

lency who has been with us for some years past. In everything that has concerned the interests of this country, in everything that has looked forward to the development of this country and of its best interests, Lord Grey has been to the fore, has been prompt and earnest, and as enthusiastic as the most demonstrative Canadian.

I join also with my hon. friend the member for Ottawa (Mr. McGiverin), in deploring the absence from this House of the Hon. the Minister of Finance (Mr. Fielding) on account of the condition of his health. There is no one man in this House or in this country who will deny to Mr. Fielding the tribute of having given a most earnest and unremitting devotion to public affairs. From the time of his first entrance into public life in the province of Nova Scotia until to-day, I do not know of one man, whether a Liberal or a Conservative, who has consecrated to his duties as a public man, from his standpoint, a greater amount of energy than has Mr. Fielding. I regret very much that his health has suffered and I most truly hope and desire that he may be restored to perfect health and at a very early date, return to take his place amongst us in this House of Commons.

I join in what has been said by the mover of the address with regard to the lamented death of His Majesty King Edward VII. The hon. gentleman has expressed in eloquent terms what I am sure must have been the sentiments not only of every man in this House but of every one in this country upon that subject. It is true that the great note of the late King's character was his devotion to duty, his devotion to the service of the State, to which he owed a notable service. He gave that service to the State with all his energy, with all his power, with all the tact which made him so great a force not only for the good of this empire, but for the good of civilization, for the good of humanity, for the good of the world. I feel that in that devotion to duty which was exhibited to the people of this empire by the late King, we have a lesson for the humblest man in the empire as well as the greatest, because while it is true that the King owed a duty and a great duty to the State, to the empire which he governed, so well, according to constitutional usage, every man of us in Canada, every man of us in the empire, having a voice in the councils of the nation owes a somewhat similar duty to that State. This perhaps is a duty that too many of us are prone to forget, and I wish that the lesson borne in to us by the example which the late King gave, may not be forgotten by the people of this Dominion or by the people of the empire; and we have every reason to believe that that devotion to duty, so strikingly exemplified by the late King, will be displayed in no less degree by his successor to whom we in this country and throughout

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the empire owe the same loyal and devoted fealty and allegiance. We have every reason to believe that His Majesty's rule in this empire will be characterized by the same devotion, by the same respect to constitutional usage as were so strikingly exemplified in the life of his father.

I join with my hon. friend who has moved this address (Mr. McGiverin) in congratulating both the British Empire and the American Republic upon the splendid result which has attended the deliberations of the Hague tribunal. In submitting this vexed question to the determination of that tribunal, these two countries have given to the world an object lesson which I hope will not be forgotten. The issue of that arbitration is very creditable indeed to both countries and I have no hesitation whatever in publicly offering my congratulations not only to the government, but especially to my hon. friend the Minister of Justice (Mr. Aylesworth) for the very successful issue which has been brought about by the work of this tribunal. On some occasions in the past it may have been that difficulties arising between the United States and Canada have led to certain differences between the great republic to the south and the empire of which we are proud to form a part. I trust that this is not so to-day, I believe it is not so to-day and I trust that it will not be so in the future. Here lies Canada, a great and growing nation upon this continent, surrounded by very much the same conditions, confronted by very much the same problems, as those which present themselves to the people of the United States. We are bound to the great British Empire, by a loyal fealty, by a warm affection, by everything that stands for the solidarity of this empire, but we are also closely associated with the great republic to the south of us, by a constant and increasing social and commercial intercourse and it seems to me in that way and for that reason that Canada should in the future come to be a bond of amity, of friendship between the republic and the empire. I am glad to know, at least I hope that both governments will lend themselves to the splendid movement which looks to the celebration of a centennial of peace between the empire and the republic. I trust that this will be done, and I join in the aspirations of those who have said that no better and more enduring monument of that centennial of peace could be established than to make continuous and permanent at all times to come that disarmament upon the great contiguous waters of both nations which has now existed for almost a century under the treaty of 1818. That treaty, as we are all aware, is liable to be determined on very short notice by either of the contracting parties. I believe every man in this country would like to see that condition made more enduring and