

countries put together. Why, the five millions of people in Canada buy annually more of her goods and merchandise by \$142,000,000 than the thirty-six millions of South America. The United States exports to Great Britain five times as much as to Germany, ten times as much as to France, and seventy-five times as much as to Russia, "our traditional friend." The magnitude of these trade relations shows that the two nations should be united in closest friendship.

Great Britain stands before the world as the champion of free markets. Her policy is unrestricted trade. The union of these two nations means for the United States the pulling down of tariff walls and all barriers of trade; and the sailing of her merchant ships as far as winds blow and oceans roll.

Our very possessions show our real interdependence and the necessity of this international intercourse and friendship. For Britain this alliance offers the great advantage of keeping open the Atlantic for her food supply; and for America the protection of her Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Look also at the territorial possessions of these two nations. Take Uncle Sam. The United States occupying the belt of power, the magic zone between the 23rd and 50th parallels extending from ocean to ocean, presents the spectacle of a nation of seventy millions speaking one language, with an invigorating climate, with exhaustless treasures of coal and iron, silver and gold, with unlimited agricultural resources, all under one Government, throbbing with the same hopes and aspirations, bound by common sympathies and interests, the richest, freest, most majestic republic this globe has ever borne. These possessions have been widening, and Brother Jonathan, long represented as tall and thin, nothing but

skin and bone, is now sketched by cartoonists as getting fatter and fatter after four months' use of the "great humanitarian expansion specific;" and little Hawaii and Porto Rico in the National Art Gallery looking at the picture of Washington, the father of his country, are overheard saying: "I reckon he must be our step-father."

Hawaii is annexed. Porto Rico is annexed. Cuba is held in trusteeship. The question of the Philippines is still unsettled. We are hearing a great deal about Imperialism and departure from the traditional policy. But the tendency to expansion is irresistible. It is the instinct of the race. It seems manifest destiny that the flag raised over the Philippines by Admiral Dewey is there to stay.

In spite of the expense and the dangers involved in holding these fifteen hundred islands, with their fine assortment of volcanoes and earthquakes, there are immense advantages in ownership. They are the southern key of the Far East. They are to the south what Japan is to the north—an unsurpassed point from which to extend the commerce of the United States and to gain its share in China's trade. They are themselves one of the great undeveloped opportunities of the world; a group of islands matchless in wealth and location, with exhaustless resources and possibilities awaiting exploitation. The present situation creates the necessity of having a naval as well as a commercial base in Asiatic waters. But especially the growing importance of the commerce of the Pacific, and the impending opening of China, demand that America shrink not from its duty nor fail to play a leading part in these developments. It is to the interest of Great Britain and the United States that the latter hold the