

about fundamental economic changes in our industrial and financial system; it is only as we recognize more clearly that the world today has become a unit and that instead of my neighbour's welfare being disadvantageous to me, my neighbour's prosperity is my prosperity—it is only as we change this system and as we develop good will among the nations that we can hope for permanent peace. My greatest ambition for this country of mine is that Canada, lying side by side with the great American republic, a friendly country, allied also by ties of blood and sentiment with the great Motherland, and allied, I am glad to think, with other nations of Europe, should not follow weakly the policies of older nations and older periods but take a foremost place in bravely blazing a path to that better day to which I believe we are all looking.

Mr. J. L. BROWN (Lisgar): Mr. Speaker, it is my desire to make a few remarks, some of them growing out of the Speech itself, and some of them prompted by the discussion that has taken place upon it. Like preceding speakers, I wish to offer my congratulations to the hon. member who moved this Address (Mr. Putnam). I listened with a great deal of pleasure as he expressed himself so felicitously yesterday in regard to the subject matter in hand, and I am sure we all regret that we have not heard from him more on former occasions. I am glad to say this because I intend shortly to offer one criticism upon one of the remarks he made in the course of his address. But first let me congratulate also the hon. member for Jacques Cartier (Mr. Rheame), who seconded the motion for an Address. Like most members in our corner of the House I am unable to understand the French language. That is our misfortune. But I have no doubt that the address given by the hon. member, from the way in which it was received by those who did understand it, was well worth listening to, and I shall look forward with a great deal of pleasure to his addressing the House in English, when I am sure I shall experience the delight I have so often experienced before, sometimes mixed with envy at the facility with which the French-speaking members of this House speak the English language.

I said that I would offer one criticism in regard to a certain remark made by the hon. member who moved the Address. It is in regard to the question of the natural resources of the western provinces. I shall quote his remarks from yesterday's Hansard:

But when we approach these accountings and try to balance this unique ledger, I ask our friends from the

West to remember that the boon of responsible government as a spiritual heritage for all Canada is something in the battle for which the eastern provinces alone bore the brunt, the tedium, the delay, the expense, and, here and there the bloodshed. Let our friends, as I think they will, give due credit for that asset which was won by the East.

Mr. Speaker, we glory in the past of our country. We honour and esteem those men who fought for responsible government. It is true the East fought for responsible government, because then there was no West; but that heritage, Sir, is as much our heritage as theirs, and in discussing this question of the natural resources we do not propose to trade off our share of that inheritance for anything else. I belong to a race which has been closely identified with everything that makes for freedom and liberty. I glory in the past, in all that has been done in the way of obtaining human freedom. I glory in the Cromwellian traditions, in the traditions of the Earl of Chatham, and in all that has been done in Canada to secure greater freedom for the people, and I would like to make this remark: that the principle enunciated here is no less, to my mind, a false principle when it is uttered in such a gentlemanly way as it was yesterday than when it is enunciated in the brutal form in which has sometimes been stated in the past. I am well aware, Mr. Speaker, of the danger of transgressing the bounds that have been set by good taste upon introducing personal allusions, but I think perhaps I can best impress upon the members of this House by a personal allusion what I regard as the fallaciousness of this argument. I again make an apology for this personal reference, which I am introducing only to emphasize the point I want to make.

About a hundred years ago there settled in the township of Caledon, west of Toronto, a township that is now part of the constituency represented by the hon. member for Peel (Mr. Charters)—although, if I am well informed, he did not get his majority from Caledon, but it increased in proportion as he drew nearer to Toronto—there settled in that township a band of Scotch people who brought with them from old Caledonia the traditions of freedom and liberty that were inherent in the people of the Scotch hills. When the strenuous times of 1837 arose, where was the natural place for these men to find themselves? Side by side with William Lyon Mackenzie, and that is where they were. Among these people were my own ancestors. Three of my grandmother's brothers shouldered the rifle. Two of them stood their trial, and one of them, a younger