

bodies in Poland, free from restriction of law, at a time when chaos reigned supreme, have committed atrocities which are the subject of complaint, we should pass in this Parliament some resolutions telling them to be good or we will not let them enjoy the benefits of the Treaty.

Mr. JACOBS: Some country should take a mandate for Poland just as for German East Africa.

Mr. MORPHY: Poland's protection, her national rights and standardized power will all come when this Treaty is ratified by the great powers of the world, because she will have the assistance of those powers to give her a stable and constitutional government, and force, if necessary, to put down lawlessness. She will have the support of the world, and in my opinion it is futile to suggest, as the leader of the Opposition does, that this Treaty should not pass because of some lawless acts that have occurred. Approval of the Treaty in this House shows that Canada is interested, and it might do no harm if this discussion, through the channels of Government and through the seat of the Empire, reached Poland. I do not know that it would accomplish much good, but at the same time it would do no harm. This however, I suppose, is no time for resolutions to that effect. If a resolution were moved at the proper time by the hon. member for George Etienne Cartier I should be glad to support it, because I believe in the principle that lawlessness wherever found to exist against the crown and dignity of any kingdom or nationality should be repressed by all the force which the world can summon together for effectively combating it.

Mr. W. F. MACLEAN: I do not wish to be misconstrued in my view, but there is one thing that has struck me since the debate began on this particular motion, and that is that the sessional duties of Parliament and of legislators hereafter are to be largely added to by discussions of this kind; and it shows what our entering into this League of Nations may involve. Hereafter, if there is any community in our country which happens to have the idea that their former compatriots in other countries have been unfairly treated, no doubt these questions will be brought into the Parliament of Canada and into other legislatures and will have to be discussed. We must prepare ourselves now for this. Having assumed these new obligations and duties in connection with the League of

[Mr. Morphy.]

Nations, we shall have to deal with these questions hereafter, and probably we shall have more of these questions coming to us than they will have in any other legislature, or at least as many. We will have to be prepared to discuss them and to let countries like Poland, now established, and similar countries, know that they will be liable to have their conduct reviewed in legislatures like this, or the Congress of the United States, and to have stern resolutions passed calling their attention to any injustice that may be done by them.

Mr. McKENZIE: I wish to remind the Government that, as has been pointed out by the hon. gentleman who has just taken his seat (Mr. W. F. Maclean)—they have assumed a new role. I am not surprised that they are not just exactly finding themselves fitting in to the new position all at once. If this had been last session, or some time before we signed the Treaty, and if I had said anything at all on this line, it would have been to ask the Government to bring this matter to the notice of the Colonial Office, or through some proper channel, to the notice of the Home Government whose more particular duty would be to deal with outside nations. But, if the theory put forward by the Government is correct, we have passed that stage now, we are a nation ourselves, and instead of asking the Home Government to deal with this question, or the plenipotentiaries of Great Britain to do so, we have the full and absolute responsibility ourselves of seeing that we take our part as a nation of the world and of seeing to it further that anything we have obligated ourselves to will be carried out. The first thing that our plenipotentiaries, or those at the Peace Conference, should have assured themselves of was that any body of men who were forming a new nation were in a position to carry out the obligations of a nation. One of the first duties of a sovereign power is to protect its subjects. That is why we appoint policemen, that is why we are enabled to maintain standing armies, that is why nations are permitted to have navies. When a nation becomes a sovereign power it attains to the right and responsibility of protecting its citizens. If Poland was not in a position to protect its citizens, to protect its boundaries, to see that civil rights were maintained and that life and property within its boundaries were safe, our plenipotentiaries and the Peace Conference should not have given them the powers of a nation. There