

instance, compares London of the last few days to Paris in 1885, when the news of Lang-Son disaster overthrew the Jules Ferry Cabinet. "That, like Ladysmith," says the *Figaro*, "was but an incident, and not a wholesale defeat, but the general consternation made France seem to have suffered a second Waterloo." M. Jules Huret, who hurried over to England to "write up" the scenes of consternation that he expected to witness, expresses his astonished disappointment in the *Figaro* at finding nothing of the sort. "I assure you," he writes, "that nothing is changed here. The people maintain their customary impassivity. A policeman to whom I spoke about the disaster replied, 'It's nothing much. In fifteen days we shall have our own back,' and this is what all the English say."

So then our Continental neighbors wonder at us, at moments they fear us, all the time they hate us.

If British-Israel's foes stand thus obvious to the eye, no less obvious are her friends. They are her own children.

"Thy children shall make haste," saith the prophet Isaiah, in his 49th chapter addressed to Israel in the Isles; "Lift up thine eyes round about and behold: all these gather themselves together and come to thee. As I live, saith the Lord, thou shalt surely clothe thee, with them all, as with an ornament, and bind them on thee. The land shall be too narrow by reason of the inhabitants. The children which thou shalt have, shall say, The place is too strait for me, give place to me that I may dwell. Then thou shalt say, Who hath begotten me these?"

HER CHILDREN STANDING UP.

Colony after colony—Britain's daughter nations—grown to maturity now from the childhood in which they started as communities across the seas—have come forward with the request that they may be deemed worthy to fight side by side with the troops of the mother-land. Canada would even send a full brigade, did Britain call upon her to do so. Even little Malta desires to send a contingent. It is the Jubilee over again, this time to solemn and serious purpose. The hour of Federation is drawing near indeed.

Speaking at a banquet, prior to the departure of the Canadian contingent for South Africa, the Dominion Minister of Defence said that this marked an epoch in the history of Canada and the Empire. The people of Canada had at last fully realized the debt they owed to the Empire. Canada had thrown off swaddling clothes, and had become a full-grown member of the grand Empire which was making history to-day. And Canada was not alone. The Empire was no longer a Power with dependencies, but a Power made up of several nations.

For colonial co-operation we are naturally not unprepared. Nor, indeed, since the Spanish War does friendliness on the part of America astonish

us. But, although that is so, it is none the less a notable sign of the times. Mr. Russell Sage writes in the *New York World*:—

"We must unquestionably support England, not only because she stood beside us during our recent war, but because England and America combined would be more powerful, morally, intellectually, and financially, than all the rest of the world. Without lifting a finger we can, by our attitude, compel all other nations to keep their hands off. This will have the effect of not only shortening a war with the Boers, but preventing the disorganization of business and finance throughout the whole civilized world."

The Paris edition of the *New York Herald* comments on the movement among American women who have married British husbands to contribute ambulance accommodation for the wounded in the Transvaal:—

"Any defeat," the paper says, "which the British may meet with during the next six or seven days will be hailed with hallelujahs in France, Germany, Russia, Holland and Belgium. Consequently, we Americans, in order to be of service to the British, should stand by them when they really need it, and show that if the balance of opinion in Europe goes against them, that of 85,000,000 Americans will counterbalance it."

Our friends and our foes thus stand manifest. No differences of administration affect the unity of Our Race in the face of "Them that hate us."

SOME ONE HAS BLUNDERED.

WAR OF 1812.

Take your History of Canada and look with me at the Battle of Lundy's Lane for a minute. Lundy's Lane was fought on Canadian soil near Niagara Falls on the 25th of July, 1814. The Battle of Chippewa had been fought only a few days before, and the British forces under General Riall who, although they fought as Britains have always fought, with such heroism that makes "all the world wonder" The History of United States by Montgomery, says, "Later they (the Americans) drove the British from a hard fought field at Lundy's Lane, July 25, 1814, near Niagara Falls." The Canadian History, by J. George Hodgins, F.R.G.S., says, "Here (Lundy's Lane) on the 25th July, this detachment (900 Canadians sent by General Riall from Twenty Mile Creek to assist the Canadians there in possession) was attacked, and was about retiring, when General Drummond opportunely arrived from York, and encountered the American forces. The battle commenced at 5 p.m. and continued until 11:30, both parties were reinforced, the strife was renewed. At midnight the enemy retired to Chippewa, leaving the British in possession of the field. The Americans lost 1,200 killed, wounded and prisoners, and the British 900, including General Riall who was captured. The Generals on both sides were wounded." The American historian claims the victory and so does the Canadian. Who has made the mistake?

Next month more comparisons will be shown.