

tian, a man who is doing the best he can. I believe the time has come—and I am looking at the honourable gentleman from Ottawa (Hon. Mr. Belcourt), for I have much in common with him—for the leaders of education in this country to get together and see if some means cannot be devised by which national Christian schools, which will meet with the approval of all Christian bodies, can be established where our people can get a right start. It seems to me that there could not be a better time than now for doing that.

I remember an incident that occurred in the other House when I was a member of it. A clergyman, a coloured gentleman from Hamilton, had been put out of the House because he had been soliciting subscriptions. He happened to be a Methodist bishop. I heard of the matter, and I felt that I, not by virtue of my capabilities, but by virtue of my religion, being a Roman Catholic, was the best man to ask why he was turned out. The Premier at that time was Sir Wilfrid Laurier; the Speaker was Hon. Charles Marcl. Anybody knowing these men knows that they are good and true men; at the same time it was very easy to have a misunderstanding. I felt that it was my duty to ask why that man had been put out of the House. The answer given was that he was collecting money for church purposes, which was not allowed within the walls of Parliament. If some one of this coloured gentleman's own faith had asked the question, he perhaps would have been misunderstood. I would be delighted to see the honourable member from Granville (Hon. Mr. Choquette) standing and defending Mr. Hocken and the Orange Sentinel, and I would be delighted to see Mr. Hocken standing up and defending the honourable gentleman from Granville and the religious papers of Quebec. As I have already said, the only way to bring about this condition of affairs is for the leaders to lead their own people in the right way. Let the papers that claim to be the leaders of their own particular sections look after their own people and not interfere with others. This is God's own country, and if the people are given a proper start it will continue to be God's own country so long as we do our part.

Hon. Sir JAMES LOUGHEED: I think it was very fitting that my honourable friend from Ottawa (Hon. Mr. Belcourt) should have brought up this morning the inquiry as to what the Government is doing for the future towards the commemoration

of the war. Had I known that this inquiry was to be made, or at least had I time, I should have been very glad to have made the fullest inquiry into what steps have already been taken. I may say that the Prime Minister has not been neglectful in taking such steps as he considered desirable for the purpose of making such a collection of trophies and records of the war as may prove necessary and desirable for the future.

In the Canadian Records Office in London very valuable documents and information have been collected, with a view of establishing in Canada such a record of the war as shall be of advantage to our future national life. A very extended series of photographs have been taken, and films have been made upon a large scale, which can always be used in the future, and will be commemorative of the exploits of the Canadians in the great struggle which is now being enacted. I understand also that at the instance of this Government a series of paintings are being made, which will likewise be commemorative of the heroic acts of the Canadian forces.

The collection of war trophies which Dr. Doughty has already made is undoubtedly the finest that is to be found upon this side of the Atlantic. They have commanded the admiration and the very highest eulogies of the American press and of all people who have seen them. Of course, trophies on a very much larger scale will be secured and brought to Canada upon the cessation of the war, and may possibly be distributed throughout the country. Of that, however, I cannot speak with any greater particularity.

Steps have been taken to prepare a reliable history of the war so far as Canada has been concerned. Writers are at present engaged in the preparation of that history, and I am sure that it will not only be one of interest to all Canadians who may hereafter read it, but will be of the greatest possible value in acquainting posterity with the gallant achievements of the Canadian forces in Europe.

It is rather early in the day, particularly during the currency of the war, to outline any commemorative scheme that could be carried out on a national scale. The Government is fully seized of the importance and necessity of this being done; but no well-defined scheme can be determined on while the war is in progress. I have no doubt that upon its cessation representations of the exploits of our Canadian forces, and likewise of the sentiment of