

Politics and enmities had caused those who had had the firmness and courage to raise their voice, to speak no more. Defeatism and pessimism were the reasons attributed to the frankness of their language. There she was in all her brightness, intellectuality and beauty, slowly but surely scuttled by those whose mission it was to direct her to even greater splendour. For years the army, not only in France but in England also, was aware that new methods of winning a war—much more efficacious, dangerous and rapid—would be used; still they were thinking as in the years 1914 to 1918.

Among the intellectuals of France another disease was penetrating which caused the members of her élite to believe in the expressed desire of the master of Germany to make friends with his neighbour. Why did they not read *Mein Kampf*? Then they would never have trusted the man who declared he wanted their friendship. But what is the use of thinking and speaking of these things? They also are of the past.

But before I leave this subject, may I say that I feel absolutely certain in my soul, in my mind and in my heart, that the great majority of the masses of the people of France every night pray the God we ourselves pray, that to-morrow England will be victorious.

It is now high time that I should speak of the present, adding, maybe, a few words of what we can expect the future to be. We are now, honourable members of the Senate, by a unity of effort, re-accomplishing after a century and more what the two peoples composing the majority of Canada did in other days when Canada was in danger. The enemy of those days is our friend to-day; and of this fact Canadians must be proud and glad. We are endeavouring by sacrifices, which some at certain times have thought to be excessive, to help in the best possible manner towards a finality of the present struggle.

Looking at the world, are we not tempted to ask ourselves whether the epoch of mechanization, which apparently has done so much to alleviate and render easier the work of the everyday man, has not created a power which to-day does not attempt to better civilization, but would appear to bring humanity back to barbarism? In all corners of the world there is war. Destruction to the extent of millions of dollars is occurring every day; there are populations who can hardly nourish or clothe themselves. Still we believe we are living in a period of very high civilization.

But this, I suppose, is astray from the purpose of my remarks on the present. We have to face a situation which carries with

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it anguish and anxiety, yet we have found in ourselves a new strength and a new power of resistance. We do know that whatever might be the riches of Canada, however great might be its financial condition, whatever its industry and private finances might be, if to-morrow defeat had to be admitted, all would be naught in the end. Would it not be fair that I should here admire the superb resignation of our Canadian citizens, who without murmur accept the sacrifices that are asked of them? Whatever may be the heroism or sacrifice of individuals, the heroism and sacrifice of the mass of the people will be necessary if we are to carry on with success the great enterprise in which we are engaged. Speaking for the province from which I come, and knowing also of the provinces from which honourable members come, I am confident that this generous common effort can be depended on.

We in the province of Quebec know that defeat would mean for us the abolition and disappearance of everything that in the past has been a source of inspiration, and in the present a reason for living. We know that religion, language, laws, traditions would be destroyed, and that all we have cherished and loved would be crushed. We know, moreover, the discouragement there would be among those who have placed all their faith in the flag which to-day, as every day, is flying on the tower of this Parliament. We know that this flag would not be seen again here; that British institutions which we have enjoyed would be encroached upon; that liberty would be destroyed, and that we should be treated, not as human beings, but as mere instruments of the State. We know that we could not depend on the respect and admiration of the conquerors, and understanding would become a useless word.

That is why, honourable senators, I make this appeal to you. In these days of trial, let us unite. Let you of English descent accept this outstretched hand of the province of Quebec, so that when better days come, when the sun of peace gives us new rays of hope, when liberty has been assured in the world, greater friends we shall be, because better friends we shall have become. And this will make for a better and greater Canada.

Hon. SALTER A. HAYDEN: Honourable senators, it is my privilege to second the Address which the honourable senator from Sorel (Hon. Mr. David) has so ably moved. At the outset I may tell you that I appreciate very much the honour which has been conferred on me, of being given the opportunity to second this Address. But I am