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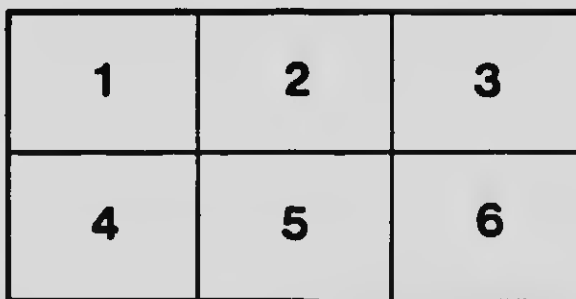
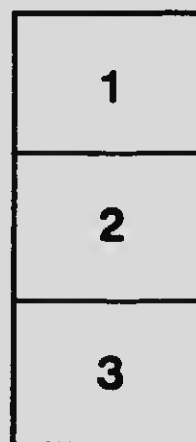
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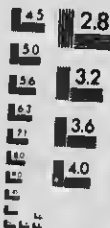
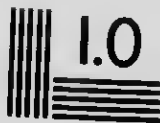
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**Addresses delivered at the
Fourth Annual Barquet**

OF THE

Canadian Club

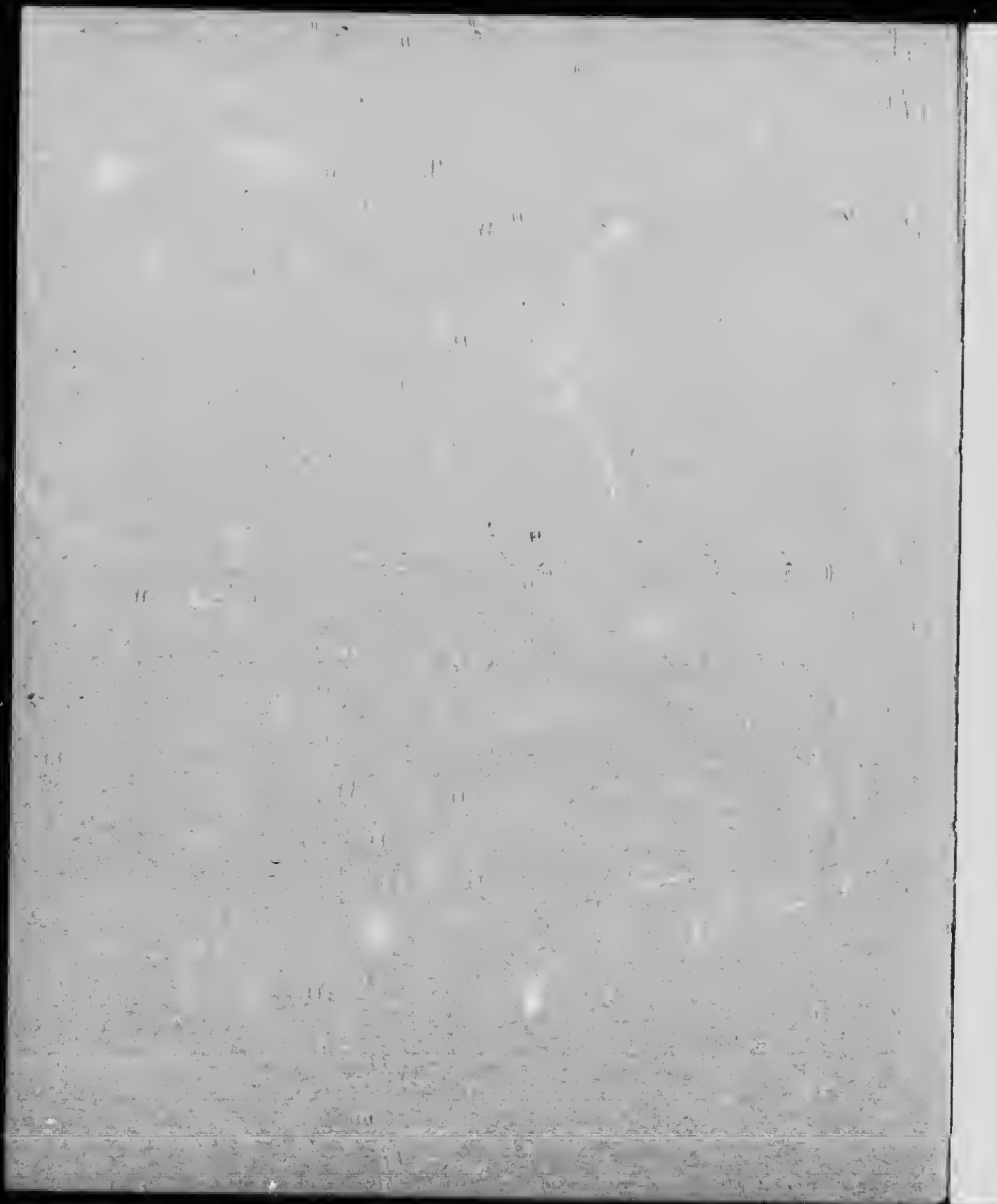


OF

LONDON, CANADA



Fifth January, 1911



**Addresses delivered at the
Fourth Annual Banquet**

OF THE

Canadian Club



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LONDON, CANADA



Fifth January, 1911

LONDON:

Advertiser Printing Co
1911

Addresses delivered at the Fourth Annual Banquet of the Canadian Club.



The Canadian Club banquet, held last night in the Terminus House, was one of the most successful and brilliant functions in the city's history.

Three more fascinating and instructive addresses than were delivered by Hon. Clifford Sifton, chairman of the conservation commission, Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, minister of labor, and his Lordship Bishop Fallon, could not be wished for.

There was a very large attendance, over 200 members being seated at the tables. The arrangements were perfect, the dinner itself an excellent one, and nothing was overlooked that would add to the enjoyment of the occasion.

A number of ladies were present. Of course, they took no part in the banquet proper, but arrangements were made by President Glass and Secretary Mc'utecheon for their accommodation, and many availed themselves of the opportunity to hear the distinguished guests.

Brilliant Speeches.

The three speakers were in excellent form. Hon. Clifford Sifton spoke particularly on the work of the conserva-

tion commission. It was a practical business talk, filled with strong meat, and it undoubtedly will furnish food for thought to all Canadians who wish to see this country hold its own. Particularly striking was the statement that Canada had no timor to dispose of to any foreign customer, and it was hinted that the Government would shortly enact legislation to prevent further exportation.

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King made a notable deliverance on the theme of empire. His speech kindled great enthusiasm. It was marked by fine eloquence and sound imperial argument.

The first public appearance of his Lordship Bishop Fallon, outside his own pulpit, was a notable occasion. The fame of the preacher had gone abroad, and the audience anticipated a treat. His presentation of his subject was masterly, and when he finished he was cheered to the echo.

During the evening a splendid programme of music was rendered by Tony Cortese's orchestra. Mr. W. A. Mc'utecheon sang several solos in fine voice. Mr. C. E. Wheeler acted as accompanist in his usually good form.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

In opening the banquet, President S. Frank Glass said: It is a great pleasure for me to welcome to our festive board this large and representative audience assembled here this evening. It has been our privilege on several other occasions of a similar nature since the

organization of this club, to have been the hosts of distinguished statesmen from our own land and from the empire beyond the seas. It is our fortune to have with us to-night as guests of honor the eminent Canadians who will later address you. There are as-

sociations, however, in connection with this gathering which appeal to our sensibilities as being unique, and which lend more than ordinary interest to it—in that while it gives us the opportunity to extend a welcome to these distinguished guests, we have likewise the opportunity for the first time together to offer congratulations to our home and past president, SIR GEORGE GIBBONS. It is fitting that his first public appearance, since his services to his country have been so fittingly recognized at the hands of HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE, should be before the members of this club. To him probably more than any other citizen may be attributed the credit for the splendid foundation laid at its organization. We take a just pride in him, not only as our past president, but as a citizen, and as a Canadian whose services justly entitle him to the honor conferred. It has been worthily bestowed, and we trust his life may be spared for many years of continued usefulness to his country and to this city. We welcome, this evening, our new fellow citizen, HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP FALLON. It is peculiarly gratifying to us that HIS LORDSHIP'S first public utterance to the citizens of London should be at this our annual gathering. We extend to him cordial greetings. His response to the members of this club in accepting the invitation to be with us on this occasion, convinces us that the aims and objects of our organization find in him a sympathetic chord. The Canadian Club in London is now in the fifth year of its being, and that it has taken a strong place amongst the institutions established in our city, is evidenced by its increasing prosperity, and the continued loyalty and support of its whole membership. I believe we are better Canadians, and better citizens as a result of the influence this club exerts. Canadian Clubs have

taken a strong hold on our people and have become deeply rooted throughout all sections of our Dominion. They are an educative force. Their sphere of usefulness has become, not only national, but international, and their branches have spread throughout the United States and to the mother land. Their mission since their inception has been to foster patriotism, to encourage the study of Canadian institutions, her history, arts, literature and resources, and generally to unite Canadians in such work as might seem desirable for the welfare and progress of the DOMINION. In the neighboring republic their mission has rather been directed to promoting amity and friendship between the people of that country and our Dominion—surely a laudable object. The development of two democratic peoples on this part of the North American continent, living side by side in perfect peace and harmony is a matter of the greatest interest. We cannot but note with admiration the marvellous growth of our friends and cousins across the international boundary, we wish them the fullest measure of success in all of their high aims and the happy achievement of a magnificent destiny. Are not their best interests indissolubly linked with ours? Have they not the same problems of government and the same social reforms to solve? We have awakened to a sense of national greatness, and inspired with belief in the enormous possibilities of our Dominion. We are marching forward to the fulfillment of our great destiny. Greater because our institutions have been founded upon the everlasting principles of justice, honor and truth. These are qualities which, if adhered to in the future, will make our nation a prominent factor in the advancement of civilization. Canadian Clubs are taking their part in moulding public opinion. They are growing

with astonishing equality, and their influence is a factor in mediating the lessons of liberty, fraternity and equality. Let it be our aim to cultivate with the great nation to the south feelings of peace and good-fellowship. There is room on this continent for two great nations, and Canada has made up her mind to be one of them. There exists no occasion for jealousy or ill feeling between these two countries—our interests are common. Should not our hands be joined to uphold them? It is obviously the interest of both Canada and the United States to live on terms of cordial friendship. That Canadian Clubs are being so means in a measure of drawing more closely the ties between these two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race would in itself be ample justification for their existence.

Mr. Glass then proposed the health of the King, which was drunk most enthusiastically.

"Canada and Her Resources."

Mr. Frank Lawson introduced the toast, "Canada and Her Resources." He said:

"Most of us are in the habit of congregating together, from time to time, under different auspices, and with different objects, and in our gatherings we are prone to laud the tenets and objects of our societies, lodges, clubs, or other organizations, as though they were the most important considerations for which we have to live. All of these organizations, too, while not necessarily antagonistic toward each other, have divisional tendencies, and sometimes make class distinctions.

"In assembling as we have tonight, we have no objects, no thoughts, no teachings, but those embraced by every citizen of this country, and there can be no objects in our lives, except in connection with our churches and our homes, that are more worthy of our efforts and our loyalty than those in which we are interested for the benefit of our native country.

"It must be a source of satisfaction to the Canadian Clubs generally that the spirit of true patriotism is commencing to grow among our people. There was a time when our ancestors, through their struggles (whether of pioneer work or forced engagements on the fields of battle), developed a very strong affection for the land that they worked for or defended. But a time followed (within the memory of many of us here present), when numbers of Canadians could be found quite indifferent to the fate of this country, and quite ignorant of its resources and its possibilities. Today we are enjoying a universal appreciation of Canada (but as our forefathers, through struggle and adversity), but through one of the most prosperous eras that has ever come to any nation, and it is, therefore, with pleasure and with pride that we will drink this most important toast to this country of which we are all proud to be citizens.

"We are especially favored tonight in being able to couple with this important toast the name of one of the history-makers of this country. I need not attempt to introduce to you the Hon. Clifford Sifton; it is quite enough that I have the honor to associate this worthy gentleman's name with this toast, to give us double pleasure and pride in drinking it.

"I will simply ask you to fill your glasses and drink to 'Canada and her resources,' coupling with it the name of the Hon. Clifford Sifton."

HON. CLIFFORD SIFTON

Hon. Clifford Sifton was given a great reception on rising. He spoke of the unique pleasure in coming to London. He surrounded the table with men who sat with him on the benches of the old school, men whom he might regard as chums.

Mr. Sifton then dealt with conservation of natural resources. It was the fashion of orators to speak of the illimitable resources of the country. Later it was the fashion to say that resources were depleted or destroyed. Neither was correct. The resources of no country are illimitable. When people come in large numbers these resources must give way. It was equally not true that resources of the Dominion were depleted or destroyed. There was still enough timber for our own population if properly taken care of. The fertility of the soil was not impaired to a serious degree. As for the fisheries, many waters had been depleted, but by scientific treatment it was sought to restore them to their former productivity. The mines had not been exploited. As a matter of fact, little had been done to reach the full mine of wealth of Canada.

Wealth Underestimated.

It was quite certain, on the other hand, that the wealth of Canada had been underestimated. The regions of Labrador and Ungava were extremely wealthy more so than yet imagined.

There were great mineral deposits and magnificent water powers, with enough material in sight to keep them going for generations. The Hudson Bay district was rich. The clay belt, containing from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 square miles of tillable land, that would be a great source of wealth.

Along the line of the Hudson Bay Railway there was a strip of territory ten thousand square miles in extent, of fine, arable land, a territory equal in extent to Belgium, supporting five and a half million people. The north lands ranged from the Hudson Bay to British Columbia. In addition there were

the Peace River Valley, Northern British Columbia, and other sections of the Dominion, of which little is known. It could easily be understood that the resources of the country had not been overestimated, but rather underestimated. Cheers.

Means of Livelihood.

"I wish to speak of our duty in connection with the conservation of these resources," continued Mr. Sifton. "Our natural resources, it stands to reason, are the means of livelihood, the only means, I may say, of the people. If these are destroyed, there is nothing left but absolute poverty. It is not a fault on the part of myself or any person else, when we endeavor to compel these people to see that ultimate happiness and prosperity lie in the proper use and conservation of these resources.

"It can be shown that every nation that has gone down has gone down because of the destruction of its natural wealth. Take Egypt, for an example. This country was once the granary of the world; but the people wasted their patrimony and its people drifted into the most abject poverty, and it is only now that they have, by scientific methods of agriculture, become able to live like human beings. It is our duty, then, to consider the best methods to make our wealth useful and lasting. Cheers.)

"The conservation movement," Mr. Sifton declared, "since its inauguration had kindled some enthusiasm, and it had awakened some criticism.

"Some had considered that it interfered with legitimate development. However, the movement was not a fault. It was as old as time—the movement to properly preserve the natural resources, by making them useful and valuable by economy and proper usage. That was the object of the conservation commission."

The Water Powers.

Mr. Sifton gave a most interesting study of the development of the water powers of the country. The develop-

ment of electricity by water powers had revolutionized industry. It was now considered one of the necessities of modern business communities. It was now recognized as a public utility. The Government of the Dominion, and three provinces also, were asserting the right to claim all water powers as public utilities. Through constant agitation and discussion this principle had emerged, and it was now accepted without question. Unlimited franchises were no longer granted, and the Government had exerted the power to control all electrical development throughout the country.

In the Province of Ontario the Government had found it a duty and a necessity to furnish power, through the machinery of government, to parts of the Province heretofore without it. This step was the most progressive yet taken by any Government in the world, save Switzerland, the leading nation in electrical development. Quebec was following this lead. The Dominion House of Commons had also subscribed to the principle, and were exercising great powers over the waterways of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta to furnish power, through the machinery that within four or five years legislation would be embodied in the statute books of every Province and the Dominion itself preventing forever a monopoly of water powers. This was indeed a creditable achievement.

Power Legislation.

During the past session of the House there was an epidemic of power legislation. Many of the bills presented were bad, and it was the duty of the conservation commission to prevent their passage. strenuous objection was made to them. As a result the bad bills were thrown out, and others were so modified as to practically carry out the desires of the commission. That was one of the advantages of criticism, and demonstrated the great usefulness of the commission.

The conservation of forest wealth has another important factor. Much discussion had arisen on that subject of late. The growth of forest fires, with their great destruction of timber wealth, had become serious. He had sent out men to

discover the causes of these fires, and the reports sent in had been most useful in determining the causes. Before touching that feature, Mr. Sifton gave statistics to show the timber wealth of the United States and Canada. There were 2,200 billion feet of timber standing in the United States. The annual consumption amounted to 100 billion feet, with but 30,000,000 feet growing annually. In less than 25 years there would be no timber standing in that country, if the resources of that country were not carefully husbanded. In Canada there were but 500 billion feet of standing timber. This would last the United States but seven years."

No Timber to Give Away.

"We have enough timber standing for our own uses, if properly conserved," declared Mr. Sifton. "We have none to give away to any large customers, particularly to a foreign country. The time is coming fast when the Government of this country will have to prohibit the exportation of one stick of timber. Necessity will demand it, and we will have to submit. That time is fast approaching.

Mr. Sifton further stated that the conservation commission will unalterably oppose any reciprocity negotiations with the United States which look to the free export of Canadian timber to the Americans.

Mr. Sifton gave an interesting account of the number of forest fires during the past year. There were 2,019 recorded last year, all carrying great destruction with them. Of these 22 per cent had been caused by locomotives. It was the purpose of the conservation commission to ask the Government to enact legislation to impose a fine of \$1,000 on every railway causing a fire along its right of way.

"This will effectually prevent forest fires," declared Mr. Sifton. "The Ontario Government own the Temiskaming Railway. They have no fires there, because they own the timber. They cannot afford to lose any, and they effectually prevent loss by fire. The railway companies have no right to destroy this property. If they are fined \$1,000 every time this happens, you can rest assured they will find means of preventing it. It is an easy matter, and, believe me, it will be done."

In concluding, Mr. Sifton spoke of the development of scientific agriculture. The money invested in that work would return a thousandfold in the pockets of the people. He bespoke the hearty support of all Canadians for the work of the commission.

"The British Empire."

Mr. Clarence B. Edwards, in proposing the toast to "The British Empire," referred to the custom of British visitors in times past of regarding Canadians as "colonials."

"The time has now arrived," said Mr. Edwards, "for us to demand the right to be addressed as Canadians. In speaking of the greatness of the British Empire it is customary to extol the vast extent and territory of the

Empire. May we not rather dwell upon the achievements of the British peoples in whatever lands they have found their way to? Britain today recognizes strong men, no matter whether they have come from India, South Africa, Canada or other parts of the Empire. The British Imperial Parliament includes at the present time men from all parts of the British Dominions, and Canada is well represented."

In introducing the Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, Mr. Edwards referred to his achievements in the civil service, and in the national affairs of his country, which have made him thoroughly conversant with imperial questions and especially capable of responding to the toast, "The British Empire."

HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING

Hon. Mackenzie King was greeted with loud applause.

"You have listened to a toast to 'Canada,'" he said; "it remains for me to reply to the toast to the 'Empire.' In doing so, I shall ask and endeavor to answer three questions: 1. What has Canada meant to the empire? 2. What has the empire meant to Canada? 3. What is the one to mean to the other through the years to come?"

"As to the first—What has Canada meant to the empire? Sir, there were two events, the joint significance of which make them epochmaking in history. They came within a year of each other. Together they constitute Canada the cradle and corner-stone of the British Empire, the cradle because the one contained a living entity, that growing, throbbing and pulsating through time has given the empire its distinguished characteristic, the liberties of the people secured by self-government—the corner-stone because the event to which I refer made Canada the first outpost of empire, and will ever remain the most significant of all happenings that have helped to shape the future destinies of nations.

I shall speak of the latter first. On Sept. 13, 1759, what there was of the absolutism of old world centralization passed away forever, on the Plains of Abraham; what there remained of the chivalry of old France became blended in the life of a young and growing nation that was to become in the course of years the proud centre of the greatest empire of freedom the world had ever known. On the rock citadel of old Quebec was hoisted, in 1759, that flag which today encircles the globe, uniting to a common throne and binding with a common tradition that galaxy of young nations which we describe as the British Empire. This was before India had been won to the British crown, before Australia or New Zealand were peopled by British subjects, before South Africa was known to exist. There had been empires in the world's history before. The greatest, the Roman Empire, has fallen of its own weight of centralization before the invading hordes of migratory and barbarous peoples. But with the discoveries of the fifteenth and sixteenth century, new empires arose in the new world. The Spanish,

the Portuguese, the Dutch, the French, the British, all founded colonies across the waters of the Atlantic. Of all empires the British alone survives, and the survival is due to the second event of which I shall now make mention. Sufficient for the moment to remember that historically Canada will remain the first outpost of empire as comprised today, the foundation of the great structure which has come into being with succeeding years.

A Legislature.

"The other event consisted of the gathering of a few persons representing the new settlers of Nova Scotia. It occurred on the 2nd of October, 1758. It was the initial meeting of persons elected to form a legislature. From that day to this, a period of over one hundred and fifty years that legislature has sat continuously year by year. It is the oldest legislature existing in the self-governing Dominions today of the oldest of thirty-three now existing in the British Dominions. In the calling together of that assembly we have the constitutional birth of the empire. It marks the beginning of the policy of self-government, which has been continuously developed, and which is the very life and strength of the empire as it exists today. Other empires have passed away; they were based on absolutism, on centralized control. The survival of the British Empire is due to its political organization being entirely different to the granting of representative institutions to each part, instead of an attempt to control from an all powerful centre. That was in 1758, that carries us back to a time in history which preceded the existence of the United States by eighteen years, to a period when the provinces of Quebec and Ontario were subject to the military rule of the King of France, to a time when no Englishman had yet seen any portion of Australia and New Zealand, when no British possessions existed in South Africa, and a century before British Columbia became a British colony.

Beginning of Empire.

"Historically, then, Canada marks the beginning of the British Empire, its beginning from the point of view of territorial expanse, its beginning from the point of view of constitutional growth. But Canada has meant more than this to the British Government. Representative government would not alone have sufficed had it not been followed by responsible government, and, sir, it was in Canada that at the cost of human life, that at the sacrifice to many of home and fortune, was witnessed the last death grapple between the old order of things which feared to trust, and the new order which knew no fear. It is not necessary to recall the dark days of 1837-38, to be reminded of insurrection to revive memories that awaken pain even at this hour. It is sufficient if we recognize in that struggle, begun in the year that the young Queen Victoria ascended the throne, not a desire to limit the dominions of that throne, but a desire to see it established in righteousness, with wise and able counsellors around it. The rebellion of 1837 has long since passed into history. We at this day, proud of our citizenship in the British Empire, can recognize in the conflict that took place then, the settlement forever of the principles of self-government within the component parts of the British Empire, which we know to be at the foundation of the very essence of the liberties which as citizens of the British empire we enjoy today. That struggle has given us liberties, not to Canada alone, but to Australia and New Zealand, and last of all to South Africa. The failure to recognize a like requirement of liberty lost the United States to the British crown.

Experiment of Government.

"But not only was Canada the first of the outlying Dominions to have representative government, and the first to have responsible government; she was the first to try and to succeed in that experiment of government which has given its present political constitution to the other component parts of

the empire, and which will afford a pattern for the motherland herself, and which if the empire itself has ever a constitution will be the model on which it will be based. I mean, of course, federal government, the division of power in lawmaking between local and central authorities. The Confederation of the Dominion took place in 1867; the Commonwealth of Australia was formed within the last decade; the Federation of South Africa has just been completed, and our representative is just returning from having witnessed the ceremonies of the assembling of the first Federal Parliament. In the United Kingdom there is talk today of a rearrangement of the constitutional authority, a division of the kingdom into parts, with local governments for local affairs, a federal parliament for affairs of common concern. It is the model of the Dominion, adopted by Australia, followed by South Africa, that is being advocated there.

"Historically and politically this Dominion of Canada has helped to establish the foundations of empire, geographically the position she occupies is hardly less significant, lying as she does between the continents of Europe and of Asia, with the waters of the Atlantic washing one shore, the waters of the Pacific the other, she constitutes the main highway of empire, the most important segment in that all-red route which encircles the whole of the globe.

"So much for what Canada has meant, for what Canada means, to the empire. What, now, has the empire meant to Canada, what does the empire mean to us today?

Responsible Government.

"We have spoken of representative and responsible government; of the liberties which they have secured; we have helped to gain them for ourselves and the outlying dominions, but have we not in turn won them as the outcome of the struggle for liberties of which the magna charta and the bill of rights are the outstanding charters in the British Isles. It is be-

cause England is the home of liberty and freedom, won by centuries of struggle for the rights of man, England the mother of parliaments of the world that we the heirs to British tradition and an unbroken record of British history, have fought as we have fought for the preservation of these liberties, and are today in what we have of British institutions, of British law and British forms of government, the possessors of 'the most noble code of political wisdom that was ever devised by man for the government of man.' British liberty, British justice, British freedom, the greatest of all possessions of the human family on earth, these we owe today to our connection with the British Empire; these are what make us loyal subjects of Britain; these are what give us our attachment to the British throne.

Canada's Resources.

"But is this all the empire has meant to us? You have heard of the greatness of our resources, of the marvellous strides made in the development of them, of our ever expanding trade. How has all this been made possible, save in the security and protection afforded us by the might of Britain in virtue of our place as a part of her Dominions beyond the seas. If we have been able to make the marvellous strides in internal development and the beginnings of an all-world commerce which we have already made, is it not due to the fact that while other nations in seeking to do this have also had at great cost, and what is more than cost, anxiety to themselves to protect their boundaries from possible invasion—we have been free to rest in a sense of security begotten of the wonders of British diplomacy and the magnitude of British power. The vastness of our territory, the greatness of our resources, our vast unoccupied areas, our climate—all that we are prone to boast of most—would make this Dominion the most coveted of prizes in an international conflict—must make this Dominion in the eyes of nations whose

population is pressing hard upon their subsistence, the most enviable portion of the globe for colonization and conquest. Could we, a people who have only just attained the eight-million mark, have hoped, as conditions are in the world today, to maintain this vast inheritance in the face of the growing needs of Europe, of the growling ambitions of the great nations to the south, the still greater ambitions and still greater needs of some of the powers of the Orient—were it not that as part of the British Empire it is not the power of Canada that these other nations have to fear, but the rights of the world-wide empire to which we belong. Asking what the empire means to us as a Canadian people we are forced to reply that the progress we have made has alone been possible, our very existence as a nation has alone been guaranteed, by the fact that the British flag has flown in all the strength and glory which it symbolizes from one end of our Dominion to the other.

Canada's Trade.

"But that is not all. Not only have we developed our resources and built up our country from within under this sense of great security, but we have begun to push our trade into other parts of the world. Already we have our commercial agents in Europe, in South Africa, in Australia and in the Orient; already our farmers, our manufacturers and merchants are beginning to ship their goods in large quantities to these far distant lands; already our ships ply upon the high seas to all quarters of the globe, and we send our ships on these far-distant missions without a thought as to their safety, in virtue of what? In virtue of the fact that in sailing from a Canadian port, that in carrying Canadian merchandise, it is from a country that is part of the British Empire, and as such entitled to all the protection for which that empire stands.

"I wish it were possible for me to bring before you a vision of the significance of that power to our future

trade and development, as I had the privilege of seeing it on a recent trip around the world. Let me, for a moment, take you in thought around that route which it was my privilege to traverse, and picture to you, if I can, what is the significance of our future trade, our future commercial and industrial development, and the inheritance we have in being a part of the British Empire. Of all the impressions that came as I journeyed around the world, the one that I think will remain the longest was the impression of the extent to which the British flag was flying in all quarters of the globe. You see it when you leave Great Britain, as you pass Gibraltar, the strongest fortress in the world, and over that fortress the British flag flies. Next you come to Malta, and there again you see the flag on a fortress which helps to command the Mediterranean. You get out of the Mediterranean into the Suez Canal, and there at Port Said you see by the side of the residence of the Khedive, the residence of the British commissioner, and the British flag is flying overhead. As you leave the Red Sea you touch at an arid spot called Aden, and there you see camels drawing the guns which are part of the protection of that fortress of Britain. There, too, is a statue of Queen Victoria, like the statue in Queen's Park at Toronto. When you reach India you land on British soil, and see a group of countries composed of millions of people, and over the whole of that empire there flies the Union Jack. You pursue your journey farther; you stop next at Colombo, the ocean port of the Island of Ceylon, than which, perhaps, there is no more beautiful spot on the face of the globe, and over that land there flies again the British flag. As you leave Ceylon, and before entering the China Sea, you pass through the Straits of Malacca, you pass the Straits Settlements, pass Penang and Singapore, and here again you see flying the same old Union Jack; and after coming up through the China Sea the first place you see is that beautiful island of

Hong Kong, and there you see one of the strongest harbors to be found in any portion of the world, and lying in that harbor is a fleet carrying the Union Jack.

A Part of the Empire.

"And, gentlemen, coming by chance, as we had the privilege of coming, into that harbor, when the sunlight was falling softly on the funnels of the ships from behind the peaks of Hong Kong, having in mind the thought that this was part of the British Empire away in that distant east, your heart would have been thrilled. But it would have thrilled the more if you had been favored, as I was, on coming into that harbor, in seeing a white vessel flying the Union Jack, and flying also the ensign of Canada—one of the Canadian Pacific fleet.

"What message did it bring? What did it say? It said, as if in words, that one might leave London tonight, that one might cross the Atlantic to Britain, on to Egypt, on to Aden, on to India, to Ceylon and China, across the Pacific, across the prairies to London, and be under the folds of the Union Jack the whole way around the world. Is it any wonder, gentlemen, that we should feel a pride in belonging to an empire such as that? Is it any wonder that ye are true to that flag, that we should seek to remain forever a part of that great empire which is able to hold in peace and security the different parts that go to make up the whole?

"But that is not all. The British flag is not merely the symbol of world-wide protection to the business and commercial interests of the Dominion—it has a wider protecting significance than this—it guarantees a larger freedom and larger liberty. British citizenship is the most valuable citizenship in the whole world. Regarded as a free pass, it has the widest currency. To be a British citizen born in the Dominion guarantees to one the right to travel to the uttermost corners of the earth, and to do so with the feeling that there is no wrong or injustice

to which one may be subjected that the whole British Empire may not be brought to have redress. You remember what happened in the days of Lord Palmerston, at a time when Greece was in a state of unrest, when absolutism was struggling with freedom, Ionians claiming to be British subjects were maltreated. In two cases money claims of British subjects against the Government were disregarded; a piece of land belonging to a Scotchman had been incorporated into the royal garden, and the price set upon it refused; the house of Don Pacifico, a Jew, a native of Gibraltar, had been sacked by the mob, without due interference on the part of the police. He demanded compensation for ill-usafe, for property destroyed, and for the loss of certain papers. This Jew, being unable to obtain justice in a Greek court of law, being a native of Gibraltar, demanded as a British subject the protection of the British Government. His claims were made the subject of international negotiation. At length, at the close of 1849, the patience of the Prime Minister of England became exhausted. A British admiral, in charge of a British fleet, was ordered to the Piræus, the British ambassador embarked in it, the claims were again formally laid before the king, and upon their being declined, the Piræus was blockaded, ships of the Greek navy were captured, and merchant vessels secured by way of material guarantee for payment. You will remember that Lord Palmerston was attacked in the House of Commons on the ground that this was a precipitous action on the part of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, but you will remember that in his reply Lord Palmerston uttered words memorable to every British subject; that in an impassioned appeal to the House of Commons he asserted the policy which since that date has been an axiom of government in the empire: "As the Roman in days of old held himself free from indignity when he could say, Civis Romanus sum, so also a British subject, in whatever land he may be, shall feel confident that the

watchful eye and the strong arm of England will protect him against injustice and wrong."

A British Citizen.

"We all know what to the Roman was meant by the words, 'Civis Romanus sum, I am a citizen of Rome,' but when we contrast the might and majesty of the British Empire as it is today with the might of the Roman Empire even in the days of its greatest glory, we cannot but realize that the words, 'Civis Britannicus sum, I am a British citizen,' have a significance and a power not attaching to any like expression ever uttered in the history of the world before.

"And that leads me to conclude, I have asked what have we meant to the British Empire. It remains to ask what we shall mean to each other in the years to come. At this moment the burden of the maintenance of the power of which I have spoken falls largely and almost exclusively upon the inhabitants of the British Isles. No boasting of our strength and prosperity are being asked if we will help to bear the white man's burden with the rest, whether we in this Dominion are prepared to do our fair share in the great civilizing and humanizing work for which the British Empire stands, whether we will help to maintain within our borders and throughout the world those principles of liberty, justice and peace for which the British Empire stands. We can afford gentlemen, to differ as to methods. As political parties we may be divided as to the relative methods as respects defence, of an imperial contribution or a naval service of our own, but as Canadians, rejoicing in our freedom, extolling our liberties and boasting of our powers and potentialities, we cannot as citizens of this Dominion, but more as citizens of the British Empire, with all that it means to us, deny our responsibilities, while claim-

ing the opportunities and privileges it brings."

International Peace.

The toast to "International Peace," responded to by Bishop Fallon, was introduced by Sir George Gibbons.

"In regard to the personal remarks of President Glass, touching myself," said Sir George, "the honor which I have recently received has to my mind, no social significance, and should not have in this country. I am proud beyond measure that my sovereign has seen fit to bestow so great an honor—an honor which I could not refuse—on such an humble one of his subjects. I feel a much deeper responsibility to my fellow countrymen, and I hope by renewed and greater efforts to serve my beloved country more efficiently than ever before. The subject of 'Peace' is a peculiar one to give an Irishman. The Irish have always had the reputation of never being at peace, but it was a brave general who said that 'war was hell,' and perhaps a fighting man can best talk to you on the subject of peace.

"I am proud, as your first president, that the Canadian Club has made for toleration among its members. If it has done anything it has preached toleration. It has taught us to respect the opinions of others and to respect the men who hold these opinions. There never was a time when the people of our city were so united and tolerant towards one another.

"I wandered into the cathedral on the day of Bishop Fallon's consecration, and when the Bishop rose to speak I heard the voice of a man, and knew it was a man's voice after all, although a difference in creed might part some of us from him. I am sure that the Protestant clergy and the citizens of London, no matter what their religious preferences, would be deeply loath to part with Bishop Fallon from their midst."

THE BISHOP OF LONDON

His Lordship Bishop Fallon was given a tremendous ovation when he arose to speak. The cheering lasted some minutes, and it was with some difficulty that he proceeded. He thanked the members of the club most sincerely for the hearty reception, and declared that he would be more, or less, than human if he were not grateful for the kindness and goodwill shown him. He paid a compliment to Sir George Gibbons, and expressed his pleasure that the stamp of approval had been set upon his work on the International Waterways Commission by the King himself.

"I am glad that the President of the Canadian Club greeted me as a fellow citizen," declared his lordship. "That is what I mean to be—working in my own humble way for the betterment of the general public and of the diocese committed to my care."

In a humorous vein, he touched upon the subject allotted to him—that of "International Peace."

"I thought I might have been given the subject of conservation," he stated. "I could have spoken on that subject. I could have told of every foot of this country from east to west, for I have travelled it all more than once. I could have compared the resources of this country with those of the United States, because for ten years I travelled over the latter from east to west, and from the northern boundary to the Gulf of Mexico. But the executive committee did not see fit to give that subject to me, and selected for me 'International Peace.' (Laughter.)

An Imperialist.

"I am an imperialist on principle and by conviction," he continued. "As a student of history, I have found that there has been always one dominant nation, whether Assyria, or Babylon, or Rome, or Carthage, or the Empire of Charlemagne, or of the Franks, or the Empire of Philip of Spain. For three centuries or more Great Britain has been the dominant power, and I

see no nation prepared to take her place. For that reason I am an imperialist. And it is in no restricted, narrow national sense either. There is freedom where the old flag floats, and it is the only nation that, to the fullest degree, knows the meaning of civil and religious liberty.

"Of all the subjects in the world they gave me the worst to respond to tonight. I have no reputation as a man of peace. I was born in the only fortified city in Ontario—Kingston. There I spent my boyhood days. And, to tell the truth, I always loved the soldier. I love his martial air; I love his stately step, and manly bearing. I could march for days behind the strains of martial music—'Onward, Christian Soldiers.' (Laughter.) I do not know exactly whether or not 'Onward, Christian Soldiers' holds first place in my affections over 'Garry Owen,' or 'The British Grenadiers.'"

"I have not had time to lay the foundations of peace. But I must say that I would feel it very deeply. I would feel a very real sorrow if the time ever came when the soldiers defending our country should become the subject of ridicule or depreciation.

The highest type of courage has been developed under the muzzles of the guns of the enemy. Without courage there can be no manliness. The virtues of war are quite as important as the accomplishments of peace. War is always regrettable, but not always wrong. We would, perhaps, like to get along without it. We would just as willingly get along without disease, but we cannot get along without a penal code or the house erected for the short or long confinement of mankind.

When War Is Justifiable.

"War entered upon with right intentions, to protect the fatherland, to preserve the cause of its citizens, or waged for the integrity of its boundary lines, is not morally wrong or indefensible. A man who would shrink

his duty in war, and fail to respond to the summons under such circumstances, is not the man to be depended upon in time of peace. If the Christian doctrine condemned war, it would be found in the Scriptures of the Lord; but in the New Testament, as in the Old, we find that the seal of God's approval has been set on men who have gone forth, sword in hand, in defence of what is right. It matters not much when we die or where, but it does matter how we die. And where can a man die better than by facing fearful odds in defence of his home, his country and his God? Men have been made more courageous, more virtuous, more high-minded by warfare than by the inactivity that comes from too much ease."

Case of Germany.

Continuing, Bishop Fallon gave some of the arguments against war, and armaments. During the past 25 years the sum of \$29,000,000 had been spent by the nations to keep the peace footing in warlike condition. Four million men had been kept from productive pursuits. The argument of economy was used continuously to compel nations to disarm.

"Germany has a peace footing of 750,000 men," declared his lordship. "In time of war they could muster 5,000,000 men, armed, into the battle field. Her allies, the Austro-Hungarian States, could muster 4,000,000 more, and with Italy, the triple alliance could muster, all told, 10,000,000 armed men. They could threaten the peace of Europe. It is my deliberate conviction—it may not be the tactful thing to say, either—nevertheless it is my deliberate conviction, that Germany intends to try to take command of the world's affairs. That would not be a good day for the world. I express the hope that no government of Britain, at no time, will ever be drawn by the delusive gains of peace to threaten, to menace, to destroy, the blessed gift of spreading to the world human liberty, the brotherhood of man, the blessings of prosperity and religious liberty. I say I hope Great Britain never for a

moment halts in this great march of duty." (Cheers.)

Indebted To Britain.

The world was greatly indebted for its progress to the wealth of Britain, his lordship pointed out. All countries had become prosperous and had had their resources developed by money from the pockets of British investors. At the present time, Britain had twenty billions of money invested among the nations of the world—three and a half billions in the United States, two billion in each of her larger colonies, one and a half billions in Argentina, five hundred million in Brazil, four hundred millions in Mexico, two hundred millions in Chile, one hundred and seventy-five millions in Uruguay, one hundred and fifty millions in Peru. Japan had two hundred and fifty millions, China one hundred and twenty-five millions, Russia one hundred and ninety, and Egypt one hundred and fifty millions from Britain. It is absolutely necessary that these investments should be protected by arms and no

"More misery, more sorrow, more suffering would result by the destruction of British credit than has resulted from any war since Napoleon held the world in the hollow of his hand," declared his lordship. "It is necessary to have the ships, and the men, and the arms to protect that credit and preserve it."

Work for Peace.

"The Hague tribunal had done much to lessen war, however. Since 1815, 250 controversies had been arbitrated, and any of them might have resulted in serious wars.

"We should all work for international peace, so long as we keep in the background the arms and the navy that will make arbitration more than a word," declared Bishop Fallon. "The Hague tribunal has done a great work, and will continue to do so, as long as we keep the navy up to its full strength. The international waterways commission has done much to smooth out difficulties between the

United States and Canada, and great credit must be given the men who form that important body. (Cheers).

"I still incline to the belief that physical force keeps the fear of the law in men's hearts. You and I go to our homes, and we feel secure. We go to bed and dream of the blessings of peace, and we do so because we know that the majesty of the law, clothed in blue serge and brass buttons, and carrying a club, is marching under our windows. That makes for peace.

Foundation of Peace.

"You cannot build the edifice of international peace on a structure of economy. You cannot build any temple from the top—it must be built from the foundations upwards. Men must be taught the love of justice, the difference between mine and thine, not to be so ready to take what belongs to him as to give the other man his own; to be fair, to be just, to be honest, to respect authority, and to be noble. The child must be taught to respect and revere father and mother; the man must respect and regard the municipality; the citizen must love and revere his nation, and all men must love and respect their country and their God. (Cheers). When each individual man does that, you will have a pillar for the temple of international peace. Educate the children to be truthful, manly, upright, just, honest, reverential; educate them, I say, in these things, and war is gone, or it will have lost its power. Educate the boy,

I say. Make him a man of peace by teaching him to love the things of the mind, the things of the heart—home, his fellowman, and his God. These are the basis of international peace. Then will come that participation in that peace human, which is like unto the peace divine. Teach your individual to keep the law. Educate him to be law-abiding in his personal life—obeying the laws of God and the nation, and international peace will come. Teach him to reverence and respect every man, woman and child he comes in contact with. Teach him to reverence and respect the rights of men of different nations, and then I say we will enter into an era of peace human which is but part of the peace divine. (Applause).

A Sky-Pilot.

"I may have spoken too much like a preacher," the Bishop continued. "Well, I am a preacher—nothing else. I'm a sky-pilot.

"What is fairer in all God's universe than the sky? With its stars, its glory, its magnificence, with the comets and worlds unknown, that move in their own spheres throughout eternity—it is the fairest thing God has made, teaching us the glory of the Maker, and the mind of God behind it all. And the pilot! What is better than to be a pilot? Gripping the wheel, he takes the trembling boat through the dangerous ways in the storms and tempests, landing his passengers safe, every one in the harbor. I'm a sky-pilot—nothing else!"

Those Present.

Edwin Smith, R. Arkell, John I. A. Hunt, D. M. Cameron, A. A. Campbell, Arthur W. White, John Cottam, G. N. Weekes, R. Ferguson, H. A. McCallum, J. T. Aylward, Frank E. Leonard, Edward Elliott, N. C. James, C. B. Edwards, Hon. C. S. Hyman, Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Hon. Clifford Sifton, Frank Glass, Bishop M. F. Fallon, Sir

George C. Gibbens, Hon. A. Beck, Senator Coffey, Judge Macleath, J. G. A. Beattie, John Labatt, Father Tobin, R. W. Puddicombe, Father McKeon, T. J. Murphy, Dr. John Hatchison, Dr. Hugh A. Stevenson, A. M. Hunt, W. S. Bryers, Barkwell, W. P. Braddon, W. R. Brown, W. A. McCutcheon, Charles E. Wheeler, Thomas Gillean, G. L. McCrae (Mon-

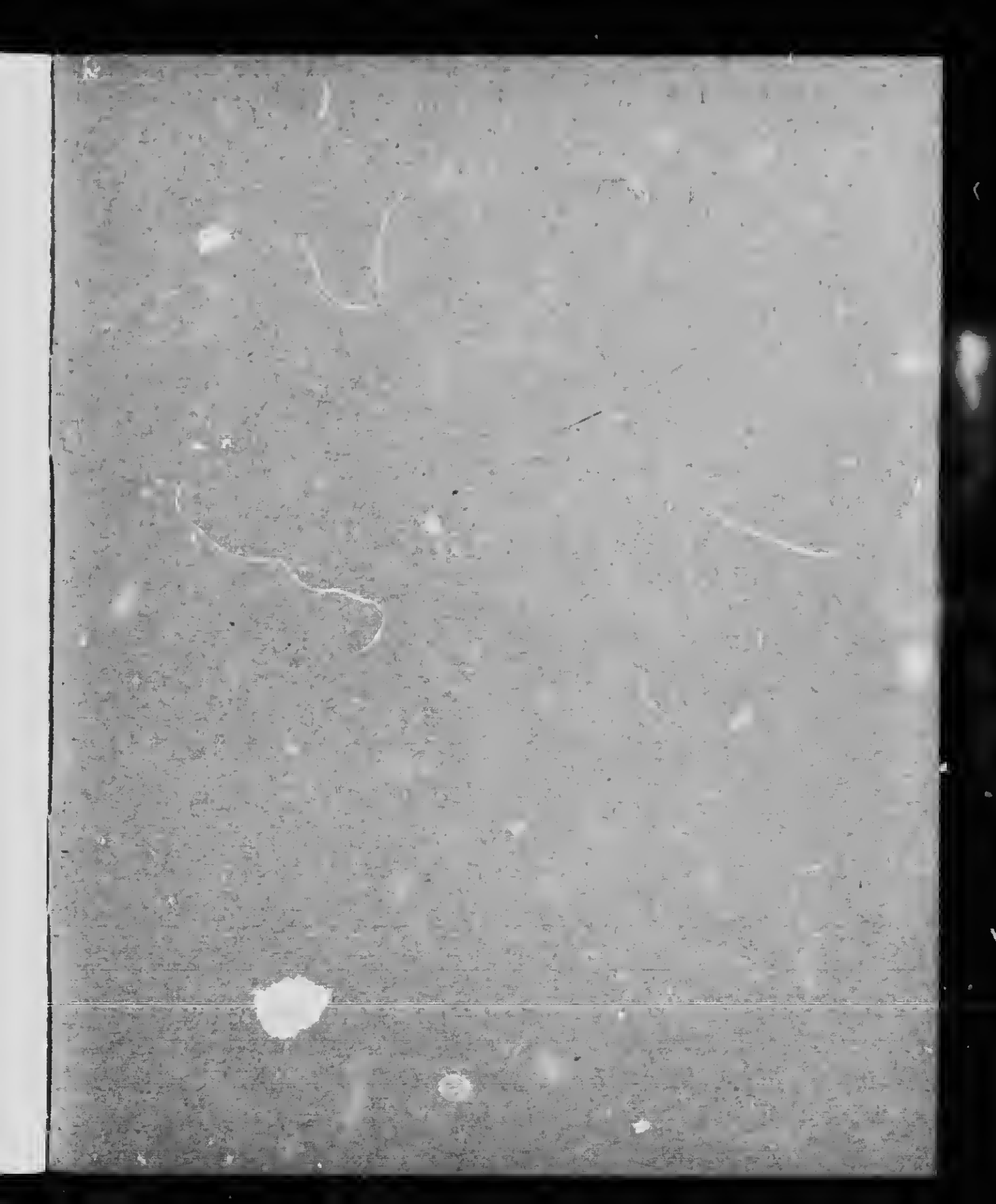
tread, Wm. Ward, J. Berry Hale, J. H. Chapman, T. W. McFarland, F. L. Burden, C. Currie, A. E. Cooper, Dr. H. Meek, Jam. S. Gauger, S. Stevely, N. J. Glonatz, Frank E. Harley, Dr. Frank Smith, Wm. Turnbull, John S. Moore, S. W. Mower, F. A. Stuart, A. M. Overholt, Harry Bapty, Phil McGuins, C. B. King, John E. Smallman, Charles T. Glass, E. Wood (Toronto), Fred Landon, J. H. Fowler, B. C. McCann, F. G. Jewell, P. H. Browster, W. L. Mara, J. C. Eckert, J. E. Magee, George H. Davis, W. G. R. Bastram, R. P. Pearce, J. K. H. Pope, T. H. Main, Capt. Mauley, B. M. Burns, Rev. T. J. Ford (Ingersoll), Dr. Tillmann, Abd. Heller, Abd. Ashplant, Joe Weld, H. B. White, W. T. Edge, R. E. Davis, Dr. E. P. Smith, John J. Dyer, E. I. Sinton, G. G. Steele, W. J. Patterson, W. A. Jenkins, W. B. Elliott (Centralia), Ired Whing, Adrian Zimmerman, J. A. Carling, T. E. Redson, Jean Purdon, J. D. Balfour, C. W. Bolton, L. H. Scandrett, M. Masmot, Dr. P. Macdonald, Ch. T. Campbell, W. G. Carson, Joseph Hamilton, John J. Cox, Alf. E. Miller, W. J. Stevenson, F. E. Harper, George C. Gunn, George S. Gibbs, R. G. Fisher, P. R. Eccles, C. B. Koene, C. W. McGuire, George H.

B-Pon, J. F. Kern, C. E. German, H. J. Jones, W. E. Saunders, L. H. Jones, Harry Ranahan, W. E. Greene, Fred H. Seranton, A. Tillmann, J. Kent Campbell, W. J. Hill, C. A. Buchner, L. Harold, E. C. Mitchell, W. T. Strong, Frank McCormick, T. W. Scandrett, Thomas P. McCormick, Wm. Wright, E. Fimlgan, Wm. Birmingham, H. J. Lamb, Thos. Alexander, James G. Stuart, John Deagle, Rev. W. M. Martin, Wm. A. Martin, E. B. Smith, H. E. Gates, A. E. Silverwood, W. B. Pope, G. F. Pearson, H. F. Skey, L. Mulkern, W. Kingstone, R. H. Dignan, J. F. Nolan, J. Macpherson, D. L. McCann, Henry B. Ashplant, F. W. Daly, George Peters, Bart Cottam, Jun., Edward H. McKone, James McCartney, W. C. Fitzgerald, Edmund Weld, A. J. Morgan, Duncan H. McDermid, R. A. Anderson, D. C. McDonald, John Foristal, O. Labelle, George W. Neely, R. A. Little, A. Hastings, Ernest I. Jenking, Walter Bartlett, J. J. Austin, W. Frank Foristal, D. H. Tennent, Dr. Muggan, Dr. Shoelotham, Th. Mason, Dr. Beal, Dr. Spence, Dr. George McNell, H. B. Beal, Dr. J. B. Campbell, Angus Elliott, G. G. Jarvis, J. C. Elliott, A. Graham, W. H. Moorhouse, A. M. McEvoy, J. M. McEvoy, Dan McIntyre, S. Baker, Verne Rowell.

The Committee

The reception committee did excellent work towards making the banquet a success, and much credit must be given them for the successful consummation. The committee was composed of the following: B. C. McCann, chairman; Right Rev. David Williams, D. D., Rev. Father Tobin, Rev. J. G. Inkster, Rev. R. Whiting, Hon. Adam Beck, Mayor Beattie, Jeffery Hale, Frank E. Leonard, Col. J.

W. Little, Lieut.-Col. W. M. Gartshore, Lieut.-Col. A. A. Campbell, W. W. Gammage, John I. A. Hunt, Dr. N. C. James, S. J. Radcliffe, R. A. Little, F. A. Stuart, Philip Pocock, J. H. Chapman, A. E. Miller, M. W. Rossie, Arthur W. White, Thomas McFarland, R. W. Puddlecombe, T. H. Purdon, K. C., Dr. Peter McDonald, Judge Talbot Macbeth.





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Chairman Membership Committee	-			B. C. McCann
Chairman Executive Committee	-			John Cottam



