

That seems all right.

The solemnization of marriage in the province.

I do not see why that should be a provincial matter.

Property and civil rights in the province.

That might be all right.

The administration of justice in the province.

The imposition of punishment by fine, penalty and imprisonment for enforcing any law of the province made in relation to any matter coming within any of the classes of subjects enumerated in this section.

Generally, all matters of a merely local or private nature in the province.

—and under our constitution—education. I do not know whether, in Great Britain, they would take in education or not. But, if they want provincial government, I do not see where they could get a better basis than by taking the old judicial divisions.

Now, to come to the British parliament—and I wish to make a distinction between the British parliament and the parliament of Greater Britain—this parliament should be erected into the parliament of Greater Britain, and there could be a separate, minor parliament, to manage the affairs of Great Britain. If that were done, the jurisdiction of the parliament of Greater Britain could include every dominion beyond the sea, and that parliament could deal with inter-imperial matters, international affairs, defence questions, trade and commerce, a tariff for imperial purposes, and an imperial court of appeal. Each dominion should have its own tariff. The sovereign would be the King of England. The upper House would be composed of members elected for life, and the lower House of members elected for a term of years. The capital should be London, and, during the first two years of each parliament members should visit the dominions of the empire. If we elevate the British parliament into a parliament of Greater Britain, the door would be opened for representation of the colonies. When our good friend the First Minister (Sir Wilfrid Laurier) was speaking on this question early in the session, he recited a very beautiful incident in connection with the agitation in Rome following the execution of the Spanish patriot, Ferrer. When a number of the clergy from Canada, resident in Rome for educational purposes, found themselves in danger from a mob, they sought protection under the old Union Jack, that 'herald of mercy, as well as of might.' And I can easily understand how they would realize the sentiment expressed in the beautiful lines of Eliza Cook:

Mr. HUGHES.

Then, then did our hearts learn how precious can be

The fair streamer of England—the flag of the free!

When he was speaking of this incident, I noticed a blush mantle the cheek of the Prime Minister. It was enough to make any Britisher, any Canadian wherever he may be, blush to think that here we are sheltering ourselves under the folds of a flag to whose upkeep we do not contribute a man or a dollar. The Prime Minister in his remarks grew eloquent, as usual, over the contrast between Great Britain and imperial Rome. He spoke of the surprise that a Roman citizen of the time of Augustus would have felt had it been foretold to him that that far-off dependency of Rome, Britannia, should attain the prominence in the world of affairs that it holds to-day. And he said the answer would be:

That is Utopia; force and force alone can build and maintain an empire.

Let me remind the Prime Minister that every empire in the history of the world has been acquired by force and by force—I was about to say, by force alone—but it is certainly true to say that every empire was acquired by force. In this connection, I am reminded of a remark of my hon. friend from the Yukon (Mr. Congdon) who quoted the Latin maxim, *Si vis pacem, para bellum*, 'If you wish peace, prepare for war.' This was enlarged by Washington, who said, that the most certain way to defend a nation was in peace to be prepared for war. My good friend (Mr. Congdon) quoted from Sir Spencer Walpole, who, in this regard, said, that the world had changed and that victory now depended not so much upon the long sword as upon the long purse. Let me remind him of the case of the Franco-German war. France was worth two dollars for every dollar of Germany's, yet this rich nation was brought to her knees in a few days. Within two months of the beginning of the war, France was not only conquered, but humiliated in the dust before Germany—France, next to England, at that time undoubtedly the richest nation in the world. In that connection, let me call the attention of the hon. gentleman to a maxim of Machiavelli, that all the armed prophets have conquered and all the unarmed prophets have perished. Let me remind him also of the famous expression of one whom the hon. gentleman belittled, that the Lord is found on the side of the best disciplined, best drilled and heaviest battalions. These are standard maxims and require no further explanation. Let us get back now to the First Minister's reference to Utopia. This is not the first time the right hon. gentleman has used the word. When I approached him on the subject of sending