tish Empire it is well to remember that while those of us whose forefathers have come from the British Isles may be intensely moved by the situation in which the Empire now is placed, we have amongst us many Canadians in the making who have come under the benign influences of British institutions and have dwelt in harmony amongst us, doing their part in the up-building of this great land, but who naturally have still a warm place in their hearts for the land of their origin and cannot be expected to enthuse quickly or take the same view of the European turmoil that we will. We refer partitularly to the people of German birth or extraction, and we would under present circumstances bespeak for them kindly consideration. The troubles in Europe are not of their making, nor of ours, and it the people on both sides will but show a due regard for the feelings of each other there is no reason why the happiest relations should not continue to exist between them. The situation of the German-Canadians is a somewhat peculiar and delicate one and we doubt not that while passively watching the contest now being waged between their fatherland and the motherland of the country of their adoption they on their part will feel the most kindly sentiments towards the new land which has offered them such splendid liberties-a genuine democracy unknown in a land oppressed by a system of militarism which has now plunged all Europe into what present prospects indicate will be the

greatest war in the world's history.

In this testing time for the Bri-