are behind the time in their political ideas. Many of them are so far bemuddled in Eighteenth Century issues, Eightcenth Century bitterness and Eighteenth Century ideals long accomplished, that they have forgotten that this is the Twentieth Century. They have forgotten that much has taken place in the interval; that the world of today has outgrown mere expansion and individualistic antagonism; that life has become more selfcontrolled, that man's view, as a whole, is larger, saner and more centralized. They do not see that the foes to be fought today are not old world tyrannies, but the evils of ignorance and materialism and their attending tyrannies everywhere, especially on this continent."

These are striking propositions, especially novel to a generation which has inherited from its forefathers so firm a belief in the universality and finality of the political ideas which were put into operation at the close of the Eighteenth Century; and yet, it may possibly be that they are fundamental truths which, while not yet self-evident, may come to be so considered a few years

The application of these general principles to the special problems in Canada takes the form, as stated by every speaker who has touched upon the subject before this Club, of a closer alliance between Great Britain and all her English speaking colonies throughout the world, and I believe that such an alliance or consolidation will be distinctly for the welfare of mankind, and the advancement of civilization. The policy of free trade in business and disintegration in political ties advocated for two generations by Bright and Cobden and Gladstone has had its day. The United States have been developed on principles diametrically opposed to those which they advocated; and the phenomenal success of the great republic to the south of you has challenged the attention of the world, and led to a revision of the public sentiment which supported these statesmen during two generations in the nineteenth century. Whether Mr. Chamberlain has