Lord Milner's Speech to Toronto Canadian Club

e of such certificate of ROY C. PRICE, day of August, A.L.

OF IMPROVEMENTS

ria mineral claim Where o Sound. at 1, James A r's certificate No. B ty days from date the Mining Recorder improvements, for ning a Crown grant e notice that action

must be commenced te of such certificate of ROY C. PRICE, Agent. h day of August, A.D.

OF IMPROVEMENTS

No. 1 minerane Quatsino mining district. Where loof Quatsino Sound. It hat I, James A er's certificate No. B tty days from date o the Mining Recorder certificate No. B aining a Crown grant notice that action, must be commenced e of such certificate of

ROY C. PRICE, day of August, A.D.

P IMPROVEMENTS ta No. 2 mineral time Quatsino mining the district. Where loof Quatsino Sound. E, that I, James A. Er's certificate No. B atty days from date the Mining Recorder improvements, for

notice that action, e of such certificate of

ROY C. PRICE. day of August, A.D.

OF IMPROVEMENTS the Quatsino mining the district. Where loof Quatsino Sound. E, that I, James A. er's certificate No. B

notice that action, must be commenced e of such certificate of ROY C. PRICE Agent.

OF IMPROVEMENTS

notice that action

ROY C. PRICE, day of August, A.D.

iamond No 1 mineral the Quatsino district. Where lo-Quatsino Sound. that I. James A. s certificate No. B

must be commenced e of such certificate of ROY C. PRICE. day of August, A.D.

aining a Crown grant

P IMPROVEMENTS ismond No. 2 mineral Quatsino mining strict. Where lodistrict. Where Quatsino Sound. that I, James s certificate No. ixty days from date to the Mining Recorder improvements, for taining a Crown grant

n. se notice that action, must be commenced of such certificate of ROY C. PRICE, day of August, A.D.

ne Quatsino mining district. Where lo-'Quatsino Sound. that I, James A. 's certificate No. B ty days from date the Mining Recorder improvements, for

notice that action, must be commenced of such certificate of ROY C. PRICE.

day of August, A.D.

P IMPROVEMENTS e Quatsino mining district. Where lo-Quatsino Sound.

notice that action of such certificate of ROY C. PRICE.

day of August, A.D.

HAT a calm Imperialism it is that Lord Milner preaches as he passes on through the mighty reaches of the Empire, this great pro-consul of the

twentieth century, says the Toronto

But for all the calmness of exterior and words, one is not left for an instant to misjudge the depths that let beneath. For this man, while he held the sceptre for his sovereign, had been called to pass through the scorching fires that swept over South Africa, and threatened a nation's foothold in that land. And after, when a sullen submission had been wrung from stubborn hearts, he had had to face the problem of welding the late-warring peoples, even a greater tax upon the genius of statesmen of an Empire-building nation than being returned the victor of an appeal to

In this land, as he could in no other in those dark and anxious days, this physician of an Empire had felt the pulse beats while the Empire travalled. He d gone down with it into the valley of the shadow and gone down with the the valley of the shad with it of death; had lingered there long, suffering with it in its suffering, and had at length passed out with it gain into the light of a new birth. What wonde that one feels the deep seriousness of his spirit, and with it also the deep calm of the restraint that the sense of a long-continued responsibility has laid upon word when he would speak of his heart's

A Vision That Comprehends But along with these two elements there is a third. There is the farsighted vision that compre-hends the stretches of the future, that keen imagination that seems the portion of the great men, who, like Cecil Rhodes, have been stirred by the mysterious influences the Dark Continent holds within its bor-

ders.

He has his dreams. He told the Canadian Club in Convocation Hall last night of one. It is of an "Imperial Council;" the creation of some "organ," as he put it, "definitely charged with the care of the com-mon interests" of all the parts of the Empire. But—and here the man of deeds came in; the Governor who had his dreams, but also his every-day, practical duties—this "Imperial Council" is something that must be worked up to.

"It stands at the end of a process of constitutional

development, and not at the beginning," he declared last night. "We must arrive at the best system by actually practising co-operation with the instruments our hand, and on the problems immediately "To sum up: While we steadily keep the ideal in

"To sum up: While we steadily keep the ideal in view, we must keep our attention upon the practical work we can do here and now."

Just another quotation from himself before dealing with his theme, for in an unusual degree Lord Milner combines the subjective with the objective. He gives us an insight into the point of view that governs him in handling the question of Imperial unity, and the production of the production word. calmness and moderation. "One misplaced word might destroy for the hearer the meaning of words might destroy for the hearer the meaning of which that are intended as an expression of life-long convictions," he said. Nor does he believe in "empty-headed nor that there is need "to wave the flag," to sing Rule Britannia," but rather—and no fitting words could express the impression of Lord Milner's attitude-"to go into a corner and

"So I pick my way carefully from phrase to phrase so alive am I to the mischief done by a few ill chosen

Carefully Picks His Way Without this insight and without a sympathy with his aim, one might easily accuse Lord Milner of peing but a halting speaker. He is halting, if by that is denoted one who carefully picks his way through the

cenoted one who careathy picks his way through the rocks of irresponsible jingoism.

His purpose, as he put it in a few words, was to "develop the common life of the Empire;" and the road to this goal was, "doing things together."

In his address last evening he touched on one "practical" means to the end, "a possible sphere of co-operation of immense importance; co-operation of defence."

He took care to make it clear that the obje this was not to "relieve" Great Britain of her finan-cial burden of defence. It was a higher object, the sharing of a responsibility that would inevitably bring a closer unity, the idea of an "Imperial partnership." Of how great importance this was, not in the glorification of peace, Lord Milner illustrated by the despatch of contingents by the colonies during the South African war. He declared that it had had a powerful influence on the "diplomatic situation of the world, when Great Britain was an object of universal abuse and the butt of every invective. I believe it did more than anything else to prevent diplomatic complica-tions and an outbreak of a general war."

A Transfer of Forces Then he discussed, from every side, interposing and meeting one objection after another, the form the constitution should take; one of men and ships, but not "in air-tight compartments," but with a transfer of forces, and all raised under a similar standard. This was his main suggestion, but he touched briefly on others, as suggestive of lines along which

common standard of citizenship. The present system was "the beginning of chaos." "What I mainly insist on," he declared, "are the opportunities for mutual development and mutual helpfulness that our common citizenship affords."

the Empire's parts might work together, such as a

Lord Milner was not always serious, but in his introductory remarks gave some delightful instances of English humor, with all its intangible qualities. He was glad his subject, while political, was not "party political," for he thought that on the day after a hotly contested election "even the most ardent devotee of political discussion must feel a certain satiety." The Canadian Clubs he could not escape, they were "like the robber barons of old, that built their castles along the mediaeval trade routes and insisted in taking toll of the passing traveler." His was not a "voluntary contribution." He was thus not responsible whether his statements ran counter to the "pronounced prejudices" of some or disturbed the "contented inertia"

Two Thousand Present In choosing Convocation Hall last night the Canadian Club provided a means for 2,000 people to hear Lord Milner and his subject. It was a scene widely Lord Milner and his subject. It was a scene widely differing from the usual dinner addresses. There was a strange commingling of the elements that would go to make up a gay and even brilliant evening assembly with the sober utterances of a speaker of intense earnestness. One's imagination might suggest the opening up of a ball room into the chamber of a council of state. Segregated in the galleries, on the sides and rear, were hundreds of ladies, in evening dress; down below, the seats were crowded with men, and upon the hatform were others prominent in Toand upon the platform were others, prominent in Toronto's business and professional world. Not the least interesting feature of the evening was the im-promptu programme of half-chance, half-prearranged upon the platform that came before Lord

At one end were Senator Jaffray and Senator Cox, great Liberal standbys, and beside them Sir Mackengreat Liberal standbys, and beside them Sir Mackenzie Bowell, once Canada's Premier, with the venerable whiteness of over eighty years. In a moment or
two he leaned over to chat with Mr. E. B. Osler.
Perhaps they did not feel the "satiety" of which Lord
Milner spoke. Professor Mavor, Mr. J. W. Flavelle
and Mr. W. R. Brock, combined the University and
the business world, Mr. Flavelle curiously enough
holding the two-fold position, and serving as the
transition for the two men on either side. Mr. J. A.
Macdonald, and ahead of him Rev. Dr. Gandier, new
principal of Krock Callers. In front President Fal-Macdonald, and anead of him Rev. Dr. Gandler, new principal of Knox College. In front President Fal-coner and Mr. Byron Walker and Mr. W. T. White. Mayor Oliver, Mr. J. S. Willison and Principal Creel-man, of the Guelph Agricultural College, were another and Hon. J. J. Foy formed a portion of this group temporarily, as did Col. George Denison. Mr. D. R. Wilkle, the bank manager, passed by it, shook hands, and sat beside Mr. E. B. Osler. All were there to learn of Lord Milner, late pro-consul of South Africa.

A Cordial Reception The reception of the guest was exceedingly cor-l. His subject did not draw the response that followed his passing reference to an increase of trade

relations, but it was a tribute to the great Imperialist that he won conviction as he went and at the close his audience rose and cheered him standing.

In presenting Lord Milner, Mr. Home Smith, president of the Club, declared that Imperial unity was fast becoming a question of "practical politics." He

fast becoming a question of "practical politics." He suggested as Canada's due, that leaders like Mr. Arthur Balfour, Mr. Lloyd-George, Mr. Asquith, the Premier, Lord Curzon and others should visit this country and meet the people. Canada's importance could indeed only be recognized fittingly by the coming of King Edward himself. (Laughter.)
In moving a vote of thanks, Mr. White referred to the occasion as a "delightful and memorable experi-

ence," and thanked Lord Milner for developing the feature of Imperialism, the promotion of the world's peace, and excluding the element of jingoism. The desire for a closer association with Great Britain was the strongest sentiment in Canada, bred in the bones of the people. Their genius and patriotism, "helped I must say by a hostile tariff," had brought it about that Canada's greatest export trade was with Great Britain. (Applause.) Rev. D. Bruce Macdonald, prin-cipal of St. Andrew's College, briefly seconded the

Lord Milner in replying referred thus to the work of the Canadian Clubs: "I have not the least doubt they are performing a most valuable function in de-veloping the intellectual and political life of Canada." Lord Milner's Address

After acknowledging the reception given him. Lord Milner remarked that it was rather unfortunate that his subject was a political one, "for even the most ardent devotee of political discussion must feel a certain satiety on the day after a hotly contested election. (Laughter.)

"But if my subject is political, it is not 'party' political," he went on. "It has nothing to do with the subjects that form the staple of party polemics in this country. While it excites differences of opinion, they are not along the line of ordinary party cleav-

"I want also to point out that I did not come here "I want also to point out that I did not come here either as a lecturer or propagandist. My object was to become acquainted with the conditions and opinions of the people of this country. From that point of view my visit has been an unmitigated success. I have derived more instruction from it than I can say. (Some laughter.) But whether I could be bet-ter employed with my own mind than in exhibiting employed with my own mind than in exhibiting its emptiness to others, is another question. (Laugh its emptiness to others, is another question. (Laughter.) Whatever advantages there are in the role of a silent observer, I have been deprived of by the vigilance and enterprise of your Canadian Clubs. (Laughter.) Like the robber barons of old who scattered their castles along the mediaeval trade routes, the Canadian Clubs are scattered over the land, and insist on taking toil of the passing traveler. Where evasion is hopeless all I can do is to pay up cheerfully, and look as if I liked it. (Laughter.)

"After all the helpful kindness and hemitality that

"After all the helpful kindness and hospitality that has been shown me, it might be rather mean to avoid the visitors' tax, but I want it understood that my address is not in the nature of a voluntary contribu-tion. I have been called on to 'stand and deliver'." (Making a comical gesture of helplessness.) Hence, while his words might run counter to the pronounced opinions or prejudices of some, or disturb the contented inertia of others, he declined to be responsible for the "moral and intellectual damages," resulting therefrom. (Laughter.)

For Closer Union "And now, not to detain you too long," said Lord And now, not to detain you too long," said Lord Milner, "may I take one or two things for granted. In the first place, it may seem very conceited of me, but I will take it for granted that my audience to-night are acquainted, in a general way, with the spirit in which I approach the question of the relations of Canada with the Mother Country, and with the other parts of the British Empire. And I will take it for granted further, this is perhaus to find the second. granted further—this is perhaps a bolder assumption, but I am prepared to make it—that, breadly speaking, this spirit is in harmony with the spirit and temper of the great majority of those in Canada who think much or earnestly about that question. I may be quite wrong, but that is my present impression. I think there is a widespread, a preponderant, I do not say a universal desire among the people of this country not only to maintain the union which at present exists between Canada and the other self-governing States under the British Crown, but to see that union grow closer, to foster more intimate commercial and social intercourse, a better mutual understanding and greater mutual helpfulness. Underlying that desire is the conception, not clearly grasped perhaps, but constantly becoming stronger and more definite, the conception of the Empire as an organic whole, consisting no doubt of patterns completely independent sisting, no doubt, of nations completely independent in their local affairs, and possessing distinct indi-vidualities, but having certain great objects and ideals in common, and capable by virtue of these of

ing a common n

Do Things Together "Well, now, that being a general desire, the question arises how to realize it. And here opinions diverge indefinitely. My own view is that, if people already friendly and related, wish to become friendly and more closely related, to develop a greater intimacy and interdependence, the only way for this is to do things together, great things if possible, in any case things that are of some moment and are rough doing. To do this, that and the other impor-ant piece of business together, not to stand talking of your mutual affection and sympathy-that is the method, as it seems to me. And there are many op-portunities for co-operation between the members of the Imperial family, some that have been taken, many more that have been and are being missed. It is quite a mistake to suppose that nothing can be done. An enormous amount can be done even with our present instruments. And if the instruments are imperfect, it is in using them that we shall invent better ones. Some people think that no progress can be made without the creation, as a first step, of some imperial Parliament or Council representative of all parts of the Empire. I do not agree with this. But do not misunderstand me. I am and always have been a Federalist. Personally I am unable to conceive the effective permanent all-round co-operation of the self-governing States of the Empire without a common organ, an executive belonging to all of them. common organ, an executive belonging to all of them in the constitution of which they all have a which shall be responsible for the defence of their common interests, and armed with power to defend them effectively. And for my own part I do not think the difficulties about the creation of such a body as great as they appear to many people.

Must Be Co-operative "But, in my view, that is the natural end of a particular process of constitutional development. It is not the beginning of it. It may come more or less quickly. Or the true solution may be found in some other form of organization, which on the basis of our present knowledge and experience I personally am unable to conceive. What is certain is that we can only arrive at an ideal system of co-operation by actually beginning to co-operate in the problems

"Do not let us allow differences of opinion as to the future constitution of the Empire—I do not de-precate the discussion of such matters, in fact I welcome it, only I don't want it entirely to absorb us. I say do not let such differences prevent our working together today wherever we can work together for together today wherever we can work together for purposes which we all, or the great majority of us, consider desirable. To sum up. While we keep the ideal in view, let us pay immediate attention to the one practical thing after another that arises and that be done here and now

Development of Trade Relations Now there is one respect in which I think most people are agreed that a great deal can be done to draw together the different parts of the Empire, and that is the development of trade relations between them. But this is a subject on which, great as its importance is, I shall not dwell tonight. I shall have other opportunities of discussing it. Another great branch of the subject is co-operation for defence. In approaching that I wish to remove one common source of misunderstanding. The way in which the case is sometimes put is an appeal or something like an appeal on the part of the United Kingdom to Canada, or Australia or New Zealand to lighten the vast burdens resting on the Mother Country. Per-

sonally I am not in accord with that manner of approaching the question, for many reasons, I think there is something in the argument, that the United Kingdom, certainly as long as it retained Indian and other dependencies would require at least as large an army and navy as it has today, even if the selfgoverning States were wholly separate and the Unit-ed Kingdom was under no duty to protect them. Moreover I think that even under present conditions, their membership of the Empire adds more to its collective strength than liability for their protection adds to its responsibilities. But no doubt the general position would be much stronger if all the selfgoverning States were to adopt the course, which Australia seems disposed to adopt, of creating a na-tional militia and laying the foundations of a fleet. And I for one would welcome such a policy, wherever adopted, not as affecting relief to the United Kingdom, but as adding to the strength and dignity of the Empire as a whole, to its influence in peace as well as to its security in case of war.

Not a Question of Shifting Burdens "It is not a question of shifting burdens, but of developing fresh centres of strength. For this reason I have never been a great advocate of contributions from the self-governing States to the army and navy of the United Kingdom, though as evidences of a sense of the solidarity of the Empire such contribu-tions were welcome, and valuable, pending the sub-stitution of something better. But I am sure that the form of Imperial co-operation in this field will ultimately take and ought to take, the form at once most consistent with the dignity of the individual States and most conducive to their collective strength and

organic union, is the development of their several



defensive resources, in material and in manhood. I know that it may be argued—it has been argued—that individual strength would make for separation. But I have no sympathy whatever with that point of view. On the contrary, I believe that in proportion as they grow in power they will feel a stronger desire to share in the responsibilities and the glory of Empire.

Empire.

"But quite apart from any danger to the Imperial spirit in the several States, which I do not fear, there are no doubt many difficulties about the creation of are no doubt many dimicuties about the creation of separate defensive forces, and there is a danger of their developing on lines so dissimilar as to hamper conjoint action, should it become necessary. This is especially true in the case of the navy. The professional and technical, not to say the strategic, arguments for a single big navy of the Empire are enormously strong so strong that they might expectable. mously strong, so strong that they might conceivably overcome, as they have to some extent overcome in the past, the political objection. But without wishing to be dogmatic on a subject which requires a great deal more careful study on all hands than it he received, I must say that, speaking as an Imperialist, I feel the political objection very strongly.

More Than a Contribution "If the self-governing States were going, under our present constitutional arrangements, merely to contribute to a central nayy, whether in money, or, better still, in men and ships, I do not think they would take that interest and pride in the matter which it is essential they should take. They would remain immersed in their local affairs, and, even in remain immersed in their local analrs, and, even in they felt their obligation to the Empire as a whole, they would feel content to have discharged it by such a contribution. The contribution, under these cir-cumstances, would probably not be large, but that is

CAN SUCH THINGS BE?

He went at dawn where waters wimple The fishes to trepan, An honest, straight, God-fearing, simple, Upright, veracious man; And yet, at twilight home returning

With nary a one to fry, He felt a burning and a yearning, Though spurning it, to lie. For truth he did not care a copper.

Ohe, but it was sad,
The joy with which he told a whopper
About the fish he had! It would require at least a column That story to relate, hat brought about this change so solemn? That brought about this characteristic in the bait.

—Field and Stream.

THE REFUSAL

See how the fitful firelight falls upon the walls; And I in the darkened corner here, So far, so near,

How high's the sky, how deep hell's under! She speaks no word, I wish none said, silence is I watch her dreams move in and out,

Between, would a cry be heard at all? Ah, me! what doubtful things I think,

Here on the brink Where my life must leap on yes or no, Far down below. The four great winds head rushing by! "Good-night.—Good-night," she said with grace— Words commonplace To a meaning I hoped her lips would take When my soul spake.

O wonder!
No cry—but how deep down the fall is under!

not really the weakest point in such a system. Its fatal weakness is that the participation of the self-governing States in Imperial affairs would begin and end with the contribution. The responsibility for the whole direction of Imperial affairs, for policy, would still rest with the United Kingdom alone. That might save trouble for the moment, but it would be a very poor substitute for a real Imperial partnership. I know the latter cannot be achieved all at once, but I want to proceed on lines which lead towards it, and which do not lead away from it. The true line of progress is for the younger nations to be brought face to face themselves, however gradually, and however piecemeal, with the problem of the defence of the Empire, to undertake a bit of it, so to speak, for themselves, always provided that whatever they do, be it much or little, is done for the Empire as a whole, not for themselves only, and is part of a gen-

Influence of British Warships

"I might illustrate my idea by the analogy of a firm, in which different partners, with shares per-haps of very different amounts, take charge in different centres, but always of the interests of ferent centres, but always of the interests of the firm, not merely of their individual interests. I can see in my mind an arrangement, in the first instance, possibly a number of separate and special arrangements, by which the self-governing States would supplement, with their own forces, acting under their own control, but on a mutually agreed plan, the efforts already impense but not even thus sufficiently forts already immense, but not even thus sufficiently covering all the ground, which the United Kingdom makes to make the presence of the Empire felt in every portion of the world. You know what the presence of a British ship of war means in any waters. For once that they have to fire a shot, our sailors render a hundred invaluable and little-recognized services, to the Empire, and to civilization, in time of peace. But they cannot be in all places, where their peace. But they cannot be in an places, where then presence is desirable. Without firing a shot a gun boat in the Southern Pacific may prevent the recrudescence of slavery, or in the North Pacific act as a salutary warning to poachers. Imperial interests would be as well served, in either case, by an Australian or a Canadian as by an English gunboat.

"I hope I have said enough-time will not allow "I hope I have said enough—time will not allow me to say more—about the spirit in which, the object with which I desire to see the self-governing States develop for themselves that fighting strength which has once already, at a moment of great emergency, contributed so greatly to the safety of the Empire. Let me say one word as to method. It is of the highest importance, not only for strategical reasons, but as a contribution to Imperial unity, that these forces without being forced into one rigid mould, should yet be treated armed officered on similar lines; so that be trained, armed, officered on similar lines; so that in the details of military and naval organization, as in policy, these separate efforts may dovetail into one in policy, these separate efforts may dovetall into one another. From this point of view I think Mr. Haldane's idea of a general staff of the Empire is an idea of great value. The soldiers and sailors of different parts of the Empire will be under the control of their several Governments, and these governments must arrange for the manner and degree of their cooperation. But they will all be the servants of the pire and of its common sovereign, and they cannot know too much of one another.

Not Necessary to Wait for War

"We need not wait, indeed we ought not to wait for a war to bring them together. The same object can be served by a systematic interchange of services in time of peace. It would be of immense value for any British officer to serve for a time in a Canadian or Australian force. It would be of no less advantage to the Canadian or Australian to put in a period of service in another part of the Empire than his own. At a further stage of development, the process might be applied, not only to individuals, but to ships and regiments. ships and regiments.

"And this idea of interchange of service can be, and ought to be applied, in many other directions than that of Imperial defence. It is not only the military and naval service of the Empire to which it military and naval service of the Empire to which it is applicable, but the civil service as well. The civil service of the self-governing States has been largely fashioned, as their political institutions have almost wholly been, on the model of the Mother Country. No doubt that is less true of Canada than of some of the sister States. But in Canada also there is a tendency, and a very wholesome tendency to adopt at least the main features of the system, which a long and dearly-bought experience has led us to adopt in the United Kingdom. But if we are going forward on the same lines, why do so in water-tight forward on the same lines, why do so in water-tight compartments? Why not have a common standard, at any rate in the higher grades of the Civil Service? at any rate in the higher grades of the Civil Service. The men who possessed that qualification would then be available for administrative work in any part of the Empire, and the government of any one State would have the best ability and experience of the other countries to draw upon as well as that of their

Canadians at British Embassies

"I do not see why administrative ability should not flow freely between one part of the Empire and not flow freely between one part of the Empire and another, as professional ability already does. We have a Canadian professor at Oxford and several Canadian lecturers. That is an excellent beginning in one direction. I think it would be at least of equal importance to have Canadian attaches at several British embassies which I could name and Canadian administrations in some of our Indian districts. In any tariff-making commission the experience of men from any of the British countries, which already have widespread tariffs would be invaluable. And on the other hand there are probably men in some of the departments of the civil service at home who would he useful for your purpose. Permanent transfers might be the exception rather than the rule, but temporary transfers could with mutual advantage become quite common. They would be of the greatest benefit to the individuals concerned, and tend to keep up standard all round, and to militate against

Root Idea of Imperialism

"Now these are only a few instances. I could go on giving other illustrations for hours of what I mean by doing things together. They are all in harmony with that which is the root idea of Imperialists, namely, to develop the common life of the Empire. The basis is of course our existing common citizen ship, and our all being, to use a technical term, British subjects. Yet we are still far, very far, from doing all that we could do to reap the benefits which our common citizenship offers, or even to show a proper respect for it. Citizenship of the Empire is an immense privilege. Yet how careless and haphazard is the manner in which it is at present con-ferred. There is no uniform system of naturalization in the different States. Each deals with the matter without regard to the others, and what is the result? Every man naturalized in the United Kingdom, where the period of residence required is long, is a British subject in every part of the Empire. But a man naturalized in Canada, Australia, South Africa or New Zealand, where the periods are shorter but different one from another, is only a British subject in the particular country in which he is naturalized. This is the beginning of chaos. There ought to be the same conditions precedent of naturalization in every part of the Empire, and they ought not to be too easy But once admitted to the privileges of British citizen-ship a man should enjoy them to the full in every country under the common flag. But that is by the way,

The Wider Patriotism

"The point which I am mainly insisting on is the opportunities of individual development and mutual helpfulness which our common citizenship affords Are we doing all we can to increase these opportuni-ties? I believe we are doing more than formerly but still not enough. We are only beginning to rea-lize, and that not fully, the importance of directing the stream of immigration, and of capital, from one part of the Empire to another rather than to foreign countries. And yet every tie, commercial, social, educational or political, which causes men to pass and repass from one part of the Empire to another is of real importance in welding us together and making us realize the meaning and value of the common citizenship. 'Multi pertransibunt et augebitur scientia.' Yes, and not only will knowledge be increased but pertration. creased, but patriotism—the wider patriotism of the "And again, people cannot all travel, but they can

all read. How little do people in any part of the Empire read of the doings of their fellow-citizens in other parts? Yet they have time to read abundance of trash of all sorts. I believe there are many who would gladly read better stuff if they had the opportunity. Is it too much to hope that now that we have cheaper rates for mailed matter, especially if we can also get cheaper telegraphic rates there may be a also get cheaner telegraphic rates, there may be a vast improvement in this respect. Assuredly there is the greatest need for it. It rests largely with the enterprise of the press, and I hope they will rise to the height of their great opportunity. (Hear, hear!)

"And now I have done. If I have only touched hurriedly, imperfectly, incoherently on a few aspects of a vast subject, of which my own mind is full, I hope I have at least appeared to you to be grappling with a real problem and not engaged in phrase mak-

March of Human Progress

"People often say to me in a lighthearted way:
'We wish you would give us an address for twenty
minutes or half an hour about the British Empire.'
Nothing is so difficult, so intensely conscious am I of all it stands for: all it means throughout the world in the march of human progress. I am anxious, how-ever, to give full and unexaggerated expression to my sense of the privileges and responsibilities of Bri-

tish citizenship. (Applause.)
"Nothing is so odious as cant, and yet nothing so easy. One misplaced word or turn of a sentence might make life-long convictions sound like emptyheaded bluster and rhodomentade. That I do not like to contemplate. My feelings lead me, not to wave a flag nor sing 'Rule Britannia,' but rather to go into

a corner and pray. (Prolonged applause.)
"So I pick my way carefully from phrase to
phrase," he went on, in explanation of the slow deliberateness that pervaded the delivery of his whole address. "So alive am I to the mischief that may be done by a few ill-chosen expressions."

And thus he closed, this silent modest, earnest,

purposeful working British statesman: "If it is painful—no, I won't say painful—if it is at times weari-some, to have to go on talking about the British Empire, it is bracing and inspiriting to try to work for it." (Prolonged cheering.)

ASTRONOMY OF TODAY

In his "Astronomy of Today," Dr. Dolmage has succeeded in doing more than write a popular introduction to his subject, he has found it possible to describe the universe in such a way as to stimulate his readers to undertake the trouble of personal observation. From cover to cover the book is readable and every word is intelligible to the layman. And at times as in describing what may prove to be the future destiny of the earth, or in recalling the intense human interest that has been aroused in past ages by the appearance of a comet or by the eclipse of sun or moon, Dr. Dolmage displays literary powers of a very

The book deals with just those portions of astronomy which the ordinary man wishes to under-stand and for which he will consult astronomical text books too often in vain. The roundness of the earth is vulgarly accepted as an article of faith, but few people could adduce an argument in favor of their belief other than the familiar one of the ship's hull sinking below the horizon long before the masts have disappeared. The author collects the required evi-dence. A sphere is the only body of which it is true that a man starting from a given point in any direc-tion will return to the point from which he set out. The shadow of the earth as it creeps over the face of the moon is seen to be always circular, a phenomenon again only possible in the case of a sphere. The weightlest proof of all is to be found in the continuous way in which, as a man travels over the surface of the earth, the stars overhead give place to others, and there is an additional argument in the observation that the sun, the planets, and the satellites are all of them seen to be round.

The rotation of the earth, the nature of eclipses of sun and moon, the tides, the methods of observation used by astronomers, and the way in which results are determined are treated with the same admirable thoroughness. The accepted views of today are explained in the light of the opinions held by Aristotle, the Alexandrians, and the astrologers, and the reader is given a clear idea of the means by which truth has been evolved from error, or, rather, how the lesser truth has been swallowed up in the greater.

There is a full description of the planets, and a discussion on the famous "canals" that are present in Mars. Dr. Dolmage's conclusion is that theorisation is futile in the present state of astronomical knowledge, for it has been pointed out that the view of Mars, as obtainable with the best telescope, can fairly be compared with the naked eye view of the moon. The theories of Professor Lowell, Professor Pickering, and Dr. Russel Wallace are, however, carefully sum-The rotation of the earth, the nature of eclipses

and Dr. Russel Wallace are however, carefully summarised. In dealing with Phobos and Deimos, the satellites of Mars, the author writes:

"A strange foreshadowing of the discovery of the satellites of Mars will be familiar to readers of 'Gulliver's Travels.' According to Dean Swift's hero, the astronomers on the Flying Island of Laputa had found two satellites to Mars, one of which revolved round the planet in ten hours. The correctness of this guess is extraordinarily close, though at best it is,

guess is extraordinarily close, though at best it is, of course, nothing more than a pure coincidence."

In the last two chapters an attempt is made to visualise the beginning and the end of things. The author recalls Sir George Darwin's view that 54 million years ago the earth and moon formed one body, which rotated at about five times its present rate. The attractive force of the sun caused disruption, and The attractive force of the sun caused disruption, and the earth and moon system came into existence by a cataclysm. The same observer believes that the action of the sun will in time disturb the present apparent harmony of the system, and that the moon will tion of the sun will in time disturb the present apparent harmony of the system, and that the moon will eventually return towards the earth, so that, after the lapse of ages, they will reunite once more.

The final destiny of the earth is gloomy in the extended the earth may fail, and the vol-

treme. The heat of the earth may fail, and the vol-canic elevating forces that hitherto have counteracted the slow wearing down of the land surface may cease the slow wearing down of the land surface may cease to act, and so what water remains may wash over the whole surface of the globe. Or the sun may cool, and "the mind's eye can picture the last survivors of the human race, huddled together in a glass house somewhere on the equator, waiting for the end to come." The end may be collision with the head of a comet and the destruction of the earth's atmosphere, with instant death as the second with instant death as the sequel. A more end is foreshadowed in the following words:

"As the sun rushes towards the constellation of Lyra, an extinguished sun may chance to find itself in his path, just as a derelict hulk may loom up out of the darkness right beneath the bows of a vessel sailing the great ocean. Unfortunately, a collision between the sun and a body of this kind could not occur with such merciful suddenness. A tedious warning of its approach would be given from that region of the heavens whither our system is known to be tending. As the dark object would become visible only when sufficiently near our sun to be in some degree illuminated by his rays, it might run the chance at first of being mistaken for a new planet. If such a body were as large, for instance, as our own sun, it should, according to Mr. Gore's calculations, reveal itself to the telescope some fifteen years before the great catastrophe. Steadily its disc would appear to great catastrophe. Steadily its disc would appear to enlarge, so that, about nine years after its discovery, it would become visible to the naked eye. At length the doomed inhabitants of the earth, paralyzed with terror, would see their relentless enemy shining like a second moon in the northern skies. Rapidly increasing in apparent size, as the gravitational attrac-tions of the solar orb and of itself interacted more powerfully with diminishing distance, it would at last draw quickly in towards the sun and disappear in the glare. . . Eight minutes after the moment allotted, the resulting tide of flame would surge across the earth's orbit, and our globe would quickly pass

the earth's orbit, and our globe would quickly pass away in vapor."

The quotation is typical of Dr. Dolmage's work. Those who read it without any previous knowledge of astronomy will find that a new interest has been added to their lives, and that in a matter of 350 pages they have gained a true conception of the meaning of astronomy. They will be induced personally to observe the heavens and to take at least an amateur interest in the oldest and, it must be added, one of the most neglected of the sciences.—Belfast Whig.