

**CIHM
Microfiche
Series
(Monographs)**

**ICMH
Collection de
microfiches
(monographies)**



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

© 1996

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes technique et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming are checked below.

- Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored end/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps / Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material / Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available / Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / Le reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.
- Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming / Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.
- Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modifications dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed / Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies / Qualité Inégale de l'impression
- Includes supplementary material / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
- Pages wholly or partially obscured by errete slips, tissues, etc., have been refilmed to ensure the best possible image / Les pages totalement ou partiellement obscurcies par un feuillet d'errata, une pelure, etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de façon à obtenir le meilleure image possible.
- Opposing pages with varying colouration or discolourations are filmed twice to ensure the best possible image / Les pages s'opposent ayant des colorations variables ou des décolorations sont filmées deux fois afin d'obtenir le meilleur image possible.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below /
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|--|-----|--|-----|--|-----|--|-----|--|-----|--|
| | 10X | | 14X | | 18X | | 22X | | 26X | | 30X | |
| | 12X | | 16X | | 20X | | 24X | | 28X | | 32X | |

/

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

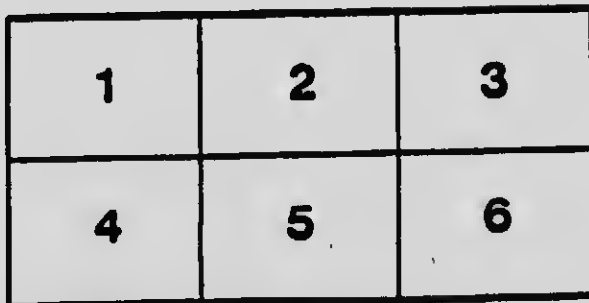
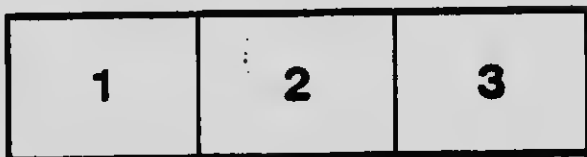
National Library of Canada

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol \rightarrow (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol ∇ (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

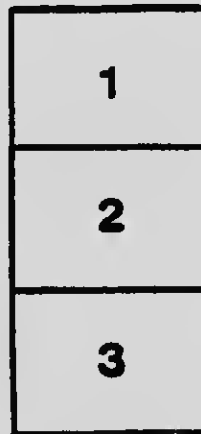
Bibliothèque nationale du Canada

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

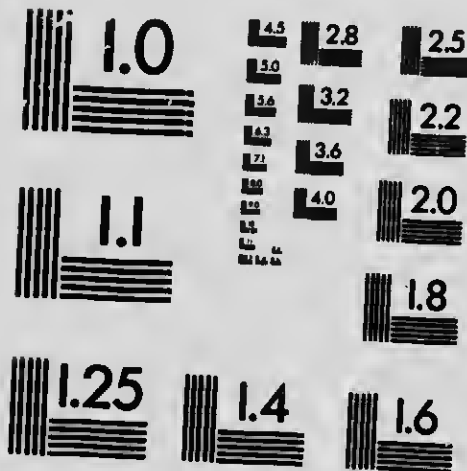
Un des symboles suivants apparaît sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole \rightarrow signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole ∇ signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART

(ANSI and ISO TEST CHART No. 2)



APPLIED IMAGE Inc

1653 East Main Street
Rochester, New York 14609 USA
(716) 482 - 0300 - Phone
(716) 288 - 5989 - Fax

3

14

THE Canadian Defence League

Organized May 5th, 1909.

Bibliothèque du Parlement
3559
Objects of the League

(a)—To maintain Canadian nationality and keep British connection.

(b)—To awaken the public mind to the serious importance of national defence, and to aid in bringing about the adoption of the most effective and economical system to that end.

(c)—To carry on a non-political, educational campaign looking to the adoption of the principle of patriotic, unpaid, or universal naval or military training, in the belief that such training conduces to the industrial, physical and moral elevation of the whole people, and is essential to national safety.

(d)—To co-operate with the various Provincial educational authorities, the Department of Militia and Defence, and the Trustees of the Strathcona Fund, in introducing physical and military training into all schools in Canada.

(e)—To aid in securing the systematic physical and military training of all youths between the age of fourteen and eighteen.

Responsibility of Citizenship

The fundamental duties of citizenship are:—

DEFENCE OF COUNTRY;
EDUCATION OF YOUTH;
ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS;
PAYMENT OF TAXES.

All should be obligatory, or all should be voluntary.

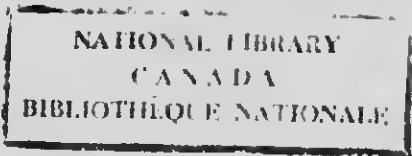
FIRST EDITION

TORONTO

SEPTEMBER

1913

AC 901
 P3
 no. 3147
 Pxx 6



MEMBERSHIP

- 1.—Honorary Vice-Presidents, not less than \$50.00 in one sum, or in five annual payments of \$10.00 each.
- 2.—Life Members, \$25.00 in one sum, or in five annual payments of \$5.00 each.
- 3.—Active Members, \$2.00 a year.
- 4.—Associate Members, \$1.00 a year.
- 5.—University Undergraduate Associate Members, \$1.00 a year.

Ladies in 1, 2, and 4, half rates; 1, 2, 3, and 5 are entitled to the monthly official journal; 1 and 2 are ex-officio members of the General Council.

The current expenses of the League, including the cost of the official journal, are provided for by the regular membership fees.

REMITTANCES AND LETTERS

Make all cheques, etc., payable to the order of R. S. Hudson, Honorary Treasurer, and address all communications to Geo. M. Elliott, Secretary, 79 Adelaide Street East, Toronto, Ont., from whom copies of the League literature and all other information can be obtained.

SPECIAL FUNDS

THE PLATFORM CAMPAIGN FUND

At least \$12,000 is required—\$3,000 for 1913-14, \$4,000 for 1914-15, and \$5,000 for 1915-16—for an educational platform campaign covering three years of continued effort, and supplementing the distribution of literature and the official journal propaganda. This campaign is being planned to begin in October, 1913.

SPECIAL BOOKLET FUND

In sums of \$1.00 and upwards for the periodic publication of a booklet containing a brief history of the League, objects, constitution, classes of membership and fees, opinions of prominent men, favorable resolutions of meetings and organizations, list of officers, etc., and a concise and reasoned presentation of the League's claims for general approval and financial support. The following donations have been received to date for the first edition of 10,000 copies:—

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------|---------|-------------------------|-------|--------|
| R. S. Hudson | - - - | \$50.00 | G. H. Pettit | - - - | \$3.00 |
| Lt.-Col. Merritt | - - - | 50.00 | Hume Blake | - - - | 2.00 |
| F. J. A. Davidson, Pn. D. | - - - | 10.00 | Willis C. Froats | - - - | 2.00 |
| Geo. M. Elliott | - - - | 10.00 | H. M. Mowat | - - - | 2 0 |
| Dr. Fotheringham | - - - | 10.00 | Capt. H. F. C. Stikeman | - - - | 2 0 |
| Emilius Jarvis | - - - | 5.00 | Lt.-Col. W. S. Buell | - - - | 1.00 |
| Hon. F. Osler | - - - | 5.00 | A. R. Doble | - - - | 1.00 |
| Col. G. A. Sweny | - - - | 5.00 | Capt. T. Edgar McNutt | - - - | 1.00 |
| Trinbull Warren | - - - | 5.00 | Sir Edmund Walker | - - - | 1.00 |
| | | | Lt.-Col. E. F. Wurtele | - - - | 1.00 |

Thirty-four dollars additional required to meet cost of this (first) edition.

COMPLIMENTS
OF
Canadian Defence League

**▲ Non-Political Association to Urge the Importance
to Canada of Universal Physical and
Military (or Naval) Training.**

Will you be so very kind as to study carefully the contents of this booklet.

Any criticism of matter or form with which you may favor us will be gratefully received.

If not already connected with this League, your membership is respectfully and earnestly solicited.

Sample copies of the official journal will be sent on request.

Universal Military Training

In a few years every man would have had some military training and would not only be available but ready to defend his country in time of need.

It would tend towards peace, first, because other nations would less like the task of tackling us, and second, because just as the man who knows how to fight is usually the last man to pick a quarrel, so the nation that is best equipped to fight is most likely to use every fair means to avoid a conflict.

The physical benefit to the young men would be great and the discipline taught would lead them to respect law and order.

It would quickly Canadianize newcomers, and foster national enthusiasm and public spirit.

And lastly it would cause less disturbance to business affairs because every young man would have had his military training before he had attained an important position in his civil life.—Lt.-Col. W. S. Buehl, Brockville, Ont.

The Problem of Citizenship

It is of the very essence of Canadian democracy that every citizen shall not only pay his taxes for the support of the country's institutions, but shall also take his part in the country's government. It has been proved more than once in the world's history, and may be proved again, that democracy cannot stand if it is honeycombed by alien and undemocratic forces and influences. At our very door we have seen huge autocracies coming to power under as excellent a charter as liberty ever devised, and giving the lie to every pledge of freedom and equality. Canada should surely take warning.—The Globe, Toronto, July 2, 1910.

An Assimilating Force

I believe that the red coat is binding the East and the West as much together as even the prodigious efforts of the Grand Trunk, the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian Northern. The common interest between the Eastern and Western soldier is due to a common love and respect for the British flag and institutions.—Sir Ian Hamilton, Inspector-General of the Overseas Forces.

The Canadian Defence League

Why the League was Organized

Conscious of the vast extent of the territory embraced in the Dominion of Canada and the enormous wealth of our natural resources, requiring a sturdy people to develop and defend; having in mind that the great and rapid increase in our population by means of immigration needs harmonizing with the spirit and genius of our institutions; and spurred by the knowledge of similar movements in Great Britain, in Australia, in New Zealand, and in South Africa, an initial meeting was held in the City of Toronto, on the 5th of May, 1909, with His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario presiding. That meeting gave rise to The Canadian Defence League.

The Organizing Committee, after prolonged and serious consideration, compiled the objects of the Canadian Defence League, under which members have been enrolled in all parts of Canada.

The principle underlying the chief object of this League was the principle in practice in Canada a century or more ago. It is due to that fact that the flag we love so well floats above us to-day. The descendants of those who first came from France to the banks of the St. Lawrence River, because of their isolation and because of their unselfish loyalty, made it the duty of every adult member of the community to arm himself and to be enrolled and trained in the Militia of his day. For half a century after Quebec and Canada became a British country the French Canadian Universal Service system was continued by British Governors. The reasons for its continuance were to be found in the conditions which prevailed on this continent. In 1808 in both Upper and Lower Canada the French-Canadian system, enforced by ordinances of the British Governors, was crystallized in the first Militia Act.

This Act shows, clearly and emphatically, why the people of this country did so well in defending their homes and their loved ones when, in 1812 and 1813 and 1814, this fair land was invaded, and efforts were made to wrest it from the British Crown. It was then that the French-

speaking people of Lower Canada and the English-speaking people of Upper Canada united, with such signal success, in saving this half-continent for their descendants under the British Flag.

The principle of Universal Military service is still contained in the Militia Act of Canada, ready to be called into operation by Order-in-Council; but, as no provision is made for training or preparation, it would be an inhuman act to arm a large aggregation of men who are without training or discipline, and send them forth, under modern conditions, to active service. The Canadian Defence League is anxious that training should be provided, so that, if an emergency should arise, there will be no question as to our ability as a nation to meet it. This will, we believe, secure a lasting peace.

The objects of this League contemplate the development of a stalwart and public-spirited citizenship throughout Canada. The League believes that physical and military training should become a part of our educational system, because it will be of direct benefit to our national public health; it will add to the manliness and bearing of the rising generation; it will promote, through habits of order and discipline formed in youth, both individual and national prosperity in material things; and it will provide economically towards our national security. In practically every progressive nation of the world, where the spirit of unselfish patriotism is demonstrating its usefulness as a national asset, some system of universal military training is in operation. It is because of the examples afforded by those nations, the facts of our own experience and history, and because of our present need, that we ask your interest in, and sympathy for the objects of the Canadian Defence League.

GENERAL INDIFFERENCE.

Considering the almost sacred character of the cause, it cannot be said, nor indeed is it claimed, that the progress of the League has been rapid. The general indifference on the part of the Canadian people is, and has been, simply colossal, for, secure for the present, as in the past, under the protecting aegis of the Motherland's great navies, they say: "Who threaten? Therefore why should we trouble ourselves? We are busy making money."

If progress has been very slow, one very gratifying fact can be noticed, namely, that during its existence no opposition, save of a character too insignificant to notice, has developed to the League or to its objects. The leaders of

both great parties were approached and neither were unfriendly (one expressed great personal sympathy) and both of their Ministers of Militia in sentiment undoubtedly are with us. It is difficult to find an individual who is not sympathetic when the objects of the League in full are brought before him.

Physical and Military Training in Schools

The following statement issued by the Department of Militia and Defence for Canada, was prepared, revised and signed by a Commission composed of these eminent Canadians:—

- (Rev.) Nathaniel Burwell, M.A., D.D.,
Chancellor, Victoria University, Toronto.
- (Very Rev.) D. Miner Gordon, M.A., D.D.,
Principal and Vice Chancellor, Queen's University,
Kingston, Ont.
- A. H. Mackay, B.A., B.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.C.,
Supt. of Education, Nova Scotia
- (Rev.) Canon G. Dauth,
Vice-Rector, Laval University, Montreal.
- (Rev.) H. J. Cody, D.D., LL.D.,
Ven. Archdeacon, Toronto.
- (Rev.) J. W. Macmillan, D.D.,
Pastor, Presbyterian Church, Halifax.
- (Rev.) Solomon Jacobs,
Rabbi, Holy Blossom Synagogue, Toronto.
- (Rev.) T. Crawford Brown, M.A.,
Pastor, New St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Toronto.
- (Rev.) L. Minehan,
Pastor, St. Peter's Church, Toronto.
- Maurice Hutton, M.A.,
Principal, University College, Toronto.
- Walter James Brown,
Aylmer, Ont. (Canadian Defence League.)
- John A. Cooper, M.A.,
Toronto. Editor, The Canadian Courier.
- James L. Hughes, LL. D.,
Chief Inspector of Schools, Toronto, Chairman.

MILITARISM ?

There are Canadians who object to the introduction of

cadet drill into the schools because they think it develops a spirit of militarism. Experience has proved that this view is incorrect. Boys thoroughly enjoy cadet work without any direct consciousness of its relationship to war. The boy thinks only of the immediate effort, the immediate discipline, and the immediate enjoyment, and not of any ultimate and distant possibility. This well known psychological principle has a most important bearing on the whole question of the desirability of introducing cadet work into the schools.

It should be remembered in this connection that soldiers do not cause war. Grave dissensions between nations result from differences between the political and financial leaders of different countries, not from anything the soldiers of the rival countries say or do. The soldier is not the war-monger. He is more likely to become the war-victim.

CONSCRIPTION ?

There are men who attack those who advocate cadet work in the schools, and who charge them with approving of "conscription." The charge has absolutely no foundation. The cadet system is a rational substitute for conscription. It avoids all the evils of conscription, and it develops the best elements of human power and character, while at the same time it secures all the supposed advantages of conscription in the most natural and the most thoroughly effective way. Those who attack the principle of universal training are evidently not aware of the fact that the law of Canada now recognizes the principle that all men, with comparatively few exceptions, are responsible for the defence of their country. Between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, inclusive, men are now, by law, liable to be called upon, when necessary, to do military services in the defence of their country. There is no logical basis for good citizenship but the one that recognizes a man's duties to his country. There is no proper system of training in citizenship that does not make all children—girls as well as boys—conscious of their responsibilities as individual units in their country. Boys should understand that they will become responsible for the defence of their homes and their country when they reach the age of eighteen. They should be trained to use their influence to avoid war; but the fundamental principle is that they are liable by law to give their services to defend their country when necessary in return for the privileges they enjoy as citizens.

It is an indefensible moral ideal that a man should

enjoy the many rights of citizenship without recognizing his responsibility for the duties of citizenship.

The advocates of a Cadet System do not wish any change in the law which makes every man between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years responsible for the defence of his country. They do, however, regard it as a grievous mistake to make all men within these age limits liable for military service, as the law now does, without providing in some way for their training in order that they may be able to render efficient service without the terrible sacrifice of life that would naturally result from the vain attempts of masses of untrained men to perform the duty required of them.

UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING.

Universal liability for defence service is unquestionably right. This being true, it clearly follows that all men should, in some way, be prepared to perform the duty laid upon them by their country. The country that demands universal service without providing some adequate system of universal training for the men on whom it properly lays the duty is culpably negligent.

The question to be solved really is: What is the most effective and most economical system for giving universal training?

The Cadet System has the following merits from the national standpoint:—

1. It is given at a time when lessons learned by operative processes are never forgotten. Drill is an operative process. Operative processes are not recorded in the memories, but in the lives of students.
2. It costs the country less to train the coming citizens in the schools than in any other way.
3. It interferes with the ordinary duties of men less than any other possible plan to have the foundation of military drill given in the schools.
4. It qualifies the men of the country for more complete military training in much shorter time than it would take to train them without cadet training in the schools. Men in later years will find their training in military drill to be mainly reviewing the work they did in school instead of having to learn the whole work at maturity.
5. Boys like military drill. From twelve to sixteen years of age, they generally like it better than baseball or lacrosse, and, because of this fact, it may be used so as to produce the most beneficial effects upon character.
6. A Cadet is not a soldier. He takes no oath of mili-

tary services. He is a boy who, for his own good and the good of his country, is disciplined through wholesome exercises, some of which have had a military origin, and some have not. Any possible objection to a Cadet Corps applies with equal force to a Boys' Brigade.

THE ADVANTAGES OF MILITARY TRAINING.

The following are the general advantages of Cadet training to the Cadets themselves:—

Physical Development.

1. It provides an excellent setting-up drill for boys physically. Boys whose teachers, parents and physicians have tried earnestly, but without success, to train to sit and to stand properly, in most cases respond at once to drill and become new physical types. Drill exercises are good for the general physical development of a boy, but they produce better effects than additional strength and improved health. They give a more dignified bearing, a more graceful carriage of the body and a more definite step.

It is not possible to train a boy so that throughout his life he will stand erect and walk with more grace and dignity without, at the same time, influencing him morally for good. The physical, the intellectual and the moral natures react on each other. They should be trained in harmony, in order that each individual may reach his best development in the three departments of his nature.

Every parent in Canada who has had sons at the Royal Military College, and every man who has met boys before and after their course there, has recognized the extraordinary improvement in health, strength, stature and physique which has followed that course.

Every man, whatever his party politics, who has seen the military training in Germany or in Sweden or Switzerland, testifies to the improvement in health, strength, bearing and self-respect which has attended it.

Obedience.

2. It trains boys to be promptly, definitely, intelligently and cheerfully obedient. There can be no diversity of opinion in regard to a training that develops prompt, definite, intelligent and cheerful obedience to regularly constituted authority. There is no other school process that develops these types of obedience in a boy's character so naturally, so effectively and so permanently as drill.

Respects for Law.

3. It reveals law to a boy, not as a restraining force

merely, but as a guiding force, by enabling him to achieve much more perfect results under law than he could possibly achieve without law. Without the laws that govern its movements, a Company or a Regiment would be an unrelated mass of individuals, or a mob; under law, it is a perfect organization, capable of executing a very complicated series of movements accurately and unitedly, not as individuals, but as an organic unity. One of the most essential elements of true moral training is reverence for law as a guiding force. To understand "the perfect liberty of law," and have a true consciousness of what is meant by "liberty under law," is one of the strongest foundations of character. This recognition of law gives a man a deeper and broader conception of his true attitude to his fellow-men and to his duty.

Patriotism.

4. It develops a boy's genuine patriotism; not an arrogant or offensive consciousness of national importance, but a genuine faith in himself and his country. Such a faith is one of the basic elements of a strong and balanced moral character. In many parts of Canada a great many foreign boys are making a new home. There is no other process by which they can be made proud of their King, their new country, their flag, and the institutions it represents, so quickly and so thoroughly as by wearing the King's uniform, and keeping step to patriotic British-Canadian music behind the Union Jack as part of a patriotic organization, along with British-Canadian boys. In this way a patriotic spirit enters a boy's heart and life.

Citizenship.

5. Drill does more than develop the spirit of patriotism. It reveals to a boy his value as a citizen, and, therefore, his responsibility for the performance of his duties as a citizen not merely in defence of his country, but in the highest development of his country in all departments of national life.

Initiative.

6. Cadet drill helps to make a boy executive, and executive training is the training that gives real practical value to all other kinds of training. One of the greatest causes of failure in the schools of the past was the lack of executive training.

Self-Reliance.

7. All modern advances in education are based on a rev-

erent recognition of the value of the individual soul, and of the supreme need of its development. Drill gives a boy an opportunity to learn the value of individual training and of individual effort by experience, better than any other school work except organized play, or organized work in Manual Training, or some other form of employment. Each boy knows from the first that the standing of the Company depends on the work of each individual boy. He knows also that his failure brings discredit on his Company. This knowledge will, in due time, reveal to him the need of his life work to aid his community and his country to their highest development.

Co-Operation.

8. Drill defines in a boy's mind the need of active co-operation with his fellows—boys and men. It is very important that each man shall become conscious of the value of his own individuality. It is much more important that he learn his supreme value as a social unit, as one working with and for humanity. This true ideal of social unity and social relationship cannot be communicated vitally to children or to adults by words alone. They must be defined by action; by united effort under directive law for the achievement of a common purpose. There is no other form of co-operative activity that so clearly reveals to a boy the need of putting forth his best efforts in harmony with his comrades as drill.

Good Habits.

9. Drill trains a boy to be careful of his language and manners, and to value neatness and cleanliness in his clothing and person, and thus develops a conscious personal dignity, which is an important element in character.

Our System Demands Training.

That our system of government is democratic quadruples the force of arguments in favor of military drill in schools, for the system tends to a disregard for authority, a due respect for which is restored by a reasonable system of universal military training. The training is therefore beneficial, even desirable, in itself, intrinsically and subjectively, quite apart from any outbreak of war, or any need for putting it into practice literally, and it is not discredited or rendered useless though the best and worst occasions for it never arise.

Militarism and Anti-Militarism

Prof. Maurice Hutton, principal of University College, Toronto, is an educator of long experience and has given the subject of physical and elementary military training much thought. Therefore his conclusions are worthy of careful consideration. In December, 1912, he addressed the Montreal Canadian Club on the subject, and by kind permission of the "University Magazine," we are permitted to present the following extracts :

THE TESTIMONY OF HISTORY.

Two thousand years and more have passed since a state not unlike in many ways the Great Britain of to-day, full of commerce, science, and literature, of art, logic and poetry, of theatres, and even of athletes, went down in final and fatal ruin before an army of rude and simple soldiers, soldiers who were their inferiors in everything except in self-control, self-denial, and self-reliance, and in the knowledge of the use of arms. Athens fell before the common soldiers of Philip of Macedon, the Bismarck of ancient Greece ; before the wood-rangers, lumbermen and charcoal burners of Macedonia. Athens perished because she would not leave her theatres and her parliament ; her statues and her statutes ; her paintings and her plebiscites ; her poets and her philosophers, to face the drudgery of military service. She would not fight her own battles. Thessalians and Arcadians, the adventurers of the plains and the adventurers of the mountains, might do the fighting for her ; she would have none of it.

A CANADIAN DEFENCE LEAGUE.

The propositions which a Defence League puts before Canada amount to the following :

1. That historically in the past the nations which have despised and rejected military training, as tiresome and tedious for intellectual men, or unworthy of righteous and religious men. Ancient Athens, modern China before the Japanese war, modern France before the Franco-German war, have suffered either fearfully or irremediably, irredeemably, from their lofty intellectualism or moral idealism ; have lost their independence, or have lost enough to make them repent in sackcloth and ashes.

2. That as in the historic past, so to-day also the time is not ripe, human nature is not ripe, for rejecting military service and military training, for beating our swords into steel pens and our lances into railway-ties.

3. That such training, quite apart from its necessity in order to avert that which has happened in the past to the nations rejecting it, is beneficial physically and morally, to the physique, and the health, and the morale of the people, especially of its boys and young men.

THE WISDOM OF TRAINING.

The training of boys and young men to be able to defend their country is not merely common sense and common necessity (as it is also, of course, the common law of Canada, that every Canadian be called upon to defend the country), but it is in itself a safeguard against physical degeneracy and that physical decadence which industrialism continually brings in its train.

The ancient Greek aristocratic prejudice, as we call it, against trade, like the aristocratic prejudices of Rome or Great Britain—conventional and unintelligent prejudice, as it often becomes on the lips of Roman or British snobbery—is not in itself, or in its origin, either conventional or unintelligent or snobbish. How could it be? It is simply the expression of life's hard experience and of two patent facts: one that commerce and industrialism often hear so hardly on men as to lower their physique and impair their vitality; and the other that a man who is catering to the public taste, and to the changing fashions of the hour, necessarily surrenders his own artistic taste and his own independence of action, if not of mind, to make what the public want, and not what his own artistic instinct may suggest. This latter objection to the business life may be, and often is, impracticable and over-strained; though every artist, every surgeon, and every scholar re-echoes it. But the other, the first objection, cannot be so easily tossed aside. It remains to-day a very serious evil, by no means confined to the ancient world, for still it manifests itself in the poor physique of the workers in modern industrial cities.

On the other hand, the modern illustrations of improved physique due to military training are not less manifest than in Sparta and Thebes. You can find them in Switzerland, in Sweden, perhaps most of all in Germany, — Germany, efficient all round, in commerce, in science, in intellect, even in literature still efficient, if not so predominant as once; and efficient also in military training, in physical

exercise, and in physique. In Germany youth is trained to arms and to exercise; in England often without arms and sometimes without exercise; sometimes to watch exercise only, and to bet and "root" at football without playing even at football. Athletics have never taken, can never take the place of soldiering. Greece produced athletes, and Rome soldiers, and no one doubts which were the better men in physique or morale. But athletes, at least, are better than the loafers and the "rooters" who scream around them and make of an honest game an occasion for more gambling, for mere gambling.

All travellers in Europe hear testimony to the improvement in physique and character where military training has been organized, even as all readers of the ancient gospels and epistles must have noticed that while the great apostle turned for his simile both to soldier and to athlete it is to the soldier that he turned for his glowing metaphor, when his parable rises to the height of his high theme.

THE OTHER SIDE.

Now what is said on the other side? Two things, I think. The pacifists denounce anything military as inhuman, unchristian, and already anachronistic; as feeding hatred and lust of bloodshed, as degrading and brutalizing and degrading.

A few biological pacifists, like President Jordan, seek to bolster up the weak spots in his indictment, and to clinch the argument by attributing European decadence and had physique as the result of past wars. War has taken away all the best wheat, so to speak, from the European field. Only the poor wheat and the tares are left to perpetuate themselves. War is responsible for the degenerate and rickety dwellers in the modern slum. "How that red rain has made the harvest fail,"—so runs the new Byron.

Meanwhile, if militarism is responsible for reduced physique, it is strange that human physique has improved since the Middle Ages, whose mediæval armor is now too small; it is stranger that woman's physique has improved in our own day with exercise and athletics; and it is strangest that the falling off in physique should be most conspicuous in the least military of all countries, and the most industrial, Great Britain; and that the opposite phenomenon, improved physique, should be conspicuous in Germany which has had to fight so continually that it has become the most military of empires.

As for the first objection: that war is so inherently

brutal, anachronistic, and unchristian, I will take the liberty to observe that it is more conspicuous as an objection to war on the part of the early Christian church, than on the part of the Apostles themselves, and more conspicuous as a proposition of the Quakers than of any normal human nature, Anglo-Saxon or other; least of all, of any broad humanity or christianity, muscular or just simply masculine. I have also observed with some surprise that the same radical pacifists who denounce all war and all militarism, and proclaim war on war, are accustomed in the same breath to demand that Great Britain exert her power to protect weak races, and struggling nationalities, and oppressed peoples against their oppressors, and against tyrannical governments. Yet the only hold Great Britain has on such oppressions and such governments is her power forcibly to interfere with them through her ships or army.

EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY.

If a nation can secure, as in new countries, as in this happy country has been in some considerable measure secured, equality of opportunity, proportional equality, an equal chance for all to measure up to that stature and that rank and place to which their natural gifts entitle them; if a nation can secure that aristocracy of nature which is not incompatible with broad or democratic human instincts, which is rather the expression of the most permanent because most wholesome form of democracy, is not such an equality of opportunity, such a proportionate and relative equality, more generous and more just than the abstract mathematical equality which is demanded by the envious and the jealous, by the mean man whenever he is also by nature inferior, and by the inferior man when he is also naturally mean?

AVOIDING CONSCRIPTION.

Further, military training for boys and young men is designed to avoid continental conscription; to avoid the life in barracks, during some of the most precious years of manhood, for mature men; is designed to avert war, not by ignoring the boys' interest in war, the boys' instinct for the pomp and circumstance of war, but by turning to sob; national purposes that interest and that instinct. These things may produce war when war has never been known, after years of piping peace; not so easily when the fear of war is before a nation, and the knowledge of war

has not been forgotten, and aptitude for war has not been lost.

GOOD HEALTH AND GOOD HABITS.

Military training is designed, finally, to promote a sound physique and a better general health (such as is seen in Switzerland, in Germany, in Scandinavia), in those places where industrialism and commercial conditions are threatening general health and are impairing national physique. You cannot eradicate the military spirit of the schoolboy; you can by military discipline regulate and chasten it and turn him from a hooligan into a self-contained, restrained and self-respecting person, of active habits, of punctuality, of obedience, of silence, of all those virtues in which democracy and unrestrained liberty are weakest, and in which, therefore, the present age is specially deficient.

For military training is the training compensatory of the foibles and the weaknesses of our age and our political system; antithetic to the virtues of our age, and therefore for us antiseptic: antiseptic against the excesses of our own systems and our own shibboleths. In an age and a country wholly divorced from militarism, military virtues can do no harm, but only good; in an age of education and free thought we want as an offset to their abuses habit and fixed thought; as an offset to democracy and liberty, we can put up with something of the spirit of obedience and something of the spirit of service, qualities which belong to the ages of authority, but which, if they have any home left to them in the world to-day, find it in the military life and type. We want these qualities even more against ourselves than against any possible external foe. If there turn out to be no external foe, all the better. We have the qualities for our own souls' good, without all the miseries, great and small, of war. Each of these reasons is sufficient in itself to justify the military training of the young. Their cumulative effect is all the greater and is writ large in history, both negatively and positively; indirectly in the nations that have gone down to ruin, with all their genius, just for want of military training and military spirit; directly in the nations that have recovered their self-respect and their place in the sun, like Prussia, once so little, now so great, just because they showed that spirit and had the patience to practise that wholesome discipline.

An Essential Element in Citizenship

Mr. L. S. Amery, a Fellow of All Souls, Oxford, a member of the British House of Commons, and for some time military critic on the "London Times" staff, made the following statements in an address at the Canadian Military Institute, Toronto, in September, 1910. The position of Mr. Amery, on the staff of the world's greatest paper, required knowledge, experience and discretion. These extracts are, therefore, the conclusions of a man of careful and accurate processes of thought and observation. He said :

DEFENCE IS PRODUCTIVE WORK.

The defence of one's country is an essential part of national life—an essential element in citizenship. We so often come across the view, both in writing and in speeches, that all the effort or expenditure that a nation undertakes for its defence is a mere burden, a drain upon its prosperity, unavoidable perhaps, but certainly to be regretted. We are continually told that the national expenditure of money and effort on defence is a purely unproductive expenditure. Now that is an entirely wrong point of view to take. The work of defence done by citizens in the defence of their country, is just as much productive work as that done by the doctor who defends us against disease, the lawyer who defends us against injustice, the architect or builder, who provides our defence against the weather. Of course there have been occasions when nations have wasted their substance and their energies unduly on military work, just as there have been occasions when they have wasted their substance and strength in other ways.

BURDEN LESSENED BY IMPERIAL CONNECTION.

Canada certainly has something for her citizens to defend. She has institutions which we consider the best in the world. She has an immense future on this continent. She has before her the whole inheritance of the British Empire. These are things well worth defending, things worth making the greatest sacrifices for. But at the same time, just because of her connection with the Empire, Canada is not called upon to make as great a sacrifice as most other countries are. The burden of Canada, as long as she remains a part of the Empire, will never be so great as if she stood alone. It will never be so great as to interfere with the development of her material prosperity.

There can never be any question of Canada's having to impose a crushing military burden upon her people in order to preserve her national existence, as states like Prussia have been compelled to do in the past.

FRIENDSHIP BASED ON MUTUAL RESPECT.

I saw in a paper the other day a criticism on a summary of General French's report, in which the writer takes General French to task for even considering the possibility of an American invasion, and says that the very idea is enough to make Canadians smile. I know Canadians have smiled in the past at the thought of an American invasion. But that was after the Battle of Queenston Heights! I don't think Canadians to-day can do otherwise than regard the problem gravely and seriously, with an earnest desire to maintain for 100 years more, as in the past 100 years, the friendship of the United States, but with the knowledge that such friendship can be maintained only by mutual respect and by our confidence in our own power to defend our rights.

THE BEST FORM OF HOME DEFENCE.

Personally, I have always felt that the most effective and by far the best form of home defence for a free community is that in which every citizen is trained to take part in that defence. Certainly my study of the South African war hammered home into my mind that conviction, and impressed me with the immense defensive strength possessed by a free people whose law is that every citizen should take part in the defence of his country and be trained with that object. As for Canada, it is for you and for the people of Canada as a whole to consider what is best for your particular conditions. But I do commend to your serious attention this particular form of defence, which is not only, from a military point of view, the most economical, but which can be made to do a great deal for the physical welfare of the citizens, and which can do even more in promoting a sense of discipline and patriotism. And let me remind you that discipline and patriotism are essential to every country, not for purposes of defence against external aggression only, but also for internal peace and for the growth of material prosperity. It is the absence of these qualities that sooner or later leads to internal trouble, to industrial crises and social conflict. Only a patriotic and disciplined nation can in the long run hope to be prosperous and contented.

THE PRESENT PRESSING NEED.

There is no Empire in the world which can so easily be

made invincible against attack as the British Empire, once its vast territories are developed and peopled as they should be, and once they are united in really effective partnership for common purposes. The difficulty and the danger lie in the present period of transition. We must build up the young nations that are growing on the vast open spaces of the Empire. We must join hands together and find a practical working scheme of partnership. And meanwhile we must guard what we have got—and that is perhaps the most immediate and most pressing task before us.

What is Expected of League Members

Persons who join the Canadian Defence League, women as well as men, no doubt do so solely because they believe in its principles and desire to advance the cause. In order that there should be any practical result from the efforts of the League it is necessary that not only should the members work in harmony, but also that they have a clear appreciation of for what they are working. The final aim may be defined as Legislation. Under our system the decision of the people on any moot point is embodied in Acts of Parliament.

What the Canadian Defence League is seeking to introduce is the principle of universal military training of the young men of the country. This training should be included as a part of the national educational system. Women, especially, who wish their sons to become healthy-minded members of society will, when they understand the matter, be the first to demand that systematic physical drill be introduced into the national educational courses. — R. E. Kingsford.

The Swiss System

Canada should be more interested than Germany, France, Great Britain, or any other country in the world, in the study of the Swiss military system in all its detail. Canada seems to be satisfied studying a system which the more she copies the deeper she will sink into the mire. At a meeting in London, July 23rd, 1912, Lord Milner showed the futility of a navy with a hopeless land defence, when he said: "Because in order to give mobility

and confidence to our navy they must have a feeling of absolute security as to its base." And a third and vastly important deduction is the contrast which the two systems bring between the Swiss and Canadian officers. The Canadian military system renders the splendid proficiency of the Swiss officer an impossibility in Canada. There it is rather the N. C. O. who possesses power as the result of knowledge. In Canada, if an officer desired to become equal to a Swiss (did schools exist) he would have to abandon all occupation in private life because ninety-nine hundredths of his energy and means are occupied in finding recruits. A stroke of the pen has done this in Switzerland.—Lt.-Col. Wm. Hamilton Merritt.

A Virtueless Peace More Destructive Than War

It was John Ruskin who said: "All the pure and noble arts of peace are founded on war; no great art ever rose on earth but among a nation of soldiers.....There is no great art possible to a nation but that which is based on battle.....When I tell you that war is the foundation of all the arts, I mean also that it is the foundation of all the high virtues and faculties of men. It is very strange to me to discover this; and very dreadful—but I saw it to be quite an undeniable fact. The common notion that peace and the civil virtues of life flourish together, I found to be wholly untenable. Peace and the vices of civil life only flourish together. We talk of peace and learning, of peace and plenty, of peace and civilisation; but I found that those were not the words which the Muse of History coupled together; that, on her lips, the words were peace and sensuality—peace and selfishness—peace and death. I found, in brief, that all the great nations learned their truth of word, and strength of thought, in war; that they were nourished in war, and wasted by peace; taught by war, and deceived by peace; trained by war, and betrayed by peace: in a word, that they were born in war, and expired in peace."

"We have no right as a nation to ask our citizens to expose themselves as enlisted men in battle, without reducing the chances of disaster and death by proper military education of their officers, and proper military training of the men."

Universal Training in Operation

Col. the Hon. Jamee Allen, Minister of Defence in New Zealand, was the guest of the Military Institute, Toronto, on May 7th, 1913, and in a most instructive address related the experience of that Dominion in the enforcement and operation of the statute of Universal Training. He said, in part :

We in New Zealand desire nothing more than to remain in peaceable occupation of the shores we live upon. The idea of aggression from our point of view is ridiculous. What could we think of doing? What could the great Empire to which we belong think of doing? She never has and never did and never will dream of aggressive action upon the shores of the East. So that all we are out after is to occupy our country in peace and to trade with the other parts of the Empire, and to do that under existing conditions; and we can make preparations to defend ourselves if we ever happen to be attacked. That is what we are attempting in New Zealand, and that is what we hope the great Empire we all belong to will do, with one common and united purpose, in the immediate future.

We came to the day in which we realized that the kind of training we had been giving to our volunteer force was not sufficient. Some men came to parade, some didn't, and so the continued advancement of our drill and training was kept back because there were always some absentees, and the others were getting further and further ahead with their training. We couldn't get over this difficulty by any system of volunteer service, and we were looking around to see how it could be done, when our people determined, and I believe rightly, that preparation to protect one's home, one's country, and to keep one's own flag flying was a duty which belonged to every citizen, and that no one was worthy of being called a true citizen unless he was able to protect his citizen's rights.

The original Act provided that every boy from 12 to 14 years of age should join the Junior Cadet Corps. I have amended that because I thought beginning military training at 12 years of age, was asking too much, and instead of starting military training at 12 we have now established.....a system of physical drills on scientific lines that are applicable to both boys and girls, and the reason why I

have done it is this: We believe that we can, in that way, build up a great nation of both men and women.

At 14 years of age they begin their military training with company drill, battalion drill and physical drill, in what we call the Senior Cadet stage. We ask no Senior Cadet to wear a cap, but we do ask him to give us one evening a week, a certain number of evenings and a certain number of afternoons in the year.

At 18, he comes into what we call the Territorial Force and then he has to do evening drill, some afternoon drills, and coming to camp either 9 or 14 days in the year every year until 25 years of age. That is compulsory on every body.

You may have heard that registration was a failure. It is not so. The astonishing thing to some of us was that when we came to register those between 18 and 25, more turned up than we expected, and we had to ask them to come out and serve.

Our legislation in New Zealand prevents intoxicating liquor coming into any camp. We have done this because those of us who have had experience of volunteer services have realized it was far better to keep it out altogether.

One day 70 men from the South Island, a district which is mostly inhabited by coal miners, came into camp drunk and defiant, and when they went back afterwards they were as keen as men could be. I had a letter from the General commanding our forces, and he said: We have brigades out there and there were 20,000 men in camp at Canterbury, and several of these men came over to the east from the west coast; we marched them into camp fifteen miles through pouring rain, and there was not an objection raised by any one; they came in singing and as happy as boys could be. Apart altogether from the value of military service, a system of military training that produces that result in men, training them from dissatisfied and defiant and drunken creatures into willing observance of proper authority, I say is a good thing. I need not say more, I think, about the success of our scheme; that is sufficient evidence, I believe, of the fact of its success.

There were clergy who did not, at one time, look with favorable eyes upon our military training. There are very few of them now. They thought the young men who were going into camp, and the mothers thought, were going into what I have heard called dens of iniquity; that the pure-minded boys were going into camp with the evil-minded,

and would learn all the evil and each diepenss with his own good.

I believe that if you go to New Zealand and ask the clergy now what their experience is, they will tell you this: that they have had opportunity to get hold of young men of 18 to 21 and onwards to 25, that had never been presented to them before. It is a difficult age to get hold of young men, from 18 to 21, but the officials of the church being in close contact with them, are using the opportunity for the church's benefit and the benefit of the young men; and the frightened mothers realize that their boys came back better for the training they have received. That is what we are aiming at—to make the citizen soldiers able to defend their country, to make them good citizens who shall live a holy and clean life amongst us. That is what we are trying to do, and I believe we are doing it. We may fail here and there. Who would expect that we would not have some failures?

We intend to train only 30,000 men. Our difficulty is—it will be rather astonishing to you who are volunteer officers—our difficulty is to know what to do with the excess number of men we have got. How delightful it would be for every volunteer officer here, if he had to say to a man: "I don't want you in my company. I have enough without you. I have got to pick and choose, and let you go!" That is our position in New Zealand at present. We have stiffened up our medical examination, as stiff as we can make it, because we cannot afford to get too many men. We have rifle clubs, and what we propose to do is to attach these excess men to the rifle clubs, not to uniform them, but to allow them certain privileges with regard to rifles, ammunition, and so on, and give them a limited amount of training. There will go into the reserve from 7,000 to 8,000 men yearly—all trained, not sufficient to make trained soldiers of to-day, but something towards it.

Free Men

"The difference between the free man and the slave lies in the fact that the free man is entitled to exercise the privileges of self-defence, while the slave is obliged to rely upon his master for protection. We in Canada are free because our fathers purchased their freedom at a great price."—Dr. Andrew Macphail, (Editor, University Magazine.)

Patriotic Military Service

(Page 183, Minutes of Meeting of U. E. L. Association, May 18th, 1906.)

Notice having been given at the regular monthly meeting of the Association on April 19th, of a resolution on the necessity of some form of patriotic Military service, it was moved by Lt.-Col. Merritt, seconded by Mr. Herbert Mowat, and resolved:

That the safety of Canada being especially dear to those of United Empire Loyalist descent, this Association takes occasion to endorse the defence principle laid down by our gallant forefathers which made possible the successful defence of their country during 1812-13-14, namely, that every able-bodied young man should be liable to defend his country, should have arms available, and should be required to receive instruction and practice in the use of the same.

That this Association notes with satisfaction that among many other leaders of their people, Lord Roberts, Lord Dundonald, the Earl of Wemyss and March, and the National Service League of Great Britain are all striving earnestly in the advocacy of the same principle.

And that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Premier and to the Minister of Militia.

A Bishop on Universal Training

"I have ever regarded patriotism as a religious duty. I have seen too much of the good that drill and discipline do to be the least afraid of encouraging a spirit of militarism by training the youth of the country to defend that country when called upon to do so. If, as I believe, the time will come when every citizen will have to be trained in youth to defend his country, I hope that the clergy and Church laymen in the diocese will be the first to encourage them in this duty. We may do much not only to improve the physique of all growing lads, but also to foster those habits of self-discipline, sacrifice, and obedience to the call of duty without which no country can remain great."—The Bishop of London at the Diocesan Conference, May 25, 1910.)

Universal Training Discussed in the Senate

On 4th June, 1913, the Senate debated the "Improvement of Defence Forces in Canada," the introductory speech being made by Hon. L. G. Power, of Halifax. It was full of good points. The following extracts are of especial interest:

Hon. Mr. Power said (in part): The matter to which I desire to call the attention of the House is a very important one. . . . In the first place, I think every hon. gentleman will admit that Canada requires an efficient defence force. There is probably no question about that; and the fact that Canada has great wealth and resources only partially developed offers a great temptation to aggression; and it will be too late to prepare to resist when the crisis has come, and when the aggressor has got into the country.

. . . . Almost contemporaneously with the development of the volunteer movement in England, there was a volunteer movement, of course on a much smaller scale, in Nova Scotia. A law was passed, which I really think was on the whole probably as useful and good a law as I know of, with respect to the militia, requiring every male inhabitant of the Province, from the age of 16 to 45, to turn out and drill for practically a week in each year; and the result was that in that small province, with a population of only about 350,000, in the year 1867 there were drilled nearly 45,000 men. That is more than have been drilled in the whole Dominion of Canada during the past year. . . . The men were not paid. They did not expect to be paid. No one was. It was not looked upon as a grievance at all. . . . and, it must be remembered, these men were drilled year after year. As it is in Canada, probably half the men who are drilled this year are not drilled next year. I do not see why we cannot do in Canada as a whole something like what was done in Nova Scotia long ago. . . . The whole militia service in Nova Scotia for the year 1867 cost something less than \$100,000, and we are spending now between ten and eleven millions and do not drill as many men as they did in Nova Scotia forty-six years ago.

Col. Sinclair was the adjutant-general of the Nova Scotia militia, and he was really the man who framed the Nova Scotia law under which that province worked for

some four years. Col. Sinclair submitted to the government in the autumn of 1866 an improved scheme for training. I have not made a calculation on the last census, but looking to the census of 1901, Col. Sinclair's scheme, if applied to Canada, would give this result :

| | |
|--|---------|
| 1. First training or recruit class, composed of young men between 17 and 21, to be trained for 28 days each year | 219,000 |
| 2. First service men, between 21 and 25, to be trained for 10 days | 200,000 |
| 3. First reserve, between 25 and 30, to be trained for five days | 216,000 |
| 4. Second reserve, between 30 and 35, to attend muster and review one day | 188,000 |
| 5. Third reserve, between 35 and 40, muster and review, one day | 172,000 |
| 6. Fourth reserve, between 40 and 45, muster and review, one day | 152,000 |
| 7. Final reserve, between 45 and 60 | 313,000 |

That is what that scheme would have given us, if adopted, say ten years ago—about a million men.

It is of very urgent importance that something should be done to improve our present condition from the defence point of view, and also that we should see that the country is getting something like value for the very large expenditure on account of defence.

This scheme is not conscription. Conscription is the system which takes a certain portion of the young men of the country away from their homes and business and keeps them in military life and camps and in garrison for a period of two or three or five years, or whatever it may be. That is conscription, but there is no conscription where every young man has to go and drill four weeks during the period, say, between seed time and harvest, and you should not apply to a plan of this kind a name that does not properly belong to it.

Then again we hear the term militarism. Gentlemen think that if they use the word militarism, that every peaceably disposed citizen will immediately condemn the scheme. But the same thing applies to militarism as applies to conscription. Militarism exists where you have a soldier class, separate and apart from the general community; but where every man has to serve there is no militarism.

There is just one other point. Any hon. gentleman who stops to think a moment will see you cannot have universal service, or the service of the people of our country,

of any given age, unless it is compulsory. It must be compulsory. All, or nearly all, our laws are compulsory. The laws respecting education in most of our provinces are compulsory. The laws respecting juries, in fact the great bulk of our laws, are compulsory. To talk of non-compulsory military service is a contradiction in terms. There are a great many men who would not take the trouble to drill. These people who do not drill, do not realize how much they are losing. If you look at the men you see in the streets, it is only about one man out of four who knows how to walk. If the others were drilled a bit, they would soon know how to walk properly. Again, and of much more importance, military service teaches our young people the virtue of obedience and gives them an idea of discipline—two things that are most necessary always, and that are lacking to a very great extent to-day.

The Burden of National Defence

By Rev. John Lochhead, M.A., Westmount, Que.

I am preaching to-day at the invitation of the Canadian Peace and Arbitration Society, yet from some of the views propagated by that Society I cannot but absolutely and even scornfully disassociate myself. One of these is that Canada should take no part in the defence of the Empire, devoting herself instead to her own financial development. That, I think, is a mischievous opinion, and worse than mischievous, dishonorable. Canada, hitherto, has been as a child in her mother's house. She has been defended. Now that she has entered on her maturity she must share the burden of the family, or forfeit her self-respect. The most pressing of these burdens to-day is defence. If she chooses to break the family connection for selfish reasons, severing herself from the Empire, she will have to defend herself, or, again, rest under the shadow of another, the United States, in which case her honor would be doubly forfeited. False to her history, false to herself, and for what? That she might set the world an example of peace? The world would scorn her example. Not peace, they would say, but parasitism and base self-seeking.

But this sentiment of the Canadian Peace Society is, it seems to me, fairly typical of peace societies in general. The leaders of these societies are too often apt to be extremists, and, like all extremists, the worst enemies of

their own cause. They make the very name of peace suspected in the eye of all right-thinking men, tainting it with all manner of meanness. If peace is only to be a method of escaping obligations, excusing desertion, making money and avoiding discomfort, then the remote it is for us, the better. These men, utterly oblivious of the lessons of history, utterly heedless of the necessities of the present, can see only one thing, that war is wrong. On this they harp night and day. If war is wrong, there may be other things that are more wrong: dishonor and cowardly irresponsibility.

War is not an end: it is a means to an end, justice. We believe it is a bad means, but until a better has been found, war must and will go on. Meantime it is a thousandfold better that war should continue than that justice should perish from the earth. This the peace advocates will not see. They would have the great and peace-loving nations disarm, with the result that the earth would be over-run by the vicious and the predatory nations.

Those persons and those newspapers who cry, "Peace, peace," where there is no peace, who carp at every budget, make light of national dangers, shun responsibility, object to the cultivation of the military qualities in our boys, throw every obstacle they can in the way of that noblest method of defence, a citizen army, these persons and periodicals pride themselves on being the only true and orthodox apostles of peace, yet they are, in my judgment at least, its gravest menace. Let us unite with them—where we can unite, in strengthening The Hague Tribunal, in urging arbitration, in educating public opinion to choose the better way, but let us also refuse to run before we walk, and in that vital matter of national defence let our lights be burning, and our loins girt and we ourselves like men who watch for the coming of their Lord, confident when the time is ripe, but not before, "He will make wars to cease, unto the ends of the earth."

Desirable for Boys

Military instruction is desirable because it teaches the boys discipline and leads them to respect the law, not as a restraining force, but as a guiding principle.— James L. Hughes, LL.D., at the St. Thomas Canadian Club.

Defence as a Business Proposition

On January 29th, 1913, Lt.-Col. Wm. Hamilton Merritt, president of the Canadian Defence League, delivered a notable address before the Committee of One Hundred of the Toronto Board of Trade, in which he recalled the two ideas that obtain throughout the world regarding military services; that which makes it as much a citizen's duty as paying taxes, and which is the system that obtains in most nations of the world to-day, notably in Germany, France, Japan, and Australia; and that which is known as the voluntary system only in vogue in Great Britain, the United States, Canada and China, the two former being in a special position because of their comparative isolation and big naval armaments, thus leaving the two latter countries in a position by themselves. He said it is impossible to have a proper military under the present system of training in Canada, quoting Lord Roberts' speech of July 23rd last: "No modification of the voluntary system, no amount of lavish expenditure, no cajolery, no juggling with figures will ever produce an adequate and efficient home army on the voluntary system."

The following statements, compiled by Col. Merritt and used in his address, are both interesting and valuable:

NOVA SCOTIA, SWITZERLAND AND CANADA COMPARED.

| | Nova Scotia 1866 | Switzer- land 1910 | Can- ada 1910 |
|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Total Militia expenditure per capita of the population | \$0.32 | \$2.48 | \$0.85 |
| Total Militia expenditure per capita of the Militia | \$1.97 | \$17.50 | \$119.60 |
| Cost of Headquarters and District Staffs | No record | \$317,177 | \$159,086 |
| Cost of Permanent Corps, with barracks, maintenances, &c.. | Nil | \$359,763 | \$2,106,879 |
| Number of officers and men in Permanent Corps | Nil | 239 | 2,844 |
| War strength of Militia | 58,000 (45,767 at camp) | 467,054 | 57,694 (44,333 at camp) |

PEACE AND WAR ESTABLISHMENTS.

| | Peace. | War. | Cost. | Population |
|-------------------|---------|---------|-------------|------------|
| Greece | 65,000 | 135,000 | \$4,630,045 | 2,631,952 |
| Servia | 95,000 | 195,000 | 6,023,265 | 2,911,701 |
| Bulgaria | 64,903 | 894,908 | 8,099,105 | 4,837,516 |
| Switzerland . . . | 140,664 | 255,664 | 9,150,710 | 3,753,293 |
| Sweden | 79,140 | 485,000 | 13,902,100 | 5,521,943 |
| Canada | 42,112 | 60,000 | 7,579,334 | 7,204,838 |

Nova Scotia—Universal military training.

Canada—Volunteer system.

Other Countries—Universal military training.

In proposing a vote of thanks to Col. Merritt, Mr. Hugh Blain said the Toronto Board of Trade could not do better than study the matter from a financial and business point of view. After what Col. Merritt had said, it looked as if we were spending money and getting little or nothing for it, observed Mr. Blain, amid applause. It made them feel that they were not doing their duty to the country.

Mr. K. J. Dunstan, who seconded the motion, concurred with Mr. Blain. It would be courting national suicide for them to do the ostrich act. They ought to look at the matter in a business way, he said.

The Board of Trade will further study the question with a view to deciding whether it favors universal military training, according to an announcement made at the conclusion of the meeting, over which Mr. W. P. Gundy presided.

Honor the Army

If, therefore, I honor the army, and I do in the days of war, I should, however, not desire that you should believe that I do not equally honor it as a force for good citizenship, for the upbuilding of the nation, in the days of peace. It is not alone in these terrible moments, when the soldier takes his life in his hands, when the spirit of sacrifice inflames his heart and when the fire of heroism lights up his eye, that he is the most valuable member of society, but it is in the days of peace, when the army is a power and a protection to the nation that possesses it. The army is a school of reverence and respect; of loyalty; of discipline; of honor. — Rt. Rev. M. F. Fallon, DD., Bishop of London, Ont.

Positive vs. Negative Training

Col. the Hon. Sam. Hughes, Minister of Militia.

In the upbuilding or positive, among other causes, may be classed Schools, Churches, and the Militia, including Permanent Corps, Active Militia, Cadets, Boy Scouts, and Rifle Associations.

In the demoralizing or negative causes, among other things, may be classed the intemperate use of liquors and tobaccos.

Canada's Negative Training, 1909 :

| | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|-------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| Indictable convictions | 10,093 | 1,356 | 11,449 |
| Summary convictions | 72,764 | 5,739 | 78,503 |
| Totals | 82,857 | 7,095 | 89,952 |

In 1909 in Canada the cost of liquors, tobaccos and justice amounted to\$127,413,257.00
 Or, per head 18.20

The whole Permanent Corps, Active Militia, Instructors, Teachers of Drill and Physical Culture, Cadets and Boy Scouts, including Drill Halls, Armouries, Rifles, Cannon, Fortifications, Saddlery, etc., will amount, approximately, for 1912-13 8,312,850.00
 Or, per head 1.15

National Education — the making of Good Citizen- belongs not alone to Provinces.

The above Militia and Defence Services cost Canada per head :—

| | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| In 1909-10..... | \$0.88 |
| In 1910-11..... | 0.99 |
| In 1911-12..... | 1.04 estimated. |
| In 1912-13..... | 1.15 " |

But—

This Army :—

Upbuilds manhood,
 Defends homes and loved ones,
 Supplies Teachers and Instructors all over Canada for Cadet Corps, Boy Scouts, Physical Training, Training School Teachers, Schools of Military Instruction, and at times for Police ;

Upbuilds youth,—mentally,
morally,
physically,

Instils spirit of obedience, discipline, patriotism,
veneration and love for principle; preserves spirit
of Liberty and Independence, and keeps the old
flag flying to the breeze; and trains the boy to
be an asset of the nation.

This Cost gives Drill Sheds and Armouries for young
men to have attractive places for instruction; for Cadet
and Boy Scout drill; for public, patriotic, commercial and
business meetings.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE IN THE PRINCIPAL COUN- TRIES OF THE WORLD.

| Country. | Population | Cost per Capita. |
|------------------------------|------------|---|
| Great Britain—1910-11 | 45,469,564 | Army.....\$2.91 Navy..... 3.84—6.75 |
| France—1910-11 | 39,376,000 | Army..... 4.31 Navy..... 1.85—6.16 |
| Germany—1910-11 | 64,903,423 | Army..... 3.03 Navy..... 1.55—4.68 |
| Italy—1910-11 | 34,565,198 | Army..... 1.75 Navy..... 1.04—2.79 |
| United States—1910-11 . . . | 91,972,266 | Army..... 1.69 Navy..... 1.34 Pensions. 1.69—4.72 |
| Australia—1910-11..... | 4,374,138 | 3.03 |
| New Zealand—1910-11 | 888,578 | 2.74 |
| Canada—1912-13 | 7,204,527 | Militia... 1.15 Navy..... 0.43—1.58 |

Approval of Universal Military Training

At the second annual meeting of the Canadian Cavalry
Association, held in the Senate chambers at Ottawa, Feb-
ruary 29th, 1912, the subject of recruiting and the future
strength of the Canadian Militia was discussed at some
length, and it was moved by Lt.-Col. Wm. Hamilton Mer-
ritt, O. C. 1st Cavalry Brigade, seconded by Lt.-Col. C. A.
Smart, O. C. 4th Cavalry Brigade: "That this Association
commends and approves of the principles of universal mili-
tary training for Canada."—Carried unanimously.

Sir Edmund Walker's Dominion Day Message to Canadians, July 1st, 1910

We are becoming accustomed to the idea that we possess the area of cultivable soil and the other natural resources necessary to support one of the largest of the nations in the western half of the world. We are receiving new population at a rate quite as large as we can care for, having regard to those already in Canada.

We are told that we are to feed nations whose food supply will become exhausted, and we are to supply, if we will, raw material in order that the wheels in other countries may not be idle. We have also the water-power, the raw material and the quality of labor which will make us one of the greatest of the manufacturing countries in the western world. We have a climate fit to produce a good race physically. We are rapidly conquering the difficulties of transportation on our own land and water, and we are linking ourselves with the rest of the world across the various oceans. We have a sound system of law, a system of education doubtless inadequate to our needs, but improving, an excellent banking system, and our national credit is so great as to be a possible source of danger. If we can but conserve our resources we are, therefore, assured of material prosperity. Indeed, it seems so sure that we shall be one of the richest of the newer nations that we are fast becoming a vain and self-satisfied people.

But while these brilliant prospects are well founded, is it all right with us as a nation? I am sure that all is not right. We have seen a democracy which began with almost the noblest principles ever declared in a national manifesto, and which certainly was far from believing that money was a measure of national greatness, become, by too much devotion to money-making, a vast nation of discontented people ruled by a few plutocrats.

Is this to be our future? Is not our measure of success to-day largely one of money? What is the use of denying that we are at present too much in love with material prosperity? But we are not so grossly in love with it as our friends to the south. We can still recall the time when a large part of our people had other ambitions. We still recognize that no nation built on material prosperity alone can endure.

When we find a man who has devoted his life only to

making money, and who has not created anything worth while in doing so, who cannot read books, enjoy beautiful things or, indulge in sport, we know that he has thrown his precious life away. What, then, must be the fate of a nation which does not give due place to the intellectual and the artistic in life?

The writer has been nearly fifty years in a business in which money is the chief concern. He has spent much of his life in the study of our industries and in the acute study of the balance sheets of industrial concerns. He certainly does not undervalue industrial effort or the money arising from it. It was Kate Greenaway, in one of her poems for children, who said the wise thing about money: "It's bad to have money; it's worse to have none"—bad to have too much and worse to have too little.

One of the greatest aids in our nation-building will be our industrial prosperity; but let us remember that this prosperity should be like three meals a day to a working-man. It should merely give us the basis on which to do the real work of the nation. And the real work is to build up the intellectual life of our people; to create teachers, jurists, legislators, philosophers, scientific investigators and artists; military leaders and soldiers for our national defence; great administrators of public trusts; and, generally, men who, whether on the platform, in the counting-house, or in the market-place, are not ashamed to urge the supreme importance of character.

Rifle Clubs

In the course of an address in Montreal, in February, 1912, Lt.-Col. Wm. Hamilton Merritt submitted the following comparative table, showing that under a system of universal military training, rifle practice would be greatly stimulated:

| | Canada. | Australia. | Switzer- land |
|-------------------------|-----------|------------|------------------|
| Population | 7,081,869 | 4,450,000 | 3,320,000 |
| Government ranges | 56 | 250 | • |
| Rifle Clubs | 488 | 900 | 4,000 |
| Members of clubs | 27,054 | 53,000 | 240,000 |

•—One in every village.

Opinions of Prominent Men

H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, Governor-General of Canada

I am glad to have this opportunity of meeting the representatives of the Canadian Defence League, and to hear something of the objects of your Association.

These objects, as concisely summed up in the last paragraph of your address, have my full sympathy.

The first essential of military training is the production of a healthy, disciplined manhood, and no thoughtful person could possibly dispute the desirability of this object. Health and discipline are necessary for our daily life and for the successful conduct of business; and an effort to secure them for the rising generation cannot be laid open to the charge of militarism which has sometimes been brought by the ignorant against associations such as yours.

I wish you every success in this work which you have patriotically undertaken and to which you are unselfishly giving your time; and I trust that the Canadian Defence League may long continue to benefit the young men of the Dominion of Canada.

Right Hon. R. L. Borden, M. P.

Canada can not be a hermit nation. Canadian interests will exist and must be protected not only upon the high seas, but in every quarter of the globe. The great Empire of China attempted to isolate herself from the rest of the world, and did so with some measure of success, but the result was not encouraging. To conceive that Canada could play any such part in these days of steam and electricity, when the oceans of the world have ceased to be an impassable barrier and have become magnificent highways, is but an idle dream.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier

I now say to you, without any doubt whatever, we have become a nation. This is the position that we maintain; that each nation is obliged to provide for its national defence; and this position is so strong, so sane and so practical that the only means to combat it is to affirm that we are not a nation.

Field Marshal Lord Roberts

On purely military grounds I believe that universal

training will be found a necessity. I advocate it, also on wider grounds as the only method of inculcating broadcast a sense of national responsibility and self-respect, of inspiring in the great mass of our workers . . . a patriotic rather than a selfish ideal; of steadying many an ill-balanced character, and strengthening many a nerveless physique, and of thereby insuring the race against dangers far more malignant and insidious than any it can meet in war. "Quit you like men," is a sacred injunction that I would like to see inscribed not only in every place of worship, but also in every school and in every place of business in this much-favored land. The habit of mind that incites people to look to the Government to do everything for National Defence is not in harmony with that injunction, for it is not altogether manly.

Sir Frederick W. Borden, K.C.M.G.

If every boy and girl in the country is taught to stand and sit erect, take proper exercise, get the proper amount of fresh air, and is made to understand the importance of all these things, it seems to me that the effect upon the next generation will be very advantageous indeed, to say nothing of the asset which will be built up in that way, and means of defence, in the event of any trouble ever coming to this country which would make it necessary to resort to arms.

Lord Milner

The power of fighting exercises its silent, decisive influence on the history of the world. It is like the cash reserve of some great solvent bank. How often is it necessary to produce millions and actually use them? And it is credit that determines the power and influence of nations, just as it does the fate of any business. Credit in business rests ultimately on the possession of the command of cash, and so the influence and strength of a nation, its power to defend its rightful interests, depends ultimately on that fighting strength in war, which it may nevertheless never be called upon to use.

Rev. A. Carman, D.D.

With all my heart I am with the men who are rallying for the strength and defence of our British Empire. The common impulse for all our Colonies around the globe to pay this tribute of respect and affectionate devotion to the Motherland warms our hearts and strengthens our arms to maintain the unity of this Empire, so favored of Heaven, and to uphold as in the historic past our free-

dom and our precious heritage of constitutional government and equal law.

Strengthening the parts we most effectually strengthen the whole, and protecting the whole we must surely protect the parts.

General Sir John French

You must prepare. When the time arises I have no doubt there will be tens of thousands willing to defend their country, but unless these have been previously prepared, they are useless for that great duty. I heartily sympathize with the laudable object of the Canadian Defence League.

A Sacred Duty

But most important of all, what of those good and honest people who are conscientiously opposed to military and physical training of the boys, and to Lord Stratford's munificent gift towards that object. Is it conceivable that the people of Canada are willing to look forward to the day, be it twenty or thirty years hence, when this country will be a tempting prey on account of her wealth, and an easy mark on account of the feebleness of her people, and their inability to defend themselves and their country?

No! I do not believe that the people wish the rising generation to grow up unacquainted with arms, a supine and feeble race. It cannot be and it shall not be. It is a sacred duty to be prepared to defend one's country. We have the authority of the most eminent clergy for this. History tells us that wealthy, prosperous and cultured races, when they forgot the art of war, always went down before less wealthy, less cultured, but more warlike races.
—Lt.-Col. A. M. Smith, London, Ont.

Ontario Artillery Association Endorses Universal Training

At the annual general meeting of the Ontario Artillery Association, held in Toronto in January, 1913, the following resolution was passed and sent forward to the Canadian Artillery Association:

"Resolved that this Association commends and approves of the principle of Universal Military Training for Canada."

The Strathcona Trust

In March, 1909, Lord Strathcona gave a striking evidence of his sterling patriotism, in the donation of \$250,000 for the encouragement of physical and military training in the schools of Canada. This was supplemented a little later by an additional \$50,000. When the Minister of Militia had completed arrangements with the Provinces for the adoption of a scheme of co-operative action in the matter of making physical training and elementary military drill a part of the education of the boys and girls of Canada, Lord Strathcona added \$200,000 to the fund, making the income on \$500,000 available for establishing the movement on a permanent and assured basis.

The Federal Government has taken over the whole amount from the trustees of the fund, and has guaranteed interest at four per cent. per annum, thus giving an annual amount of \$20,000 to be administered by the Strathcona Trust Fund Board under the conditions of the original donation.

The object of the fund may be briefly set forth by a quotation from Lord Strathcona's letter of March 13, 1909, announcing his first gift of \$250,000. His Lordship then wrote :

"My object is not only to help to improve the physical and intellectual capabilities of the children by inculcating habits of alertness, orderliness and prompt obedience, but also to bring up the boys in patriotism and to a realization that the first duty of a free citizen is to be prepared to defend his country. The Dominion, at the present time, and for many years to come, can hardly hope to be able to give so long a period of training to her military forces as by itself would suffice to make them efficient soldiers, but if all the boys had acquired a fair acquaintance while at school with simple military drill and rifle-shooting, the degree of efficiency which could be reached in the otherwise short period which can be devoted to the military training of the Dominion forces would, in my opinion, be enormously enhanced. I will only add that I should prefer that for the present at least the whole of the money grant should be devoted to those educational establishments which are maintained entirely out of public funds. I think further that the administration of the fund should be such as to enable both sexes, whether teachers or pupils, to share in the rewards, and that the allotment of the money should be so made as to afford an induce-

ment both to the teachers to instruct and to the pupils to perfect themselves in the training desired."

None know better than the educational authorities of the several Provinces that unless, and until, the people generally are fully convinced of the value and importance of this work, only a small percentage of the benefits inherent in the project will be realized. The purpose of the Canadian Defence League is to carry on a non-political, educational campaign until the system is a part of the work of every school in Canada, and all youths between the ages of 14 and 18 are regularly and systematically receiving this instruction. The Strathcona Fund will provide for the teachers and pupils, but the men of Canada need to aid in providing the funds for the platform campaign by which the public will be reached, and brought to realize the importance of this opportunity.

Develops the Nation's Manhood

Will not the benefit be one that will affect all classes in this country? Will it not eradicate some of the worst faults in the body politic, checking our idleness and selfishness, alleviating the bitterness of party strife, bringing classes together, purging the hopeless squalor and misery of our slums, and blowing fresh currents of pure air through the lungs of the nation? I read the jeremiads of Mr. Keir Hardie and Mr. Lloyd-George about the destitution which exists in our midst, the dark depth of poverty which no ray appears to illumine, the thousands of disconsolate degenerates who go under in the struggle. Well, I think universal training would be a rare light in the darkness to these submerged classes, a strong hand of hope to lift them out of the mire. And even for the better-off, the healthy, hardy, and strong, would it not have a message? I see before me a typical gathering of the industrial manhood of England. I ask: Would any of you be the worse for the recognition in his early youth, (supposing him to have passed it,) of his duty to the country to which he belongs? Is there any one of you who would not be the better had he learnt some lessons of discipline and self-sacrifice and manly exercise on the drill-ground or the shooting range or in the camp? I submit to you that you would thereby become better citizens and finer men.

Unless the great mass of the manhood of the country wants this thing we shall not get it; and when the mass of the people wants it, you may be sure that the statesmen will give it to you.—LORD CURZON.

The Scope of Defence

Senator, the Hon. Sir Geo. W. Ross was one of the speakers at the first convention of the Canadian Defence League (Ontario Division) held in Toronto, Sept. 9th, 1910. He took a broad view of the possibilities of the League, and from his address are taken the following extracts. Sir George Ross has made for himself so distinguished a place and name in Canadian affairs that no words of formal introduction are required or, indeed, expected. He said, in part:

"I am delighted to know that an organization such as I have the honor of addressing, has been formed. I think there is a place for it in Canada.

THE HOME.

"The Defence League begins with the home. I don't know a better place to begin. In modern civilization the rural districts are being vacated. The people are leaving the farms and migrating towards our towns and cities. Every page in British history, (and in ancient as well as modern history), is written with the dangers and losses to the national life through this profuse migration from the country. Is there anything that this League could do to idealize the rural home and to make the young men of Canada more contented? There might be inaugurated in our colleges, particularly our agricultural colleges, a course of lectures devoted to the beautifying and sanitation of Canadian homes. I sometimes think that, in the great race just now for peasant proprietorship and for the distribution of those large estates in Great Britain amongst small owners, when that takes place, as possibly it may in the rush of Socialism, England will be robbed of much of her beauty, and much of her rural honor. But we must wait and see. The defence of our home in making it attractive and beautiful might very well be the subject of a pamphlet by this League. Its wide distribution would add to the securing of that ideal citizenship.

MUNICIPAL AND PROVINCIAL NEEDS.

"Then you say we owe a duty to the municipality, and to the Province, and here there is a very wide field for work by this League. How is it that in our municipalities it is so difficult to get men of wealth and position to serve the municipality? It is not so in the Old Country, to the same extent, at least, nor even in the adjoining republic. Lord Rosebery was chairman of the London

County Council, and Lord Derby was Mayor of Liverpool. You will find throughout Scotland also that some of the best men are serving their municipalities. I sometimes make comparisons, not quite satisfactory to myself, between our municipal officers and the municipal officers of the Old Land. I know many of them in the Old Country, and they are men of the greatest wealth and position.

NATIONAL DEFENCE.

"The defence of the nation is the higher field. It is first the cultivation of a national spirit. That is the foundation of the whole question, for without a national spirit people would not move for the defence of the nation. Without a national spirit money could not be obtained by taxation for the nation; and without a national spirit nobody would care whether the nation prospered or whether it failed. It is very much to be regretted that the national spirit in Canada is not reaching that high ideal of activity and enthusiasm which many of us would like, and yet it is pleasant to think that the national spirit has grown very much in the last 25 or 30 years. There was a time when we could scarcely say that we had a national soul of our own. We were like infants crying for the light. Our system of transportation was entirely inadequate, and nobody seemed to care whether Canada prospered or not. There came an awakening, however. It came with Confederation. Then we began to feel that we had a future. We began to reach out eastward and westward until we embraced the whole country from the Atlantic to the Pacific. As years rolled on we began to realize our possibilities; we began to think it was possible for Canada to be a nation. I hope there are no doubts in regard to that now.

"The national spirit is what makes us a strong nation. I am glad that the Defence League has at heart the cultivation of a national spirit, holding before our young men ideals of purity and manliness, of public service and industry, without which the better elements of society could not prevail, and without which they could not effectively govern. There are two or three elements essential to a national spirit in Canada: a reasonable toleration for mixed races and diverse creeds; we have too much to do to quarrel among ourselves. We want to be united in a common basis. The British Empire is the best defender of the home in the world. Let us not, however, fear about Canada so long as we pour into the general estate a wealth of physical and intellectual strength.

MILITARY DEFENCE.

"There is a virtue in military defence which bestows an influence upon the men who exercise it. I am not a military man in the sense of provoking a quarrel; I am in the sense of endeavoring to train every competent Canadian in military manoeuvres for the safety and defence of the nation. I believe the greatest asset, or one of the greatest assets we have, is the number of men originating from the best stocks in the world, the Saxon, Anglo-Saxon, and Celtic Saxon. These three elements are dominant in the commerce and industry of the world to-day. Such a breed of men trained in intellect need not take a second place to any other breed of man known. Let us see, then, that most is made of these powers. In Germany a few years ago I saw a march past of soldiers, and was greatly impressed with the physical fitness of these men. Let our men have that physical training which will give them a sense of confidence, and will make them strong in emergency, and will also make them strong to fulfil the ordinary duties of life. To me military culture for military purposes is but one small part of what it means. Obedience, close application, and respect of authority such as military training means, develops a man in the way he should go, and makes for good citizenship. Military training for the young men of Canada would add to their pleasure, increase their physical fitness and cultivate their qualities for industrial success.

"If our high schools, with their gymnasia and other physical advantages, would open up for the benefit of the young men, of the cities and towns for physical culture during the evenings, it would be a great boon. There you have the machinery lying idle except for a few hours during the week. I approve very much of encouraging military cadet corps in the high schools. I think they will improve the physique of our young men, and will give them an enthusiasm for power and for everything that is characteristic of higher citizenship. Anything you can do in that direction would be usefully done.

OUR EMPIRE.

"We have referred to the municipality, the Province, and the nation; they are all embraced in the Empire, not the British Isles, but our Empire, the Empire to which we owe allegiance, the Empire that has watched over us in our early years, and is watching over us still; the Empire out of which our population is being made, that is building warships for the protection of our commerce and har-

bours, and is watching over us with the affection and fondness of a devoted mother; our Empire, which we want to make bigger by making Canada bigger, and by cultivating her timber, mineral, and agricultural resources. We will stand by her in every emergency. That is the lesson we want to teach the nations of the world. The fact that we did go to the assistance of the Motherland in South Africa is a noble page in our history.

"Let us remember the Empire is our Empire. Her achievements are our achievements; and if, in any way, we can add to her glory by a higher honour, or bettering our ideals in business or in Church or in State, or by devotion to service in any capacity, it would be our greatest satisfaction to associate the name of Canada with the glorious achievements of the past century, and to show the Motherland that her whelps have all the qualities of the Old Lion, and in every respect worthy of the stock from which they sprung."

CONSTITUTION

OBJECTS OF THE LEAGUE.

The objects of the League are:—

A.—To maintain Canadian nationality and to keep British connection.

B.—To awaken the public mind to the serious importance of national defence, and to aid in bringing about the adoption of the most effective and economical system to that end.

C.—To carry on a non-political, educational campaign looking to the adoption of the principles of patriotic, unpaid, or universal naval or military training, in the belief that such training conduces to the industrial, physical and moral elevation of the whole people, and is essential to national safety.

D.—To co-operate with the various provincial educational authorities, the Department of Militia and Defence and the trustees of the Strathcona Fund, in introducing physical and military training into all schools in Canada.

E.—To aid in securing the systematic physical and military training of all youths between the ages of fourteen and eighteen.

MANAGEMENT OF THE LEAGUE.

1.—The routine business of the League shall be conducted by an Executive Committee to be appointed by, and to report to, a General Council.

2.—The General Council shall consist of ex-officio and elective members. The ex-officio members shall be Honorary Presidents and Vice-Presidents, and Life Members as hereinafter defined, also the President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer. The elective members shall be elected at the Annual General meeting of the League. The quorum of the General Council shall be five members.

3.—The General Council shall have the power to appoint such honorary officers of the League as they may deem expedient.

4.—A President, Vice-Presidents, a Secretary and a Treasurer of the League shall be elected by the League at a general meeting. These officers shall hold office for a year and be eligible for re-election. The appointment and payment of a clerical staff shall rest with the Executive Committee.

5.—The Head Office of the League shall be at Toronto, Ont.

PROVINCIAL DIVISIONS.

6.—In each Province of the Dominion a Provincial division of the League may be established at the initiative of the Branches, all of which shall be consulted. Officers of such Provincial Division shall be a President, Vice-Presidents, a Secretary and a Treasurer.

7.—For each such Provincial Division of the League there shall be an Executive Committee to consist of not more than twelve persons to be elected in the first place by the members of such Provincial Division. Such members so elected shall constitute the Executive Committee. As soon as any Branch is formed in a Province the President of such Branch shall be ex-officio a member of the Executive Committee of the Provincial Division when formed. The members of the Executive Committee shall hold office for one year or until their successors are elected.

8.—The Executive Committee of each Provincial Division shall be entrusted with the carrying on of the ordinary business of the League in that Division, and it may, in its discretion, appoint Honorary officers, and also elect individual members in places where no Branch is established.

MEETINGS.

9. — The first Annual General Meeting of the League shall be held in the City of Ottawa, and thereafter at least once in every year, at such place and time as the Executive Committee shall determine. Special meetings may be held at any time at the head office, to be summoned by the Executive Committee on a requisition in writing, setting forth the objects of the proposed meeting, signed by at least fifty members.

BRANCHES.

10.—Branches may be established on requisition to the Executive Committee signed by at least twenty-five persons, who shall intimate their wish to become members of the League. When such requisition is received by the Executive Committee, such Branch shall be deemed to be formed. Upon receipt of notification from the Secretary of the Executive Committee that the requisition has been enrolled in the records of the League, a meeting of the Branch shall be called for the purpose of organization. At such meeting the persons present shall elect a President, Vice-Presidents, a Secretary and a Treasurer of the Branch, and a Committee of not fewer than five persons to manage the affairs of the Branch.

MEMBERSHIP.

11.—The membership of the League shall be composed of persons who approve of the Objects of the League and who subscribe and pay annually as follows:—

A yearly subscription of two dollars shall entitle a subscriber to be an active member of the League and to receive copies of official literature.

A person subscribing one dollar shall be deemed to be an Associate Member. Undergraduate of an University becoming Associate Members shall be entitled to the official literature.

Life Membership may be obtained by a payment of one sum of twenty-five dollars, or by five consecutive annual payments of five dollars.

12.—In all cases the subscriptions for ladies shall be at half rates, except in the case of Active Members.

13.—Any person who approves of the Objects of the League and contributes not less than fifty dollars, either in one sum or in five consecutive equal annual payments, may be appointed Honorary Vice-President of the League for life.

VOTING AT MEETINGS.

14.—No person shall be entitled to vote at meetings of the League except Life Members and Active Members not in arrears in payment of dues, but persons paying half rates and not in arrears, and Associate Members belonging to the same family, one of whom is an Active Member not in arrears, may be entitled to vote and to be elected as members on all committees. All honorary officers shall be entitled to vote.

PROCEEDINGS AT MEETINGS.

15.—The order of procedure at meetings may be provided for by by-law of each Provincial Division, and the proceedings of the Branches must follow, as far as possible, the procedure of the Division to which such branches belong. The proceedings of the General meetings of the League shall be conducted, as far as may be convenient, according to Canadian parliamentary procedure.

APPLICATION OF MEMBERSHIP FEES.

16.—Membership fees, and all other subscriptions and funds, shall be payable to the Treasurer of the League, and the application of all funds shall be in the disposal of the Executive Committee. Two authorized members of such Executive Committee shall have power to pass accounts and authorize payments.

16a.—The membership of any member shall be deemed to commence from the date of the payment of membership fees, and the annual subscription of each member shall be deemed due in advance in the first month of each succeeding year of his renewal.

16b.—The treasurer is empowered to draw at sight on each member for the amount of his renewal subscription during the first month in which the current year's renewal subscription of each member falls due.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

17.—The Financial Year for closing the books of the League shall be the calendar year.

AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION.

18.—Amendments to the Constitution shall be made only at an Annual General meeting of which one month's notice must be given by the Executive Committee, and one month's notice of any suggested amendment must be communicated to the Secretary of the League in writing, signed by the person proposing the amendment. And a copy of such amendment must be sent with the notices of

the Annual General meeting. Amendments to the by-laws of the Branches shall be made only at such times as shall be provided for by the Branch by-laws. The General Council, the Executive Committee of a Provincial Division, and Branch Committees shall have power to fix their quorum, and regulate their own proceedings and the times at which they shall respectively meet. Votes shall be given personally only, (not by proxy).

OFFICIAL JOURNAL.

19.—The educational and official publications shall be under the sole control of the Canadian Defence League's Executive Committee, and, in addition to all other printed matter for circulation amongst the members of the League, it shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to make arrangements for the publication in a periodical published in Canada of the proceedings of the League, all official notices and communications, historical and patriotic contributions, and any other approved matter of educational and literary value, and such periodical shall be known as the Official Journal; but nothing herein contained shall interfere with the use by the League or any of its Divisions or Branches of any other newspapers, magazines, periodicals, or publicity mediums of whatever nature for the dissemination of its purposes, principles, ideas and work.

CONTENTS

| | Page. |
|---|--------------------|
| A Bishop on Universal Training The Bishop of London, Eng. | 23 |
| A Sacred Duty Lt.-Col. A. M. Smith. | 36 |
| An Assimilating Force Sir Ian Hamilton. | 2 |
| An Essential Element in Citizenship L. S. Amery, M.P., England. | 16, 17, 18 |
| Approval of Universal Military Training Canadian Cavalry Association. | 31 |
| Constitution | 42, 43, 44, 45, 46 |
| Defence as a Business Proposition Lt.-Col. Wm. Hamilton Merritt. | 28, 29 |
| Desirable for Boys James L. Hughes, LL. D. | 27 |
| Develop the Nation's Manhood Lord Curzon. | 35 |
| Endorsement of Universal Military Training Ontario Artillery Association. | 36 |
| Free Men Dr. An. | 22 |
| Honor the Army Rt. Rev. M. F. Fallon, D.D. | 29 |
| Message to Canadians Sir Edmund Walker, LL.D., C.V.O. | 32, 33 |
| Militarism and Anti-Militarism Principal Maurice Hutton. | 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 |
| Opinions of Prominent Men H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, Rt. Hon. R. L. Borden, M.P., Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Lord Roberts, Sir Fred- erick Borden, Lord Milner, Rev. Dr. Carman, Sir John French. | 34, 35, 36 |
| Patriotic Military Service U. E. L. Association. | 23 |

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| Physical and Military Training in Schools | 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 |
| Rev. N. Burwash, M.A., D.D.; Very Rev. D. Miner Gordon, M.A., D.D.; A. H. MacKay, B.A., B.Sc., LL. D., F.R.S.C.; Rev. Canon G. Dauth; Rev. H. J. Cody, D.D., LL.D.; Rev. J. W. McMillan, D.D.; Rev. Rabbi Jacobs; Rev. T. Crawford Brown, M.A.; Rev. L. Minehan; Principal Hutton; Major Walter James Brown; John A. Cooper, M.A.; Jas. L. Hughes, LL.D. | |
| Positive vs. Negative Training | 30, 31 |
| Col. Hon. Sam. Hughes. | |
| Problem of Citizenship | 2 |
| The Globe, Toronto. | |
| Rifle Clubs | 33 |
| Lt.-Col. Wm. Hamilton Merritt. | |
| The Burden of National Defence | 26, 27 |
| Rev. John Lochhead, M.A. | |
| The Scope of Defence | 39, 40, 41, 42 |
| Hon. Sir Geo. W. Ross. | |
| The Strathcona Trust | 37, 38 |
| The Swiss System | 18, 19 |
| Lt.-Col. Wm. Hamilton Merritt. | |
| Universal Military Training | 2 |
| Lt.-Col. W. S. Buell. | |
| Universal Training Discussed in the Senate | 24, 25, 26 |
| Hon. L. G. Power. | |
| Universal Training in Operation | 20, 21, 22 |
| Hon. James Allen, New Zealand. | |
| Virtueless Peace more Destructive than War | 19 |
| John Ruskin. | |
| What is Expected of League Members | 18 |
| R. E. Kingsford. | |
| Why the League was Organized | 3, 4, 5 |

CANADIAN DEFENCE LEAGUE

PATRON

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.

HONORARY PRESIDENTS

Rev. A. Carman, D.D., General Sup. Meth. Church of Canada; Sir James P. Whitney, Premier, Province of Ontario; Hon. F. Osler, President General Trusts Corporation; Hon. P. Landry, Speaker of the Senate; Sir D. H. McMillan, Ex-Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba; Lt.-Col. E. A. Crnikshank, Historian: Engagements of the War 1812-14; Benjamin Soulte, Author French Canadian Militia, etc.

HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENTS

Calgary, Alta. : Lt.-Col. J. H. Walker.
Deseronto, Ont. : Lt.-Col. E. W. Rathbun.
Edmonton, Alta. : Hon. A. C. Rutherford, Lt.-Col. B. J. Saunders.
Halifax, N.S. : A. H. MacKay, LL.D., F.R.S.C.
Hamilton, Ont. : Lt.-Col. Wm. Hendrie.
London, Ont. : Lt.-Col. A. M. Smith.
Montreal, Que. : Hon. N. Curry, T. J. Drummoud, Major J. A. Gunn, Hugh Paton, Andrew Reford, Lt.-Col. C. A. Smart.
Ottawa, Ont. : Major R. W. Leonard.
Sherbrooke, Que. : Jas. McKinnon.
St. Catharines, Ont. : Chas. Riordan.
Toronto, Ont. : Hon. Lt.-Col. H. C. Cox, J. C. Eaton, Lt.-Col. J. T. Fotheringham, M.D., Lt.-Col. A. E. Gooderham, R. S. Hudson, Jas. L. Hughes, LL.D., Emilius Jarvis, Mrs. E. H. Keating, R. E. A. Land, Col. Hon. James Mason, Lt.-Col. Wm. Hamilton Merritt, Mrs. Wm. Hamilton Merritt, Prof. W. Lash Miller, Col. Sir H. M. Pellatt, C.V.O., W. H. Shaw, Sir Edmund Walker, C.V.O.
Vancouver, B.C. : J. McD. Mowat, K.C.
Winnipeg, Man. : Mowbray S. Berkeley, E. L. Drewery, C. W. Rowley.

LIFE MEMBERS

Brantford, Ont. : W. F. Cockshutt, M.P.
Battleford, Sask. : R. R. Farle, LL.B.
Calgary, Alta. : R. B. Hennett, K.C., M.P.
Carleton Place, Ont. : Willis F. Froats, I.P.S.
Edmonton, Alta. : E. L. Ferris, John Kenwood, J. A. McDougall, M.P.P.
Fort William, Ont. : M. Cochran, C. W. Jarvis, M.P.P., W. Stevenson, Capt. J. E. Swinburne, Major E. R. Wayland, Major S. C. Young.
Montreal, Que. : Sir H. Montagu Allan, C.V.O., R. B. Angus, F. J. Cockburn, E. F. Hebden, Lt.-Col. J. G. Ross.
Prince Albert, Sask. : Lt.-Col. E. G. Shannon.
Port Arthur, Ont. : Lt.-Col. J. A. Little, Capt. H. A. Ruttan.
Quebec, Que. : Sir Geo. Garneau, Lt.-Col. R. E. W. Turner, V.C., D.S.O.
Regina, Sask. : Major W. Gordon V. Bishop, James Balfour, Lt.-Col. R. A. Carman, Lt.-Col. J. F. L. Eubury, L. V. Kerr, E. E. Meek, M.D., Captain J. L. R. Parsons, J. A. Westman, J. A. Wetmore.
Toronto, Ont. : Hume Blako, K.C., James George, R. E. Kingsford, Com'd'r F. C. Law, R.N., Arthur Macdonald, Hon. F. Osler, K.C., Arthur Pepler, Col. G. Sterling Ryerson, M.D.
Vancouver, B.C. : Alex. Henderson, K.C., W. H. Malkins, Major W. Hart McHarg, J. H. Senkler, K.C.
Victoria, B.C. : Lt.-Col. John A. Hall, Major Lorne Ross.
Winnipeg, Man. : J. A. M. Aikens, K.C., M.P., W. R. Allan, D. K. Elliott, N. G. Leslie, Lt.-Col. R. M. Thompson, J. Stewart Tupper, K.C., Sir Wm. Whyte, Major Royal Burrett, Geo. F. Galt, Lt.-Col. J. B. Mitchell, Lt.-Col. R. W. Paterson, Hon'y Lt.-Col. Edward Brown.
Woodstock, Ont. : Lt.-Col. John White.

OFFICERS.

—o—

PRESIDENT

Lt.-Col. Wm. Hamilton Merritt, King Edward Hotel, Toronto.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

Lt.-Col. J. T. Fotheringham, M.D., 20 Wellesley Street, Toronto.

VICE-PRESIDENTS

Lt.-Col. Wm. Hendrie, Hamilton, Ont.; Major Walter James Brown, Aylmer, Ont.; Rev. T. Crawford Brown, Toronto, Ont.; Rev. Canon McNab, Toronto, Ont.; and Major Peers Davidson, Montreal, Que.

HONORARY TREASURER

R. S. Hudson, 18 Toronto Street, Toronto.

SECRETARY

Geo. M. Elliott, 79 Adelaide Street East, Toronto.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

Lt.-Col. Jas. Galloway, 79 Adelaide Street East, Toronto.

ELECTIVE MEMBERS OF GENERAL COUNCIL

A. Munro Grier, K.C.; Hugh Blain; Lt.-Col. Henry Brock; H. M. Mowat, K.C.; Major O. Heron; Prof. Alfred Baker; Major Geo. T. Denison; Capt. A. T. Hunter; W. Sanford Evans; G. H. Pettit; Major E. A. McDougall; Lt.-Col. D. T. Smith; Capt. T. Edgar McNutt; J. H. Woods; J. S. Brierley; Lt.-Col. J. Galloway; Jas. P. Murray; F. J. A. Davidson, Ph. D.; Lt.-Col. Belcher; Dr. Chas. J. Hastings.

These Officers and Elective Members with Patron, Hon'y Presidents, Hon'y Vice-Presidents and Life Members constitute the General Council.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

W. H. Merritt; Lt.-Col. J. T. Fotheringham; Lt.-Col. Wm. Hendrie; Major W. J. Brown; Rev. T. Crawford Brown; Rev. Canon McNab; Major Peers Davidson; R. S. Hudson; Geo. M. Elliott; R. E. Kingsford; Major Geo. T. Denison, Jr.; Lt.-Col. A. E. Belcher; Commander F. C. Law, R.N.

