cease to thunder  
Till we break their strength asunder  
And the Lion's whelps are 'round him, and the  
old flag over all.”