

tory was lighting up the valley of the Somme and so much has happened in the short time that has since elapsed that it is difficult, even if it does not prove misleading, to draw any definite conclusions from what I have seen and heard. Still there are one or two lessons which Canada may draw from this mighty conflict with profit to herself; lessons indeed upon which her future position in the world will in no small measure depend.

It is too recent to have been forgotten how the Entente cause suffered and was nearly lost through division of Command: the British, French and Italians were all fighting bravely and with the greatest skill of which they were capable but under separate leaders and with independent, frequently unrelated objectives in view. This was a delightful situation for the highly Centralized Teuton foe. If, for instance, there was a "bug push" against the British army whose reserves were insufficient to withstand it the French could not send a man by way of reinforcement, although their own front was quiet and their own reserves inactive: that would be a breach of British sovereignty, quite apart from the fact that would also be sound sense. The whole dramatic change in the fortunes of war can be directly traced to the change in policy whereby Marshal Foch was placed in supreme command of the Allied armies and was able to move Brigades, Divisions and Corps irrespective of nationality.

We in Canada have been doing very much the same thing, dividing ourselves into water-tight departments, each of which is striving for the good of the country but after its own fashion, with its own immediate ends to serve. I venture to predict therefore that the Dominion will never fully achieve its