

which started a short time ago. It was a very short description, but it showed that the cavalry had done a tremendous work and had saved the situation. So far as I know, that short paragraph is all that has appeared with regard to the affair. That is an event which appealed to me, and which I think would appeal to every man who read of it, as being one that should be commemorated possibly in the way suggested by the honourable member from Montreal (Hon. Mr. Beaubien).

I notice that in England arrangements have apparently been made whereby all trophies that come into the hands of individual soldiers or officers shall be turned over to a central committee. I do not know whether my honourable friend the leader of the Government has had this fact called to his attention or not; perhaps he will be able to tell us something about it. I presume that some arrangement will be made so that these trophies will be allocated to the different parts of the Empire, and the history of the facts connected with them properly catalogued, so that we may know under what particular conditions they have been obtained—in what particular battle and in what particular way. I think we should collect as accurately as possible the data connected with these matters.

Hon. A. B. CROSBY: Honourable gentlemen, I think the discussion which we have heard this morning has had a very good effect upon us, and I am sure that it will have a very good effect throughout the country.

I do not rise for the purpose of saying anything new on the matters that have been discussed. Every man in this Chamber and every man in Canada must feel that there has been a change in the general sentiment within the past few months. I am sure that every man in Canada who is interested in what we are doing must be proud of that fact.

The honourable gentleman from Granville (Hon. Mr. Choquette) has made a personal reference. The other day I had the pleasure of seeing him and Mr. Hocken together, and I thought the affair—I would not like to call it a trinity—would not be complete until I went over and put my arms around both of them and asked the editor of the Orange Sentinel if he would not be good enough to mention it in his paper. He promised that he would. The great trouble we have in this country is misunderstanding. We do not know each other well enough; we do not mix; we do not get to-

Hon. Mr. BOSTOCK.

gether. There is a reason for that. I do not want to take up too much of the time of the House, but in my opinion that condition could be changed if the leaders of education were to get together and form a national school in this country. I am an Irishman, born in Ireland, of Irish parents, and I am as Irish as anyone in Canada. I have been brought up in a faith which is as dear to me as my life, and which I appreciate as highly as any man could. I do not say that I am as good as I ought to be; but if there is anything in the teachings of my church that would prevent me from thinking that a man in another church had not as much right in this or another world as I have, I would want to forget it. But that is not the case. The great thing is to get our children started right. You can never win anything unless you start right. If you do not start right, you have to be called back and started over again. I say that if you want to make this country the same as Ireland, keep on with your agitation and the separation of your children as they grow up. Ireland, I am sorry to say, has suffered much from the want of a proper start and proper care—and sometimes, I may say, from the want of good leaders, although the late John Redmond, a man of great parts, who was referred to by the honourable member from Antigonish (Hon. Mr. Girroir), has done great work for his fellow men, but, I am sorry to say, has not had sufficient support from his own people.

We are going to have a great immigration into this country immediately after the war. People who have no religion at all are going to come here, and how are we going to bring them to Christianity? Is that process going to be helped by the situation that to a great extent exists between Christian bodies to-day—one Christian body at the throat, almost, of another? Why are our so-called Christians and religious papers not leading their own people? Why are they not telling them how to guide themselves instead of telling people of other creeds the things they do not do that they ought to do? That is the trouble with religious papers. What I want the papers and the leaders in this country to do is to lead their own people right, so that they, by their example, may show the other people what is right. Let not you nor I nor some one else point to the man over there, and say that he does not do right—that he prays standing up when he should kneel down. Let him serve God as he pleases. Let us consider him as a struggling Chris-