VICTORIA LEADS AS OCEAN PORT

Government Returns Show City's Superiority on British Pacific Coast

EXCELS IN EVERY RESPECT

Both Number of Vessels Entered and Tonnage Cleared Are Largest

(From Thursday's Daily)

That the port of Victoria is a much busier one than others in British Columbia is shown by the report just issued by the minister of customs giving statistics for the nine months ending March 31, last, the close of the fiscal year. During that time the shipping entered and cleared here totalled 1,769 vessels, inward and outward, with a total annoge of 1,856,-852. At Vancouver during the same time the shipping entered and cleared totalled 1,391 ships with a total of 1,059,471 tons. The arrivals and departures of vessels, other than coasters, here during that time, as shown exceeded those of Vancouver by 378 vessels, and the difference in tonnage amounted to 796,881 tons in favor of Victoria. During the nine months there were 890 vessels entered here and 879 outward, and at Vancouver during the same time 729 vessels were entered and 662 cleared. The tonnage entered inward here amounted to 961,-481 and that cleared to 894,871 tons, while that registered inward at Vancouver was 544,547 and that outward 514,924 tons.

Of the shipping entered here there were 381 British vessels of 372,115 tons, 445 United States vessels of 405,-675 tons, 5 Norwegian vessels of 9,381 tons, 9 German of 22,579 tons, 38 Japanese of 148,523 tons, 1 Chilian and 1 Peruvian. At Vancouver the vessels entered and cleared included mostly British and United States vessels, there being also 10 Norwegians and 3 Germans inward and 1 French and 4 German vessels outward.

The shipping of Victoria was about one-tenth of that of Canada during the nine months in question. Victoria's shipping was in excess of that of Vancouver in every particular. Of British ships there were 398 arrivals at Vancouver and 381 at Victoria, but the difference of 17 vessels is more than equaled by the increased amount of tonnage of those entered here. The total tonnage of the vessels entered locally was 372,115 and that of those at Vancouver was 330,266. There were 509 foreign ships of 589,366 tons entered here and 331 at Vancouver of 214,281 tons. From Victoria 386 vessels of 330,351 tons cleared as against 327 of 296,815 tons from Vancouver, and 493 foreign vessels of 564,520 tons cleared as against 325 vessels of 218,-109 tons from Vancouver.

BANKS SHORT OF CASH

Holiday Proclaimed to Help Those of Oregon Tide Over Difficulty—Action of Spokane Banks

Portland, Ore., Oct. 29.—Practically every bank in Oregon took advantage this morning of Governor Chamberlain's overnight proclamation of a bank holiday until Monday. The inability to get the cash due from eastern banks is the cause assigned.

The following was the proclamation issued by Governor Chamberlain:

"State of Oregon Executive, Salem, Ore., Oct. 28.—Whereas the banks of Oregon, and the west have large balances due them from banks in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha and other eastern cities, and because of the strained financial situation throughout the east, the banks in said cities have refused to make shipments of coin or currency in payment of said balances due the banks of Oregon and other western banks, and

"Whereas, as a result of the action of said eastern banks it is impossible for the banks of Oregon to continue in the exercise of their functions without great injury to the industries of the state, and

"Whereas, for the common good of the people of the whole state, it is necessary that a holiday be proclaimed in order that an opportunity may be afforded to the financial institutions of the state to procure from eastern banks the balances now due them as hereinbefore stated.

"Therefore, I, George E. Chamberlain, governor of the state of Oregon, by virtue of the authority in me invested, do hereby proclaim the 29th, 30th and 31st days of October, the 1st and 2nd of November, 1907, legal holidays, to the end that time and opportunity may be given the banking institutions of this state to arrange for shipments of money now due them from the banks in the eastern cities hereinbefore named, without which every industry in the state must suffer and the growth and development thereof be greatly retarded. In witness whereof I have signed my name."

Spokane, Wn., Oct. 29.—The Associated banks of Spokane decided last night that hereafter balances between banks will be held in clearing house certificates, and cheques by depositors will be paid in cheques on the Clearing House association. The banks of this city are in excellent condition and there never was a time when the country around Spokane was so prosperous and had so much wealth of natural products.

Motor Boats in Java

Replying to a New York enquiry regarding the use of motor boats in Java, Consul B. S. Rairden, of Batavia, states that very few of these boats are used at the present time, not more than ten throughout the island. The government purchased two for use in the harbor at Tand-jong-Priok not long ago, but for some reason they have not been found serviceable, consistently breaking down. These boats were purchased from the United States through an agent in Holland. In the near future, the Consul says, there will be a demand for such boats.

"Woman is considered the weaker vessel," she remarked, "and yet——"

"Well?" he queried, as she hesitated.

"And yet," she continued, "man is the oftener broke."

Cohoe Season Successful.

New Westminster, B. C., Oct. 30.—The cohoe packing season which is just drawing to a close has been one of the most successful in years. The St. Mungo canning company have handled about 150,000 fish within the last two months and the B. C. Packers' association about 100,000 within the same period of time. The Packers' association are still getting out 2,000 cohoes a day from the Fraser river, and the run is expected to remain good until the first week in November.

During the present season, the Packers' association maintained two boats hauling fish from Butte and Tobie inlets, but the northern season closed last Saturday, when the Terra Nova arrived with 2500 cohoes.

The greater part of the catch has already been shipped out to eastern points, the B. C. Packers' association having disposed of over 20 carloads or 400,000 pounds in that manner. The fish are still coming in at a rate that taxes the local storage plant, while the company has stored over 300,000 pounds in Vancouver.

Whiskey Stealers Fined.

London, Ont., Oct. 30.—Sixteen prominent citizens of Thamesville were fined one dollar and costs on the charge of stealing liquor from wrecked freight cars. All pleaded guilty. Photographs taken on the scene of the wreck, depicting the celebrants in the midst of their jollification, were produced in courts.

WINNIPEG'S POWER PRESENTS PROBLEM

Mayor Ashdown Averse to Handing Over Civic Bonds to Contractors for Plant

Winnipeg, Oct. 30.—The city council held an informal session this morning, at which the recommendations of the power consulting board and the chief power engineer in regard to the acceptance of power tenders were considered.

Prof. Herd, Wm. Kennedy, jr., and Col. Ruttan, the consulting engineers, recommended the acceptance of separate tenders for various parts of the work. The cost of the power plant with the consulting board's recommendations adopted, would reach $2,-845,334.

Cecil B. Smith, chief power engineer, recommended the acceptance of the Anglo-Canadian Engineering company's tender for the whole work. The mayor in the few remarks made when the Anglo-Canadian concern's offer to take bonds in payment was mentioned made it clear that he will oppose any move to pay for the power plant by handing over bonds to contractors.

PROVINCIAL ATHLETIC UNION WILL BE FORMED

Leading Clubs in Province to Be Represented at Meeting in Vancouver

Vancouver, Oct. 30.—Next Saturday night commencing at 8 o'clock in the Y. M. C. A. building a meeting of the amateur clubs of the province will be held for the purpose of considering the organization of a British Columbia Amateur Athletic Union. Every delegate is requested to be on hand in time, ready to discuss the question: What will be the accepted definitions of an amateur? What will be the policy in future for British Columbia athletics?

The following clubs will be represented:

Columbia College Athletic association, New Westminster; Vancouver District Football association, Inter-Association Football league, Canadian Amateur Athletic league, High School Athletic association, James Bay Amateur Athletic association of Victoria, Y. M. C. A., Victoria; Y. M. C. A., Vancouver; North Vancouver Athletic club, City Basketball league, Vancouver Athletic club, British Columbia Amateur Lacrosse association, Vancouver Rugby Union, British Columbia Football association, Vancouver Rowing club, Brockton Point Amateur Athletic association, Sixth Regiment Athletic club, and Vancouver Island Football league.

Any clubs affiliated with other associations such as above will please inform their unions of the meeting, in case some are omitted. The meeting is one of large importance to every amateur club in the province and should be largely attended.

Mr. George A. Smith will represent the C. A. A. U., while Mr. Cunningham will be present in the interests of the Y. M. C. A. Athletic League of Canada.

What shall constitute an amateur? This is the question which the clubs will be asked to consider. For the information of those interested a copy of the Amateur Laws of the C. A. A. U. is given here:

'An amateur is a person who has not competed in any competition for a staked bet, moneys, private, public, or gate receipts, or competed with or against a professional for a prize, who has never taught or assisted in the pursuit of any athletic exercise or sport as a means of livelihood, who has never directly or indirectly received any bonus, or a payment, in lieu of loss of time while playing as a member of any club, or any money consideration whatever for any services as an athlete, except his actual traveling and hotel expenses, or who has never entered any competition under a name other than his own, or who has never been guilty of selling or pledging his prizes.

Any member, individual, team or club, who competes against a professional team, club, or individual, when there is a gate or entrance fee charged shall be classed as a professional.

Amateur athletes shall not lose their amateur status by competing with or against a person who has competed against professionals in cricket matches, or in ordinary club football matches under sanction of the National Football associations or National Rugby unions of England, Scotland, Ireland, or Wales, either in competition or for which no prizes are given.

No person who at any time from the date of the passage of this act, (May 6, 1904,) has knowingly become a professional shall be reinstated as an amateur.

No application for reinstatement to full amateur status shall be entertained unless the applicant shall have abstained from all professional conduct for two years, and can be acted upon only at the annual meeting of the Canadian Amateur Athletic union. A two-thirds vote shall be necessary for reinstatement.

CONFIDENCES OF A GREAT SOVEREIGN

Private Letters of Queen Victoria Given to the World

London, Nov. 1.—Extraordinary interest is being taken in "Queen Victoria's Letters," which have been published under the sanction of King Edward, and have been copyrighted by him in Great Britain and its dependencies. The letters, published in three bulky volumes, cover the period between the accession of Queen Victoria in 1837 and the death of the Prince Consort in 1861, and form probably the most extraordinary series of state documents in the world.

Leopold I, King of Belgium, was especially beloved by Queen Victoria, and she seems to have given him her fullest confidence, writing letters that show her depth of feeling, her devotion to her family, and a magnificent appreciation of her duties to her country. By these letters the world is taken with frankness and unrestraint into the confidence of a great and good woman.

On June 19, 1837, the then Princess Victoria, wrote to her uncle, informing him of the imminence of the death of William IV. In speaking of her expected accession she said:

"I look forward to the event, which, it seems is likely to occur soon, with calmness and quietness. I am not alarmed at it, and yet I do not suppose myself quite equal at all. I trust, however, that with good will, honesty and courage I shall not, at all events, fail." This letter concluded with the hope that "the All Powerful Being, who has so long watched over my destinies, will guide and support me in whatever situation and station it may please Him to place me."

There are some naive remarks in a long description of the coronation, which the Queen wrote in her private journal:

"Millions of my subjects showed good humor and excessive loyalty, and really I cannot say how proud I feel to be Queen of such a nation. * * * When my good Lord Melbourne knelt down and kissed my hand he pressed my hand, and I grasped his with my heart. * * * The Archbishop had most awkwardly put the ring on the wrong finger, and I had the greatest difficulty to take it off again, which at last I did with great pain. * * * The crown hurt me a good deal."

The day after her marriage, February 11, 1848, the Queen wrote to King Leopold from Windsor Castle:

"Dearest Uncle: I write you from here the happiest, happiest being that ever existed. Really I do not think it possible for any one in the world to be happier or as happy as I am. He is an angel, and his kindness and affection for me is really touching. To look in those dear eyes and dear sunny face is enough to make me adore him. What I can do to make him happy will be my greatest delight and independent of my great personal happiness.

"The reception we both met with yesterday was most gratifying and enthusiastic I ever experienced. There was no end of crowds in London, and all along the road."

A letter written soon after the birth of the present King ran as follows:

"Our little boy is a wonderfully strong and large child, with very large blue eyes and finely formed, but with a somewhat large nose and pretty little mouth. I hope and pray he may be like his dearest papa. He is to be called Albert, and Edward is to be his second name."

Closely Marked Politics

Queen Victoria, although she confessed on occasion to King Leopold that she grew to dislike politics, closely followed every political question. She thus refers to Sir Robert Peel's bill to increase the grant to the Roman Catholic college at Maynooth:

"Buckingham Palace, April 15, 1845.

"My Beloved Uncle:

"Here we are in a great state of agitation about one of the greatest measures ever proposed. I am sure poor Peel ought to be blessed by all Catholics for the manly and noble way in which he stands forth to protect and do good to poor Ireland. But the bigotry, wicked, blind passions it brings forth is quite dreadful, and I blush for Protestantism.

"A Presbyterian clergyman said very truly that bigotry is more common than shame."

Between 1848 and 1851 there was friction between the Court and Palmerston over the conduct of foreign affairs. December 3, 1851, the Queen wrote to King Leopold I.:

"Dearest Uncle,—I have the greatest pleasure in announcing to you a piece of news which will give you as much satisfaction and relief as it does to us, and will do to the whole of the world. Lord Palmerston is no longer foreign secretary, and Lord Granville is already named as his successor. He had become of late really quite reckless, and, in spite of the serious admonition and caution he received, only on the 9th of November, and again at the beginning of December, he tells Walewki that he entirely approves of Louis Napoleon's coup d'etat, when he had written to Lord Normanby by my and my cabinet's desire that he (Lord Normanby) was to continue his diplomatic intercourse with the French government, but was to remain perfectly passive and give no opinion."

In a letter to her uncle after her visit to Spithead in 1840, the Queen made the following reference to the British navy: "I think it is in these immense wooden walls that our real greatness lies."

Death of Wellington

And in another to the same correspondent ten years later she thus spoke of the Duke of Wellington:

"I am sure you will mourn with us over the loss we and this whole nation have experienced in the death of the dear and great old Duke of Wellington. He was the pride of the 'bon genie,' as it were, of this country. He was the greatest man this country ever produced, and the most devoted and loyal subject, and the staunchest supporter the crown ever had. He was to us a true, kind friend and a most valuable adviser. To think that all this is gone; that this great and immortal man belongs now to history and no longer to the present is a truth which we cannot realize."

There are many letters referring to the Crimean war. One speaks of the "dreadful and incalculable consequences of war weighing upon my heart." Another quotes Shakespeare's words, "Beware of entrance to a quarrel; but being in, bear't that the opposed may beware of thee," as being deeply engraved on the hearts of all Englishmen.

Three years later, in 1857, there is this reference to the Indian mutiny: "We are in sad anxiety about India, which engrosses our attention. Troops cannot be raised fast or largely enough; and the horrors committed on poor ladies, women and children are unknown in these ages and make one's blood run cold. Altogether, the whole is so much more distressing than the Crimea, where there was glory and honorable warfare, and where poor women and children were safe."

Anguish of a Queen

The book ends with the death of the Prince Consort. The Queen pours out her soul in her anguish, as she had done in her joy:

"Osborne, 20th December, 1861.

"My own dearest, kindest father, for as such have I ever loved you. The poor fatherless baby of eight months is now the utterly broken-hearted and crushed widow of forty-two. My life as a happy one is ended. The world is gone for me. If I must live on—I will do nothing to make me worse than I am—it is henceforth for our poor fatherless children, for my unhappy country which has lost all in losing him, and in only doing what I know and feel he would wish; for he is near me; his spirit will guide and inspire me. But, oh, to be cut off in the prime of life; to see our pure, happy, quiet, domestic life, which alone enabled me to bear my much-disliked position, cut off at forty-two, when I had hoped with such instinctive certainty that God never would part us and would let us grow old together!

"Although he always talked of the shortness of life, it is too awful, too cruel, and yet it must be for his good, his happiness. His purity was too great, his aspirations too high for this poor, miserable world. His great soul is now only enjoying that for which it was worthy, and I will not envy him, only pray that mine may be perfected by it and fit to be with him eternally, for which blessed moment I earnestly long."

The letters have been edited by Mr. A. C. Benson and Lord Esher.

BANK CLEARINGS ARE STEADILY GROWING

Ten Months Figures Show a Gratifying Increase in Local Bank Figures

Total bank clearings for Victoria for the first eight months of the present year, for the period from Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, aggregate $45,938,827, compared with $37,049,849 for the corresponding period last year. For the first time this year the monthly clearings showed a decrease for October as compared with the same month a year ago, the figures for the month just ended being $5,304,664, while in October, 1906, the figures were $5,678,017. The total for the year to date, however, shows a most gratifying increase, and taken in conjunction with the steady growth in population and building figures indicate that Victoria is forging ahead at a rapid rate without any of that unhealthy mushroom growth so apparent in many other cities of Western Canada.

With two months still to run this year's local bank clearings will easily pass the $50,000,000 mark. In fact, the clearings for this year to date are greater than those of the whole of last year when the total was $45,615,615. In 1905 the year's total was $36,890,464, and in 1904, $33,070,009.

The clearings for the week ended Oct. 29 aggregated $1,093,342.

The clearings for each month of the present year as compared with the same months last year are given below:

	1907	1906
January	$3,909,509	$3,515,434
February	3,750,822	2,888,017
March	4,059,507	3,873,215
April	4,554,411	3,273,826
May	4,853,411	3,320,781
June	4,848,161	2,992,569
July	5,208,912	3,849,657
August	5,626,571	3,791,456
September	4,422,859	3,874,997
October	5,304,664	5,678,017
Total (10 mos)	$45,938,827	$37,049,849

Copper Stocks in Boston.

Boston, Oct. 30.—Coppers were generally dull, though some stocks were active, notably Copper Range, Green Cananea and North Butte. Prices at the close showed a slight improvement over last night's close.

London Market Weak.

London, Oct. 30.—The American demand for gold and the talk of a monetary strain in Berlin, caused unwelcomed pressure here, which was reflected on the Stock exchange today, where prices in all markets were heavy. Consols were affected by sales due to the monetary uncertainty and therefore yielded. Quotations during the forenoon were down several points lower than yesterday. Union Pacific and Canadian Pacific were specially weak points.

Italian Beggars

As the natural beauties of Italy increase towards the south, so do the beggars, in numbers and persistence, says Julian Street, in The Travel Magazine. The lame, the halt and the blind confront one everywhere in Naples; mothers exhibit the ailings of pitiable children, and strong well children follow the foreigner about, begging for soldi. They stick like leeches to the traveler unaccustomed to the country's ways, sometimes even laying hands on him to call attention to their needs.

This nuisance is in no small degree due to the careless generosity of tourists who scatter coppers, to be struggled for by ragamuffins in the streets, or whose hearts are touched by pitiable spectacles.

It is, however, better to make a firm rule not to give. In the first place your money, when given to munificently needy beggars, is often extorted from them by able-bodied loafers. Besides, if you give to one, you'll soon find a crowd after you. If you must give, give little. A soldo (equivalent of our cent) is sufficient.

Knowledge of methods of dismissing importuning beggars, touts and vendors, will be found useful on reaching Naples and other cities of the south.

The word 'Niente' (nothing) spoken firmly is the first to use. If this does not suffice, try what Baedecker describes as a light backward motion of the head, accompanied by a somewhat contemptuous expression. 'Va via!' (Italian for 'Get out!') may also be found useful.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder dusted in the bath, softens the water and disinfects. 28

Ladies' Outfitters

CAMPBELL'S

Everything Ready-to-Wear

SAMPLE COSTUMES and COATS AT SPECIAL PRICES

ON Friday and Saturday we offer an additional attraction in our costume and coat section in the shape of four special lines of costumes and two special lines of coats, these are very excellent sample garments, cut and hand-tailored in the latest modes and distinctly ladylike in simplicity of design and effectiveness of style. The prices should be noted, as we are giving therein the full advantage of the bargain we made with the tailoring house from whom we purchased the goods for cash.

PRINCE CHAP COSTUMES, in a variety of high class plaids, light and dark gray; new greens and blues, carefully hand-tailored throughout; handsomely pleated skirts. Regular $17.50 costumes; our special price $15.00

FASHIONABLE COSTUMES in very handsome checks; tight-fitting coat, Gobson shoulders, single-breasted, cut-away corners; skirts tastefully gored and double-pleated. Regular $15.00 costumes; our special price $12.50

VERY HANDSOME TAILORED COSTUMES, in high class English cloths, green, navy, and black serges, and herring bones in various designer; half lengths, tight fitting, semi-Norfolk, silk-lined coats; overlapped seams; half belts and strapped. Skirts are nine gored. The whole costume is exceedingly dressy without being in any way loud. Regular price is $17.50; our special price $15.00

EXCEPTIONAL VALUE in shopping and wet weather suits built out of very durable English cloth; self colored in navy blues, greens, browns and blacks; the coats are of the sacque style and the English designer has evidently trusted to effectiveness of tailoring and cut, as these costumes are the most ladylike shopping and wet weather suits we have handled for some time. Regular price is $12.50, but our special prise is $10.00

SACQUE COATS, in Kersey coating in fashionable fawns and browns, fitted with velvet collar, elegant new strapping, and military cuffs. Regular price $10.50; our special price $8.50

MODISH COATS, seven-eighth lengths in many new designs of fashionable herring bone tweeds. These coats are loose fitting, fashionably tailored, finish with turnover cuffs. The regular price is $12.50; our special price is $10.00

This is an opportunity that should not be neglected, as sample costumes and coats are difficult to obtain this year.

ANGUS CAMPBELL & CO.

Fowne's Ladies' Gloves

The Ladies' Store

Mail Orders a Specialty

Promis Block, Government Street, Victoria

RUDYARD KIPLING AT TORONTO CLUB

A Mutual Preference Treaty Which Diplomats Will Find It Difficult to Annul

Rudyard Kipling's speech before the Toronto Canadian club, Oct. 18, was one of the best he has delivered in Canada. It is as follows:

"Mr. President and members of the Canadian club,—Is this quite fair? It seems to me very unjust, most wrong, that the thousands of men who have fought and toiled and died for our empire have passed for the most part without human acknowledgment, while a man who has merely caught the popular ear by trying to describe some of their thoughts and ideas should receive such a welcome as this. Well, the reward is not to the man himself. You have done him a great, a very great honor, one which I make bold to hope is not so much to the author whose name I bear as to the ideas that I have been fortunate enough to reflect.

Ideas of the Empire.

"Now the idea of our empire as a community of men of allied race and identical aims, united in comradeship, comprehension and sympathy, is no new thing. It grew up in the hearts of all our people with their national growth as the peoples in the empire grow to the stature of distinct nations. None can say where it was born, but we all know the one man who in our time gave present life to that grand conception. Our children will tell their sons of the statesman who in the evening of his days, crowned with years and honor beheld what our empire might be made, who stepped aside from the sheep-tracks of little politicians, who put from him ease, comfort, friendship and lost even health itself that he might inspire and lead a young generation to follow him along the new path. We ourselves are too near the man and his work to understand the full significance of Joseph Chamberlain. It is the high tradition of our land that in moments of need a man shall not be wanting to do and dare, and if need be to die, for his people. It is the custom of our land to accept that sacrifice as a matter of course, always without thanks, often with ungenerous criticism.

Tradition of Sacrifice.

"But the custom has not weakened the tradition for in all walks of life in every quarter of the empire you will find today men content, more than content, eager to endure any hardship, any misunderstanding, for aims that are not even remotely theirs, for objects in which they have no specific interest except the honor and integrity and advancement of their village, their town, their state, their province or their country. Now, the history of Canada, of all our young nations, as I read it, is the record of just that spirit, the story of just those men, the pioneers who rode out in advance of the community, and who broke the trails for their brothers' use. And we are so new even now that in every quarter of the empire today you can see those pioneers putting forth on their quests. Behind them lie little towns, collections of shacks or tin-roofed houses, where they buy their trading outfit and their trading goods, just such little towns as your superb Toronto once was. The men you know, the men who live in them, will tell you seriously that in a few years they will be second Torontos, second Johannesburgs, second Wellingtons, second Melbournes, as the case may be. And we laugh, knowing how miracles are wrought on our behalf. We cannot conceive that they will be wrought for anyone else.

Fruits of the Pioneer.

"But we do not laugh a few years later when one of those lonely pioneers rides up to us, the mayor of his city—no mean city—and well on his way to be a millionaire. We laugh still less when his city writes to our dearest hated rival and wishes to know how soon he can deliver a million and three-quarters city water mains, with pipes and sewers, as per specifications appended. Then we mourn. Then we grieve. Then we say to ourselves, if we had only known, had only guessed that that dear little jumping-off place to nowhere was going to be what it is we would have paid it some attention, we would have had more faith in it; and then we would be sharing the contract. But we have only to meet another man, and we go straight away and make the same mistake, laughing at this man on another pony hailing from another collection of houses which will be another city. Is it possible that any of you as individuals have made that mistake?

The Question for Canada.

"Then the question is, are we not in time of peace a little too prone as nations to repeat that blunder in our relations to our fellow-nations throughout the empire? Put it this way: Are we each not a little too occupied in our immediate present, in time of peace a little too occupied with our immediate present to take an interest in the potentialities of our neighbors' future? I say in time of peace, because all the world remembers when one of our community was in distress Canada went to her aid, as Australia went, as New Zealand went, as the Crown colonies went, without one thought of her present interests, or her politics or her pocket. And out of that great gathering of our men on the plains of South Africa there was born I think, a treaty of mutual preference between the various members of that empire which—I am no diplomatist myself—I think regular diplomatists will find it difficult to annul. It may be for reasons of our own that for the time being Canada will judge it expedient to make her count with older civilizations to deal for the time being with nations of a more amazing present than that which belongs to Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

Children Playing Store.

"But I am sure, gentlemen, that if you as business men send out or investigate for yourselves you will find in those countries that I have named the promise of markets worthy of your serious attention. Were I a business man I could show you that as regards our mutual trade we are no more than children playing store on the threshold of our real markets. I can put my hand on the map and point to certain countries that I know, and I can show you how the natural resources of such and such areas must create vast and stable industries, rearing up a power on a larger scale than the world has yet witnessed. And the plant for all that power has to be imported from somewhere. I could prove to you how the junction of certain railways and the conditions of certain portions must result in huge commercial centres, clamorous for the luxuries of all the world, how the inevitable growth of population must make a sub-continent of peasant and luxurious homes in all their varied nature.

"I can show you the site of a chain of cities in the future fed by thousands and thousands of mills, and the plant for the whole of the development has to be imported from somewhere. But I can show you, moreover, in those countries that I have named the same superb faith in the future, the same audacious handling of time, space and material, the same humorous fearless outlook on problems that would make older communities turn grey with hysterics; the same joyful acceptance of the apparently impossible, the same light-hearted victory over it, and, above all the same deep delight in life and work that Canada has revealed in her day, and how could it be otherwise? The men of these lands have worked out their salvation under skies as bright and with hearts as large as yours.

"They have developed and settled, they are developing and settling, vast areas with much the same machinery, moral and physical, as you use. They face the five great problems—I prefer to call them points of fellowship—education, immigration, transportation, irrigation and administration. They face them on the same lines as you do. Who, then, in the long run, can better or more understandingly supply their wants than you? Who in the long run can better or more understandingly supplement your needs than they? Am I looking too far forward? I think not. A young country must take long views, the same as a young man must take long, very long, views. Our four young nations—the Big Four—have a long, an uphill and a triumphant road to tread. Hale you out, gentlemen, and make sure for yourselves that our roads lie together." (Loud applause).