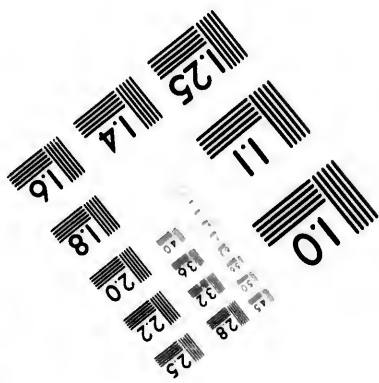
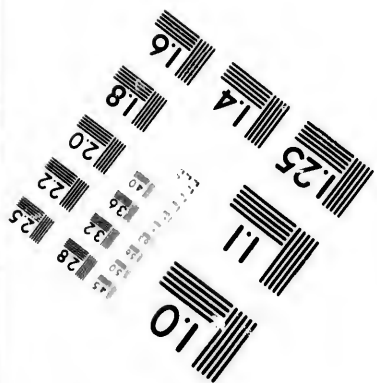
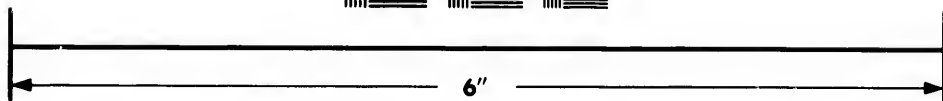
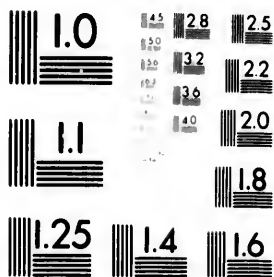


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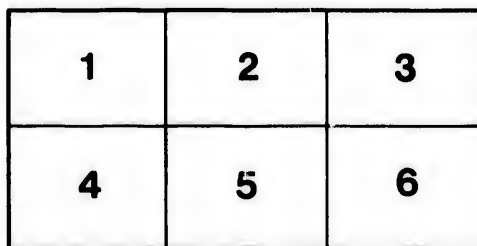
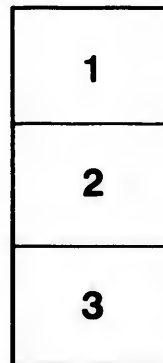
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# THE PEACE OF THE WORLD, AND THE WELFARE OF CANADA.

## *Electors of Ottawa:*

A grand crisis is at hand in Europe, and the Dominion of Canada may now fairly earn an honorable position among the great nations of the earth. Millions of armed men are already prepared to exert their utmost efforts to destroy each other, and desolate some of the finest cities and countries in the world; but fortunately Canada has a special interest in this matter, because Canada wants some of these millions of able-bodied men, who may so shortly be sacrificed in battle, or fall a prey to the exposure, privations, disease and misery which always attend great wars. Canada not only wants some of these millions of choice men of Europe before they are destroyed; but Canada wants also some of the thousands of millions of money which must otherwise be expended in effecting the destruction of these men, and the devastation of their cities and countries.

The question is, can Canada possibly prevent the sacrifice of these millions of choice men, and these thousands of millions of money? I answer confidently, Canada certainly can do this, and much more also, if Canada will only act wisely in good time, in accordance with the suggestion in my Address to the Electors of Ottawa, published a few days ago. It is easily understood that one man may prevent the conflagration of a whole city, simply by happening to see the fire at its very beginning and promptly extinguishing it; whereas were the same fire quietly allowed to extend itself, so as to become a great conflagration, the combined efforts of the whole population of the city might then be absolutely powerless to subdue it. As it is with fire, so it is with war also; a little foresight, and timely action in the right direction, may easily prevent any serious evil result; whereas unwise delay, or neglect, may soon allow either fire or war to become altogether beyond any human control.

Let us suppose now that, before war is actually declared in Europe, the Dominion of Canada (as the chief of the British colonies, and as one of the extremities of the British Empire) should appeal to Queen Victoria (or the British Government) as the head of our great empire, and request that such action should be taken upon the occasion of the coming Jubilee as might lead to the flow of an abundant stream of men and money into the extremities of the British Empire, that our immense territorial possessions may soon be peopled by industrious, prosperous, and happy populations, and so become of incalculable value, instead of remaining vast solitudes, as at present.

Such an appeal as this, on the part of Canada, and the other British colonies, would certainly receive due attention by the Home Government; and the Queen, or the British Government, would certainly be urged to take the requisite steps to bring about a Grand Convention of all the Great Powers of Europe, in the hope that they would agree to reduce their enormous armies five or ten per cent. simultaneously every year, for several years in succession, until they should realize that they would be actually much better protected from each other with only a hundred thousand soldiers each, than they are at present with half a million, or more.

Thus action on the part of Canada, and the other British colonies, at the extremities of our great empire, would naturally lead to action on the part of the Queen, or the head of the empire, which, in turn, would doubtless lead to action also on the part of the great powers of Europe generally, and the resulting Grand Convention would naturally cause the

question to be thoroughly discussed and agitated by the press, and the people of Europe generally; and, in these days of general education and freedom, common sense would surely soon prevail, and the heavily-taxed and overburdened people would naturally everywhere bring such pressure upon all the popular governments in Europe, that the proposed simultaneous reduction of their enormous armies would certainly be decided upon; and even the despotic governments of Russia and Turkey would doubtless soon become so affected by the general movement, as to find themselves compelled to yield to the will of the overwhelming majority of Europe.

But it may be said, why call upon Canada to take the initiative in such a world-wide movement as this? I answer, simply because it is not only Canada's special interest to do so, but it is also Canada's special business and duty; and I prove the truth of this seemingly arbitrary assertion, by pointing to the indisputable fact that Canada is certainly the greatest colony of the greatest empire of the world, and it must be admitted that it is the greatest empire that should lead in such a great matter as this; therefore, the British empire should now take the lead. But as it is to the colonies that the millions of European people, and the thousands of millions of European money, would naturally flow in a continuous stream; of course, it is certainly the colonies which are most interested in this matter; and as Canada happens to be the greatest colony of the greatest empire in the world, of course it is Canada's special business and duty, as well as Canada's special interest, to take the initiative in this matter.

But some may still be disposed to say, why should Ottawa be called upon to give special attention to this matter now, in advance of all other cities? The fact that Ottawa happens to be the capital city of the greatest colony of the greatest Empire in the World, should be a satisfactory answer to this question, and as the General Elections of Canada happen to occur now, at the beginning of the Jubilee of, by far, the most prosperous and glorious fifty years reign the world ever knew; during which the material progress of the world has been immeasurably greater than at any previous period; the electors of Ottawa should now take advantage of such an occasion, (which occurs but once only in the history of the world) to prove that they, at least, are now resolved not to neglect to do their share towards securing the Peace of the World, and the Welfare of Canada, as soon as possible; even though it should necessitate their electing, as one of their Representatives in the House of Commons, the man who has devoted thirty-four years of his life to qualify himself thoroughly to be one of the chief instruments in the hand of over-ruling Providence, to accomplish such grand results, whenever the time should come, or the opportunity should occur; therefore, I now appeal to both political parties in Ottawa to first elect by acclamation such a man as this, that to the best of his ability he may act for the chief and highest interests of this Dominion, so far as those interests shall accord also with the general advantage of the whole world. There would afterwards, probably be no difficulty in electing as their other Representative some one else who possessing their confidence, may also reasonably be supposed to be sufficiently familiar with the details of Ottawa's special requirements. Thus the electors of the Capital of this Dominion may provide themselves with Representatives who will doubtless do them credit, not only during the continuance of the next Parliament of Canada, but also for as long as the history of Canada shall be recorded.

Faithfully yours,

HENRY WENTWORTH MONK.

OTTAWA, CANADA, 1st Feb., 1887.

### *Electors of Ottawa :*

Should the overwhelming superiority of my policy become so evident to both political parties, that they should mutually decide to give me the preference to any of their respective candidates; the sacrifice to either party would scarcely be perceptible, for each might still exert itself to the utmost in favor of either party candidate to the exclusion of the opposite party, and all the difference is the end would be simply that Ottawa would elect one Conservative, or one Liberal, (as the case may be) instead of two Conservatives, or two Liberals, and as both parties appear about equally confident of winning, it does not seem to matter much whether the chances should be in favor of one, or in favor of two, of either party being successful.

On the other hand, however, it matters very much indeed (to Canada, if not to myself) whether I am elected or not, to the Dominion Parliament, now that the particular year of jubilee (for which I have so long waited) has actually come, so as to afford me about the most favorable opportunity possible to bring my life's work to a successful issue at last.

"The first step is the chief difficulty," in this case, as in other matters generally; but suppose this first step taken, it will then be clear enough that all the other steps in the series, leading to the grand results contemplated, must almost necessarily follow as a matter of course. My being now elected by acclamation is the first step in the series that would doubtless naturally lead to the proposed appeal to the Queen by Canada and Australia; which would as naturally lead to the proposed Grand Convention of all the great powers of Europe; which would again as naturally lead to the general agreement of the great powers to a simultaneous reduction of the enormous European armies, five or ten per cent. a year, for several years in succession, which, in turn, would again as naturally lead to many hundreds of thousands of Europeans making comfortable homes for themselves in the vast solitudes of Canada and Australia, which, of course, must in the very nature of things give a tremendous impulse to the commercial business of those already established in either of these great colonies, and this is certainly a kind of prosperity which would be about equally welcome to both political parties in any civilized country; therefore both political parties are about equally interested in the election of the man whose thirty-four years of work and experience has specially qualified him to take a leading part in bringing about such beneficent results in favor of the British colonies, in particular perhaps, but correspondingly beneficial results also, in favor of the whole world in general.

Faithfully yours,

HENRY WENTWORTH MONK.

OTTAWA, CANADA, 2nd February, 1887.

### *Electors of Ottawa:*

The estimated average cost for each man killed in modern warfare, is five thousand dollars; nevertheless, this well known fact is not at all likely to deter the European nations from allowing themselves to become entangled in a great European war, in which more than a million of about the finest men upon earth may be sacrificed within a few months, at a cost of more than five thousand million dollars.

Ten per cent. of this enormous sum of money (or five hundred million dollars) would be amply sufficient to establish a million of such able-bodied men (each man independent and self-supporting upon his own farm) in the fertile regions of our great western territory.

Hundreds of thousands coming over here for this purpose would soon double the business of the whole country generally, and of course increase the revenue of the country proportionately, therefore this Dominion could well afford to guarantee about three per cent. interest for the money.

Thus also our population might easily be more than doubled within five years; for a million able-bodied men might easily be brought over within that time, and that would represent a population of five millions.

Why shouldn't Canada make a bid for these men before they are slaughtered, and for a portion of this money also, before it is all worse than wasted in slaughtering them? Is it reasonable to suppose that the French and German people would deliberately prefer to kill their men, at a cost of five thousand dollars each? when they have the alternative of establishing them as independent self-supporting citizens at one-tenth part of the cost, and be guaranteed also three per cent. for the money.

I have such confidence in the good sense of man generally, when his understanding is fairly appealed to (and not his passions), that I feel sure that the great evil of a general European war may now be averted, and our colonies built up into great nations with the men and money which might otherwise be wasted to no good purpose whatever.

Should the electors of Ottawa now perceive clearly enough that (if properly supported, as I should be,) I alone am quite capable of benefitting our country in particular, and the whole world also in general, immeasurably more than either political party could possibly do, (for lack of a policy comprehensive and magnanimous enough for the occasion) then the electors of Ottawa will wisely and generously afford me the requisite support, by voting for me in preference to either political party, otherwise Ottawa must lose the great credit and advantage which our city and country would certainly gain by being the first to do adequate justice to the only man upon earth who knows how the long predicted millennial era may now at last dawn upon the world, and "all nations be blessed," with blessings utterly inconceivable, until man's intellectual, moral, and spiritual nature predominates over his animal nature much more than appears to be the case at present.

As for me, my work must be done, and done soon also, now; therefore, should the electors of Ottawa fail to give my policy the preference to which it is justly entitled, of course I must then look to England (as the head of our great empire) for the recognition which my native country, Canada, may possibly deny me at present, at the hazard of much regret hereafter.

Faithfully yours,

HENRY WENTWORTH MONK.

Ottawa, Canada, 10th February, 1887.



