

have been memorable and are the pride of all fair-minded men in this broad land, to-day, no matter from what race they have sprung or at what altar they bow, just as they will be the glory of our children and of all those who come after us in Canada. Our internal affairs have been marked by the greatest period of development in all our history. First of all the colonies under his wise direction we relaxed the antagonism of tariffs towards the mother country and by our preference to Britain's wares and Britain's products we blazed the way which has been followed by the Unionist party in Great Britain in their policy of tariff reform for the empire. For the first time in our history under him, we sent our sons at our own cost and with our own money to fight the battles of the empire in South Africa.

And now, in order to assist in maintaining the supremacy of Britain on the ocean, having reached that stage in our national history when we are in a financial position to do so, we relieve the nation's burdens by inaugurating a fleet that in the days to come will grow and develop with our strength as we develop in population and wealth and stand at all times for the empire in peace and war. And above all, just as in the old land the Angles, the Saxons, the Jutes and the Normans were, by process of time and the wisdom of succeeding statesmen in Britain, welded together into that great race which has dominated the world for the past one thousand years, so here in Canada he has taught us all, whether we are French or English or Irish, or Scotch, to be true to Canada and to Canada first, last and always. And the accomplishment of the result to be attained by this Bill is but a step in the work he has yet to do. He has not yet finished his work. Much remains to be done in laying the foundations, so that the edifice of after days will be worthy of the formative stage. He has been the master-builder. And not only is it the prayer of the Liberal party, but it is the prayer of every lover of Canada's who reads Canada's history aright, that that Providence which gave him to Canada to bind up the ties that were being loosened, and to cement the varying elements that were breaking away may still preserve him for many years to come to insure the fulfilment of his prophecy that the twentieth century is to be the century in which Canada will prove herself worthy of her traditions and responsibilities and will take her place as the centre from which British traditions of government and influence will radiate throughout the world through all future time.

Mr. W. J. ROCHE (Marquette). Mr. Speaker, I do not rise to take part in this
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debate with the idea that I can contribute anything of a very original character at this stage, for I recognize that the ground has been already so completely covered that it is now difficult to introduce new material. I wish to explain why I intend to support the amendment introduced by the leader of the opposition in preference to the Bill now before the House. The hon. gentleman who has just spoken is a good actor. He was speaking to the galleries to-day. The gentleman who formerly occupied his seat in this House, a former member for North Cape Breton, was usually allotted a certain task in the old parliament. Whenever the hon. member for North Toronto (Mr. Foster) would make a particularly effective speech, usually at a late hour of the night that member would be put up to indulge in personal abuse and vituperation and it would appear as if the hon. member for Pictou (Mr. Macdonald) has assumed the role vacated by that hon. gentleman. I must acknowledge that he fills the bill to a nicety. He has been incubating for the last five days in his endeavour to obtain a suitable reply to that splendid address of the hon. member for North Toronto. He accuses that hon. gentleman of misrepresentation. I will admit that he should be a good authority on misrepresentation, because two-thirds of his own speech was made up of misrepresentation, distortion of facts and false premises. He has put words into the mouth of the leader of the opposition (Mr. R. L. Borden) which that gentleman never uttered. He has, in order to carry his point, whether deliberately or not, I will not say—although he accused the hon. member for North Toronto of deliberately doing it—misinterpreted the resolution introduced in amendment by the leader of the opposition (Mr. R. L. Borden) and if you separate the chaff from the wheat in his speech I am afraid there will be very little of No. 1 hard left. He has spoken of the partisan character of the speeches made by hon. members on this side. Whose example are we following? Who made the first partisan speech? His own leader, the Prime Minister, who should have set an example to the younger members, who should have established the debate on a higher plane. Fancy the hon. member for Pictou accusing any one of making a partisan speech after the address we have listened to. He, of course, discussed this on purely national lines, on a broad basis. He did not descend to any partisanship. I repeat that language of a partisan character makes up at least two-thirds of his speech. He has referred to the unanimity that exists among members on this side. What about the unanimity that exists among the members opposite? I know whereof I speak. Take these hon. gentlemen outside of this