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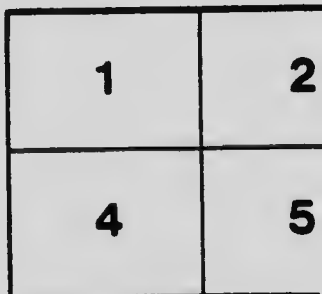
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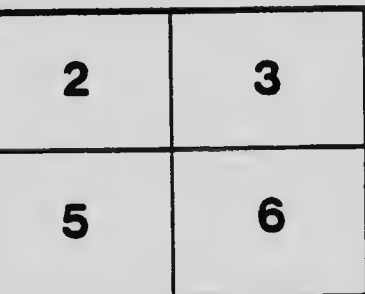
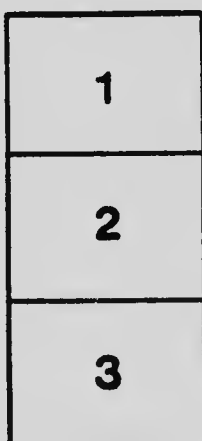
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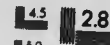
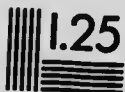
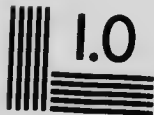
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AN AD

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E. M. MacD



At Chicago, Nov

Nearly a thousand Scots and their friends filled the gold room of the Congress hotel, Chicago, on the evening of Tuesday, November 30th, on the occasion of the 70th St. Andrew's day banquet, under the auspices of the Illinois St. Andrew society.

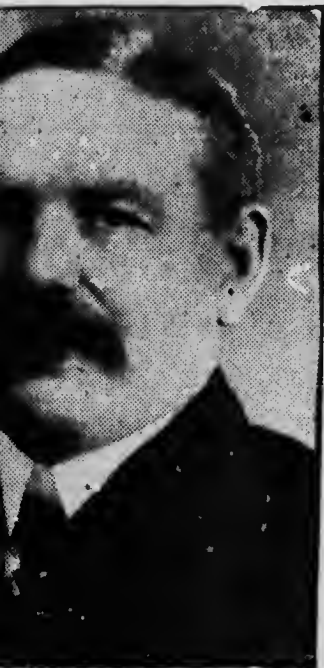
"Distinguished men from both sides of the boundary," says The Canadian American, "graced the speaker's table, and contributed to a flow of oratory that for fluency and sparkle has sel-

ADDRESS

LIVERED BY

MacDonald, M. P.,

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November 30, 1915.

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dom been equalled at any British-American function. Here were seated folk of national repute like Hon. Joseph G. Cannon, veteran ex-speaker of the house of representatives; Hon. Richard D. Waugh, mayor of Winnipeg; Hon. E. M. Macdonald, of Pictou, Nova Scotia; Hon. Colin McRae Selph, postmaster of St. Louis; Hon. James Schermerhorn, editor of the Detroit Times, and Hon. William Hale Thompson, mayor of Chicago."

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A whirlwind of cheering and applause shook the banquet hall, when at a dramatic moment the chief magistrates of Chicago and Winnipeg shook hands across the table in token of the mutual good will and fraternity that have never been so strong as today in the minds of the citizens of Dominion and republic.

Toastmaster Selph in introducing the orator from Nova Scotia said:

The sweet poet who sang to you just now said that I had made a religious society out of you tonight; he accused me of relying upon the Bible. Well, if I did, I told the truth, because he made you both laugh and cry, and when a poet, even from Detroit, can do that to a man in Chicago, it is going some. But we leave the land we live in now and go a little further north from Detroit; we will go into the Old Dominion. I present to you tonight, gentlemen, the Honorable Edward M. Macdonald, a member of parliament of the Old Dominion. In addition to that distinguished honor he bears that of honorary lieutenant colonel of the 78th Highlanders. There is a bond of sympathy existing between the Old Dominion and the United States and it is exemplified in the distinguished gentleman I now have the honor of presenting to you. (Applause.)

Mr. Macdonald, who was received with immense applause and cheering, spoke as follows:

Mr. Toastmaster, gentlemen, fellow-Scotchmen: My first duty to you tonight is to express to the gentlemen of the St. Andrew Society of Chicago my very deep and sincere thanks for the great honor which they have paid me in asking me, as a brother Scot from the northern half of this continent, to come here tonight to join in this festive gathering and to enjoy this splendid banquet. I am sure that every one of us up to this moment has enjoyed every second of this night's festivity; and I want to say to you that after hearing the eloquent speeches from my friend, the Mayor of Winnipeg, and the distinguished journalist from Detroit, I think it is but right

that I should mention to you the fact that I am a Scotchman. You would not recognize it by my voice, as you would by the voice of my friend, the Mayor of Winnipeg, because there is that curious thing which never fails that the lowland Scotchman bears the impress of the motherland by the burr of his tongue which will always be recognized. You would know that I am a Scotchman because I am a Macdonald; there has never been a Macdonald who has not been a Scotchman; but we who are of the Highland race, those of us who cherish the ancestry of the men who lived in the barren western highlands, we by some inscrutable rule of Providence are not able to carry with us the impress of the mother tongue as do the men who are the lowlanders. And I come to you tonight as a representative of many men whose fathers in the olden days followed Bonnie Prince Charlie when Scotland was at war for Scotland's sake.

From New Scotland.

I come to you from a part of the fair Dominion of Canada, to which I am so proud to belong, which bears a special distinction in commemoration of the old land, that far-away place, three days' journey from here, the most eastern part of this continent,—New Scotland, Nova Scotia. I come from a portion of that fair dominion where came the men who so many years ago fought for the lost cause, the men who were inspired by their devotion to the Stuart family, and who in the great days long since gone once governed Scotland. And I am glad to say to you that I see in front of me at this gathering a representative of the clan. They came to this new Scotland and they have through all the intervening years preserved their devotion to the language, to the institutions, to the story and the sentiment which has dominated the Highland race. And they cherish it today, just as they did one hundred and fifty years ago, because in that new Scotland we are proud of the fact that there are more Highlanders today than there are to be found in old Scotland between John O'Groats and Oban.

Represents Canadian Scots.

I come to you not as my friend the

Mayor of Winnipeg does, from Melrose Abbey, with all its distinguished history and its wealth of wonderful stories, but I come to you as the representative of the Highlanders of Canada, on behalf of forty-five thousand Scots—and representing, as I believe more Scotchmen than any other man in the Parliament of the Dominion. I want to say to you that I represent my friend, John Crerar; you all know him. Crerar belongs to the wrong side of politics. The good old constituency of Pletou has done me the honor of electing me to represent it in the legislative halls of my country for nineteen years, and I perhaps misrepresent Crerar in Ottawa. But I am here largely on account of the fact, I feel sure, that this old Pletonian friend of mine was good enough to suggest to you Scotchmen of Chicago that the representative of his old home constituency, being a Scotchman, might be asked to join you in celebrating St. Andrew's Day.

Million Men From Land of Heather.

I come to you representing not only that part of the fair dominion, but representing one million sons of the old land, of the men who came from the land of the heath and the heather and who in our land of the mountain and the lake and the land of rushing river cherish with the same devotion as you, the sons of that same old land, do, all the traditions, all the romance, all the history, the song and the inspiration which has carried the Scotchman to success wherever he has gone throughout this wide world. And coming here as I do to you tonight, and speaking, as I am asked to do, to this toast of our dominion to the north, I am proud to say to you that the Scotchmen in Canada have always borne a foremost place in the forty-eight years of our national history.

Macdonald First Premier.

During twenty-nine years of that time Scotchmen have ruled in Canada. The first great premier of our country was a MacDonalld; he laid the foundations of our future; broad and strong are those foundations and upon them we look forward with confidence and certainty to the future of our destiny. Following him was MacKenzie, a Highlander, too; and then again was

Thompson, like the name of your good mayor. I asked your good mayor tonight whether he was a Scotchman; I told him there was a song we had, which you all know about Joek Thompson's bairns, and I said to him that somewhere in his genealogy he must trace his ancestry back there.

There are a great many delusions in regard to the question of the freedom of this dominion of ours, and to which I will refer later, but for the moment I want to emphasize the fact that the premier of our dominion, the leader of the political party of the day, governs the country and is the representative for the time being in the fullest degree of the free people in our country.

20th Century Is Canada's.

One of our great statesmen, in paying a tribute to this great nation to which you are so proud to belong, spoke of the fact that the nineteenth century was the century of the United States on this continent, but that the twentieth century was Canada's century. And I want you gentlemen here at the inception of this century, to recall this statement as many of you will live to remember that prediction and realize in the after days the fact that this twentieth century has in store a future and a destiny for those in Canada that many of you can now hardly appreciate.

Already our trade has gone on by leaps and bounds and in the last ten years it has doubled; it has gone beyond the billion dollar mark; and in our agricultural possibilities, had I the exact information at hand, which my friend, the distinguished Mayor of Winnipeg knows, I think I could open your eyes quite a little bit wider as to the tremendous possibilities in store for us, and the wonderful future development that is to be ours in those western prairies, with their illimitable production in grain and wheat and all those things which are regarded by men of other nations as essential to the needs of their people.

Population Doubled in Twelve Years.

You may say to me that our population is too small, that it is only eight millions. I want to remind you that that population has doubled in the last twelve years. And let me also

say to you, my friends, that on account of the fact that our population is small you must not regard us with indifference.

Let me recall to you the fact that all the nations of the world which have left their impress through history and through time to the present day have been the smaller nations; was it the wealth of Chaldea and Egypt which gave to the world in after days those things which lived and were not forgotten? Is it not a fact that the world owes a debt—whichever language is utterly inadequate to express, not as regards conditions of wealth or population—to Judea for the religion which dominates the world. If population is the only standard for the judgment of the prosperity or greatness of a nation, then China is the greatest nation in the world. If you want to see what the little nations have given to the world, go through your history to little Athens and you will find their civilization dominating the world today; just as if you go to Rome you will find we got from there the jurisprudence that governs the world today co-ordinately with that equally great Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence. And we look forward with confidence and certainty to the realization of the fact that our magnificent resources of all kinds will, when peace shall once more come to this world, attract the appreciation of the men of the older nations, and immigration will come to Canada in such numbers that in the after days we will have a fully equal half of this great continent.

No Classes in Canada.

You men of the South boast of the fact that the founders of this country in your Declaration of Independence asserted that all men are born free and equal. Let me say to you that we in Canada have not imported into our land any of the class distinctions which are to be found where feudalism reigns. A man may be born, through wealth or some other cause, in a magnificent castle, overlooking half a county; far down in the valley in the quiet home of a farmer in our land there may spring forth a boy from the loins of the agricultural laborer who, it is our proud boast, has the right to win, and has, in our land, won the same distinction, and even

greater distinction, than has come to him who was born in the castle, with all the favored opportunities surrounding him.

I want to remind you again of the fact because I find wherever I visit throughout your great country a curious conception as to the conditions of government with us. I want to say to you in all frankness that we men in the northern clime have a greater freedom of government than is to be found in your great country. You elect a president on the first Tuesday in November. When does he take office? March of the following year. You elect congressmen in November as ex-Speaker Cannon was elected in November, 1914; when do they have the right to speak for you in your parliament? Not until the following November,—a year afterwards, unless perchance the president sees fit to call a special session of congress. With us the dominant party of the day only holds office so long as it is able to command a majority in the House of Commons; and when it goes to the people, from whatsoever cause, to ask them for renewed confidence, if on election day it fails to obtain a majority of the electoral representatives of the people, inside of two weeks the people's will is effective and they do not have to wait until the 4th of March or the 4th of November following to put it into effect. The reason of the success of our system is that we have followed the experience of the constitutional government of the Anglo-Saxon race for all the years and that constitution has been produced by precedent based upon precedent. We have an institution of government which has stood the test of centuries, and today we have the fullest measure of liberty for the people, the plain people of our land, accompanied at all times with a strong executive that every moment responds to the people's will during their holding of office.

"Canada Is Free."

So, sir, let me say to you that as the result of these conditions and as a result of the natural inheritance and possibilities that have come to us, there is not today a breeze that blows over our fair land, stretching as it does from one ocean to the other and

greater in extent than this great republic of yours, of which you are so proud, that does not bear with it the echo of "the voice which calls to every son of our country to have pride in its possibilities and to have the utmost confidence in its future. That idea has been well expressed in the following regard by one of our Canadian poets, who, writing upon the subject, said:

"There is no land like our land,
Where, mistress of our own,
We lead the breed of empire
To guard the ancient throne.
The old land keeps a welcome,
And the alien frowns to see,
But this land is our land,
And Canada is free."

That, Mr. Toastmaster, and gentlemen, is where this great Canadian land stands to which I am so proud to belong.

The motherland has profited more than language can express by the mistake she made in 1776. Enthralled with foreign wars, with statesmen who, for the time being, were occupied with problems which concerned the fate of the nation at its center, every man of British blood today realizes that the history of the relations of the mother country with the United States of America, her greatest colony at that time, is the greatest blot on the whole history of the British Empire. But with the relief came after the wars were over, and the good Queen Victoria came to the throne, with her long reign of sixty years, there came a time when a greater conception as to the rights and possibilities of the nation over seas was born. That was the time when statesmen at the council met who knew the seasons when to take occasion by the hand and make the bounds of freedom wider yet, and so it was that there came to us in Canada our right of responsible government; where our free parliament can, without any veto whatever from the imperial representative, legislate in accordance with whatever the interests of the Canadian people may be; that was the right accorded us and which we enjoy, and that policy was followed wherever the flag flies. Look at South Africa, where the most complete measure of free government has been giv-

en. In 1900 General Botha led the men who occupied what was then a republic in South Africa, the most successful general in the army which fought against Great Britain then; immediately after the war was over there was given to South Africa the same free government that we in Canada enjoy. And today on that great continent, where the interests of our empire were impelled then, who is it that leads the army of our nation against the foe? Who but this man who only fifteen short years ago might be deemed to be a rebel and was the man who led the enemies of Great Britain and who fought against the empire on the field.

America First and Last.

I want to say to you, representing as you do this splendid metropolitan city of the middle west, a city typical of your great nation, where gathered here from all parts of the old world are men of every race and speech, where you are performing a task of building together a unity of sentiment and national spirit, there should be a feeling that the men who live on this side of the water should have one aim in common, no matter from what land they come or what speech they have learned, and should be animated by the idea that you are Americans always. I earnestly want you to understand what a splendid conception of government we have in that northern country of ours, and how it is we are able to govern ourselves as we do and to look forward to the building up in the northern half of the continent, of a nation apart from but friendly to your nation with just as much freedom and as complete representative government as you to the south enjoy.

No Celebration in Canada.

But, my friends, this is St. Andrew's Day, and I do not know that it would have been possible for me to have accepted your generous invitation to come here were it not for the fact that we are not celebrating St. Andrew's Day in Canada this year. True you have had commemorative telegrams from St. Andrew Societies throughout our land, as read by our Toastmaster tonight, but from Sydney

to Vancouver in Canada today there are no St. Andrew dinners and there are no St. Andrew celebrations. Our pipers have all gone to the war or are to be found leading the bands of recruits who go up and down our cities, and they are playing the pibroch as of old, they are stirring the hearts of our people as they have always stirred the hearts of Scotchmen the world over, and the boys are flocking to the standard, and there is no heart in Canada today to celebrate. Hence it is that I am given the pleasure of accepting the invitation which you are so good to give me, because otherwise I would have been at home with my own brother Scotchmen, enjoying the celebrations which we have there on every recurring 30th of November.

And I want to say to you in this connection that we in Canada were slow to realize the possibilities in regard to this war; it was not until after Langemarck, when so many Canadians fell, that Canadian feeling rose upon this question. And so, just as in the old days, when the fiery cross went from headland to headland in the old land and the clans rallied to the standard of their chieftain and went out to fight and do or die, so the message has gone forth throughout Canada and the empire and from every hamlet in our land the sons of old Scotland are rallying to the standard and going forth to fight the battles for what they believe to be in the interest of justice and freedom. My friend, the mayor, who sits by me, has told you he has two boys at the front; my boy, my oldest boy, has donned the kilts of his ancestors and joined a Highland regiment which was formed among the Highlanders who had been the followers of Prince Charlie and which was raised in ten days and is in readiness and will go to the front inside of two months to fight for what he believes to be the right.

But Not Forced to Fight.

But I want to say to you, my friends, that our Canadian boys are not going because somebody has told them to go. I want to say to you, my friends, that we in Canada do not have to go unless we want to go. You had a great president here in this magnificent

country in old Abe Lincoln; he was one of the marvelous men who—I say it as a Scotchman and with the utmost confidence—was a man raised by Providence to guide this country in the most perilous moment of its existence. And in his inaugural address, after blood had been shed on your soil in defence of the Union, in order that you might have a nation which would be one nation evermore, he declared that “we here highly resolve that those who died shall not have died in vain, that this nation under God shall have a new birthright of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth.”

Liberty Animates Young Canada.

That, my friends, was the feeling which animated your great nation when your men fought and died to save the Union, and that is the feeling which is animating the young Canadian boys today; they are going out because they believe that that freedom which I have outlined to you, those rights that we enjoy, would be imperilled if Germany succeeded in this great contest. That is why, my friends, the Mayor's boys and my boy have gone off; they owe no tribute to any man; if anybody would tell them to go it would be my friends, the mayor, or myself. But I want to say to you it was a matter of the greatest possible pride to us when our sons said they wanted to go because they thought that we were right and they thought that right should win. And so it is just as you sang in this southern land fifty years ago, “We are coming, Father Abraham, three hundred thousand strong.” So we Canadians today say, we are going to the aid of the old land, we are going three hundred thousand strong, and we will be there in the day of victory.

I have ventured to dwell on this subject because I felt that speaking as a representative of the Canadian people here in this great center of your country, it is but right that you should know something of the aspirations, something of the feelings which dominate the people in that great nation to the north. I remember that in the olden days we were spoken of as a colony; the days

of colony status have long gone; under the process of constitutional development which came in the Victorian Era, the status which Canada enjoys today in the empire is not that of a colony, but is that of a dominion in an empire, sharing in equal rights and privileges along with Australia, South Africa, and the mother land itself, all those rights and privileges which go to make up a combination which forms the empire of which we are just as much a part as are the islands of Great Britain and Ireland, from which our forefathers came.

Natural Peace-lovers.

I am sure those of you who live on this American continent, you Scotchmen who have come and thrown in your lot here with the people who live south of this imaginary line formed by the St. Lawrence River and the Great lakes, who realize that we who are naturally a peace-loving people, that we have a destiny to work out, a future to be attained, no matter whether our flag is the old flag of Britain or the stars and stripes, let me tell you that your past as a nation is very similar to the one that was wrought out by the nation we are so proud to be associated with. The men who formed the Anglo-Saxon race are men who came from a composite people; they were Angles and Saxons and Jutes and Normans; they were Welshmen, Scotchmen, Irishmen, all of them welded together by a common language, a common history, a common aspiration, which in process of time went to make up the great Anglo-Saxon race which colonized this continent of America two hundred years ago to Virginia and Massachusetts. Those were the sons of the men who made up that composite race which makes what we call today the British Empire; the task of welding and uniting them by a common sentiment and language was one which was wrought out by our forefathers by the subordination of interests, by the giving away of differences and wiping out of dividing lines. Here in the United States of America you have the same task your fathers wrought across the ocean; here in this land of freedom you have men who came from Great Britain, you have men who came

from all parts of the continent of Europe, speaking different languages, coming into your great cities; of what use will your future be unless those men forget the lines upon which they are divided across the ocean and they get together by process of time to a realization of the fact that their duty lies with the land that is the land of their home and the land of their children, the land where they have come to make a livelihood, and that first and above all, their duty must be with that land, that they must be Americans first, last and all the time.

Men of Every Nationality.

So we in Canada have the same task; we are only repeating the history of the great nation from which your language and ours has come; we have got men of every nationality, just as you have; we have got the French in Quebec who are inspired by the memories of sunny France, and who speak that language and who are animated by the same aspirations and affected by all the considerations that appeal to people of the Gallic race. And so on throughout the country we have men of all nations and languages. We have the embryo of the problem which you have yet to solve; we in Canada are watching to see how you will solve it. If the men who come to this land do not forget their old prejudices, do not realize what their duty is, as I trust all you Scotchmen have done, to give allegiance to the land where their home is, I say, if they have not done that, then these great United States will have failed in their mission and you will not have that unity which is so vitally necessary to make of your country what you would wish it to be. We in Canada are working out the same problem with our diversified races and religions scattered all over our vast country; we are hoping and believing that as the days go by there will be that unity of sentiment, so that a man no matter from what province or state he comes, no matter how proud he may be of his ancestry, will be proud first of all that he is a son of Canada, living in and doing all he can to build up the Canadian nation. If we can accomplish that this war will not have been in vain; justice

and freedom as we understand it, and as you men in the United States understand it, must win in this conflict; that is as certain as that the verities of truth and faith will ultimately prevail. This twentieth century does not brook the continuance of an autocracy against the government of a free people anywhere on this earth. And, my friends, when Canada's sons shall have come home again we will believe that the absent ones will not have died in vain, those of them who will have left their bones in Flanders, or the Balkans, or the Dardanelles. After your Civil War was over your country had a revival of patriotism, a stronger realization of what the verities were, of what the necessities of nationhood were, and as for thirty years you had the march of that marvelous progress which has made yours almost the greatest nation in the world today, because your people were inspired by a new freedom and a realization of what your rights and possibilities were, just as Lincoln outlined them almost at the inception of the war, so we in Canada look for and believe that after this conflict is over, when the battle flags are furled and the boys come home again, that in our land there will be a deeper realization of those privileges which have come to us almost unsought, without difficulties such as existed in your country before your freedom was attained, for ours have come along almost without a realization that they arrived and a development which will even exceed your splendid progress. The war will bring a deeper appreciation of those things and I hope and believe that the sentiments which were expressed by your great president in his second inaugural address which he gave at Washington only a short time before the assassination, when the world and your country were deprived of his great services, are those which will dominate our people when this terrible war is over. Lincoln then said that the duty of the American people "was mallec toward none, with charity toward all, with firmness in the fight as God gives us to see the right; let us strive to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who has borne the battle and for his widow and for his

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"orphans, to do all that we may
"achieve a just and lasting peace
"among ourselves and with all na-
"tions."

Proud of Anglo-Saxons.

That will be the set purpose of the great nation to the north, to which I am so proud to belong. And I would say to you again, speaking the same language that I do, cherishing as we do the language and history of the Anglo-Saxon race from Boadicea down to George V, animated by the memory of the glorious men who fought and died in the intervening period, glorying in all the literature and all the arts and the distinctions which have been won by that race during all that period, we in the north, reading as we do your Longfellow and your Whittier, their poems and songs are found in our schools and are read by our children and are gloried in as among the most splendid achievements of the English language, and studying as we have in the north the utterances of your great statesmen and cherishing their wonderful orations, from Webster to MacKinley, I hope that these two great nations lying side by side will ever vie with each other in the cause of peace, that we will march along the path of time, each within our own sphere, each seeking for that which is good within the other, and each admiring that which is best in the other. If we do that we will in the end be able to hasten the realization of the time spoken of by that great Scottish poet, whose songs and words are sung and spoken wherever Scotchmen be:

"When man to man the world o'er,
Shall brithers be for a' that."



