

Chief Justice of New Brunswick, and I think he has that position yet. Apparently he does not desire to relinquish it, for he was mentioned as one who might come into the Cabinet and it appears that he would just as soon stay where he is. Last year Parliament voted \$50,000 for the purpose of sending an ambassador to Washington. His name was even mentioned—Mr. Rowell. Perhaps he went to Geneva in order to qualify. However, he is not at Washington yet. Now, let us be reasonable. How could he possibly be there? You know, honourable gentlemen, that one of the elements of diplomacy is that countries must communicate with each other through their ambassadors. Now, the British Empire is one and indivisible, and there is only one ambassador of the Empire at Washington, and that is the British Ambassador. You cannot have any side-shows in connection with an embassy, and to communicate in any way except through the British Embassy would be a great breach of etiquette in the first place, and contrary to one of the commonest rules of diplomacy. Why deceive ourselves with the idea that we are going to have foreign relations, etc.? When our Constitution was given we were not authorized to raise a militia except for the defence of our territory, because otherwise we might embroil the Empire in wars. We were not authorized to raise an army to attack the United States, for instance. It was for the Imperial authorities to decide whether to go to war or not. Foreign affairs are left to them alone. If the Empire is one and indivisible, then you cannot have several embassies: it would be an absurdity. We have had for forty years or more a commissioner in Paris. Sir John Fabre resigned a senatorship and was sent to Paris. He was succeeded by another very able man, Mr. Roy. What happened? The British Embassy absolutely ignored them—would have nothing whatever to do with them. Anything to be done must be done through the proper channels.

As to the question of our having any say, do you want to know what Colonel Amery, the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, said? Many of you were present. The Empire Parliamentary Association gave him a luncheon at the Rideau Club, and we said that, having done what we had done in the war, we thought we should have some say as to whether in future we should have war or peace, as to what should be the relations

Hon. Mr. CASGRAIN.

between the colony and the Empire, and so on. We considered that we should be consulted. He made a very fine speech, and these are his very words. He said: "The colonies must first be educated to think imperially."

Hon. Mr. DAVID: Who said that?

Hon. Mr. CASGRAIN: Colonel Amery. "The colonies must first be educated to think imperially, and there can be no division of authority; there should be no change in the constitution;" and he said there had not been neither; and to make this absolutely plain, he said that it was the intention that we might have outside conversations et cetera, but the whole control must be kept in the hands of the present British Government. I for one am quite satisfied, and why my good friends the loyal Tories are talking about our being an independent nation, having ambassadors et cetera, passes my comprehension. I do not see why we are not satisfied as we are. Independent? In what position would we be if we were independent? Any pretext is good enough when there is a desire to make trouble. If we were independent, and if the United States at any time wanted to make trouble, what chance would we have to resist them, with 8,000,000 against over 100,000,000? We would have no chance at all. We do not want to be independent. Sir John Macdonald, it is said, wanted to live and die a British subject. Well, I wish to live and die a Canadian citizen, as I am to-day.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Crosby the debate was adjourned.

DOMINION ELECTIONS BILL

SECOND READING.

Hon. Sir JAMES LOUGHEED moved the second reading of Bill A, an Act to amend the Dominion Elections Act.

He said: Honourable gentlemen, it may be somewhat of an innovation to project into the discussion on the Address the motion for the second reading of this Bill, but it may be said to be an emergency Bill. It has transpired that under the Dominion Elections Act entirely new lists would have to be prepared for the plebiscite which is to be voted upon under—I suppose, the Canada Temperance Act on the 18th of April. At the last Session it was pointed out to the Government the desirability or the necessity of amending the Dominion Elections Act so as to permit of additions