

pilgrimage from capital to capital in Europe, pointing out to the governments of the great nations, not the interest of France, but their own interest in preventing Germany from becoming the preponderating power in Europe. What was the answer? Italy was prepared to intervene, Russia also; but British statesmanship and British diplomacy prevented that intervention.

We hear now that Germany, with a France at a standstill in population, with a Russia maimed by Japan on the coast of Korea, is a menace to the safety of the British Empire. If today Germany is a real threat to British civilisation, it is largely the result of twenty-five years of British statesmanship and British policy.

I do not qualify those acts of statesmanship and policy: circumstances may have made them unavoidable. But surely, we are not responsible for the result. Have we been consulted? Appeals are now made to the French people of Quebec to stand by the Holy Alliance between Great Britain and France, against Germany. I fail to know that forty years ago, when England was refusing her intervention to save France from the claws of Prussia, appeals were made to the French Canadians to stand in favour of the land of their ancestors.

So that, as you see, if we want to form a right opinion of what our situation is in that network of diplomacy, we should make a review of past history, and not attempt to settle this huge problem merely by appeals to sentiment or by a superficial view of present conditions. We should also have some regard for our own dignity, both as Canadians and British subjects.

RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES

Now, as to Britain's dealings with the United States. I am one, I repeat, of the rare Canadians who believe that, on the whole, the British representatives have done the best they could for us in their relations with the United States. One of the most dangerous features of the wave of jingoism now passing over Canada, is to make the average Canadian believe that the power of