

a doctrine which for him has to-day, as it had at the inception of his movement, the full force of a religion, may incite him to come here and try to destroy the last great democracies that would then remain. That man would hate the continuance of a comparison between two systems: his own, based on the will of a dictator and the enslavement of his own and conquered peoples; the other, that of the United States and of this country, based on communion of ideas of millions of individuals exercising the prerogatives of free men.

Some have spoken of revolution in Europe. This may happen, but surely not while the powerful Hitler proceeds from victory to victory. The only thing to-day that can leave us some ray of hope is the magnificent attitude of the English people. Therefore we remain face to face with reality, and whatever may have been our opinions in the past, the peril of invasion is not to be lightly put aside. Hence, I repeat, it is the duty of Canadians not to hesitate to make the sacrifices our country is asking from us in our common effort to win the war. In this way we shall fulfil our greatest duty after our duty to God—to be useful to our country.

Let us therefore continue to supplement and strengthen Canadian faith. Let us respond with enthusiasm to the appeals made to us, for nothing can better satisfy our national pride than to feel that in this moment of Canada's danger we can do our duty. Let me at once reject a reasoning which has been given expression occasionally, that in case of attack we can depend on our neighbour to the south. I cannot refrain from qualifying such an attitude as unpatriotic. When we celebrate our national festivals we declare and sing that Canada is our Mother Country. Would a son have the right, when his mother is in danger, to depend on someone else to defend her, and not on his own courage and his own strength? Any passive attitude would be disloyal and would carry with it no beauty, no national sentiment, and no reason.

Without in the least desiring to create a divergence of opinion in this House, but for the sole purpose of trying to strengthen, if possible, the unity that exists, may I look into the past and try to see why at times there has been a lack of unity? In the past there have been difficulties between the two peoples composing the majority in Canada. Let us try to remember and see whether politics have not had a great deal to do with these difficulties. It seemed to some that to provoke English Canadian resentment against the province of Quebec was a happy mode

of obtaining success, ephemeral though it might be. In all sincerity I must say that such temporary success has been the cause of reaction, and sometimes worse than reaction, among my own people. But let the past be the past.

In recent years we have perhaps been astonished to see, or rather to feel, a lukewarm attitude between Great Britain and certain allies of years ago. We may also have felt that certain concessions made to Germany were detrimental to the peace of Europe, in that they allowed that nation to recuperate, to arm and to prepare for war. Other nations were marking time and trying to reimburse themselves for the big advances and loans that had been made. But here again I am speaking of what is past.

I would not and do not hesitate for one second to declare that I am to-day overwhelmed by the dazzling splendour which streams from the Crown of England, and that never in the midst of her pre-war power was England greater than she is in the turmoil of the actual defence of what is worth having and worth fighting for.

Some Hon. SENATORS: Hear, hear.

Hon. Mr. DAVID: How often, on looking at the very short communiqués that are given to us by the war ministries of England, have I imagined myself in the middle of London while German aviators were spreading fire and death. I can see familiar places, buildings and admirable monuments crumbling into ruins. But at the same time I see emerging from these ruins men and women looking up to the heavens, shedding tears perhaps, but murmuring a prayer to God that their heroism and stoicism may save not only England, Great Britain and all parts of the Commonwealth, but also the liberty of the world, that life may continue to be a bearable thing to human beings.

May I speak for a moment of that poor, desolated and crushed country, France? That country, which with yours was the glory of the world, is to-day under German domination. Her sword has been broken, but in her misery prayer remains to her. She has never ceased to address herself to God, and more than ever she will prove to the world the eternal truth that so long as an ideal remains in the heart of a people no one has the right to despair. After England has vanquished the enemy, France will one day—when, is God's secret—come back into her own and continue to illuminate the world with the radiations of her soul and her mind. This is a light that the world cannot dispense with. Poor France! She was beaten during the years preceding the first day of the war.