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The Military Spirit. Among the most notable utterances of the great men who conferred lustre upon the Quebec Celebration by

their presence, must be classed that of General Lord Roberts, who sounded the tocsin for Canadian military service and reminded his hearers that the growing importance of the Dominion emphasized the necessity for cultivating the military spirit. These were not the blatant words of a jingoist, but the sober counsel of one of the wisest statesmen and bravest soldiers in the Empire. Lord Roberts has spent a lifetime in the service of his country and he has attained to a position in the confidence and regard of his fellow countrymen, which is hardly shared by any other soldier. He has proved himself to be as wise in counsel as he is brave and resourceful in battle, and it may well be that his utterance at Quebec was a message for the new Dominion just struggling into nationhood. The Western world has not taken kindly to military training. Neither in the United States nor in Canada has it been possible to arouse public sentiment in its favour. The dazzling wealth of a new world, the call of the wild, the lure of gold have all snared the people from the obligations and sacrifices of military training. The rapid acquisition of wealth, and with it assumption of authority, have begotten

a disinclination for submitting to discipline and control: insubordination has been a recurring feature of camp and barrack life. The Jack who felt that he was as good as his master has carried his rebellious instinct far beyond the limits of civil life, until this continent has known little of the stern discipline which has moulded European Armies. Even the civil war in the United States was from a military standpoint little better than Guerilla warfare, and in any event an armed rebellion. Whatever glory was achieved by the combatants was due in no measure to military excellence but to the splendid personal qualities which characterize the Anglo-Saxon race. Lord Roberts pointed out that such warfare must be regarded as a thing of the past, and that the country which would enter into the full possession of nationhood, must assume the responsibilities of nations, the chief and foremost of which is preparedness to protect one's borders and repel invasion. He went so far as to say that every able-bodied man should undergo military training, and might well have said that this is the only alternative to conscription. Apart from the necessity which will undoubtedly arise for defensive warfare in Canada, Lord Roberts wisely indicated that the nation which does not include military training in its curricu-