

around the central sun, have of late experienced a further amazement in contemplation of the simultaneous movement of immense bodies of British subjects from all parts of the world to a common destination, ready to do their part in the cause of freedom and liberty. In this desire to uphold a common cause is found the basis of the strength of the British Empire. I for one wish that this Empire shall be maintained in order that the happiness of those who belong to it—and, indeed, of the whole world—may be perpetuated.

The war has given incontrovertible evidence of the futility of immense armaments, and has demonstrated that nations should follow the principles of fraternity, right and justice. The victory of the Allies has brought forth a Treaty which is now before this Parliament for consideration, a Treaty in which is embodied a League of Nations. Before considering the Treaty and the League of Nations as it affects Canada, I wish to discuss the Treaty in a general way.

The League of Nations is an outcome of the terrible war through which we have passed, and if the world wishes to have peace in the future it can only have it through such a body as the League of Nations. But a League of a few nations only will be no guarantee of peace; let us hope that other nations will come within the League in a short time and thus enable it to carry out its purpose effectively.

The Treaty of Peace and the League of Nations may not be altogether what they were expected to be. The people that dreamed of a universal peace are somewhat disappointed at the constitution of the League of Nations such as it is to-day. We may say, however, that while it is not altogether symbolic or expressive of that dream or aspiration of universal peace that is as old as the world, it contains the fundamental point that the brutal material force of nations must make way for the moral force of right, under a certain adequate, reciprocal distribution of arms according to rule and guarantees necessary for the keeping of public order in every State, and the effacement of large armies, there being substituted for these the institution of arbitration. It claims, after all, the application, the exercise amongst the nations of the virtues of fraternity which have bound together the many Dominions of the British Empire. More is left to be done by the League of Nations than what has already been included in the Treaty. I do not say this in an offensive spirit, realizing the difficult

[Mr. Turgeon.]

position in which the representatives of the many allied nations were, in their strenuous endeavours to bring into harmony the needs, aspirations and expectations of a large number of nations, for the first time brought together in a spirit of conciliation for the betterment of the world. Many things have to be done yet. Disarmament is not complete. We are speaking of peace, and in the meanwhile many nations in Europe are still at war together, while to-day even one of the Allies, Roumania, is fighting and refusing to come into the League of Nations.

In the early days of this debate the hon. member for Edmonton West (Brigadier-General Griesbach) brought to the attention of the House and of the people of the country the sufferings of our Canadian soldiers at the front and the cruelties and barbarities of the Germans during the war. Certainly, while he was there, he added lustre to his name, and we listened with attention and respect to his words, as well as to the words of another brave soldier who addressed this House this evening, the hon. member for Skeena (Lieut.-Col. Peck, V.C.). I join heartily in the praises extended to him by an orator who preceded me, the hon. member for Brome (Mr. McMaster). They are well deserved. Meanwhile, to-day, when we are endeavouring to frame a treaty of peace for the world, we must not look merely at the cruelties of the past, we must not be guided merely by a sentiment of revenge, and the reparation that is to be demanded from the conquered nations must be decided upon by the sentiment, if not of charity, of justice and right for which we have fought and which we are proclaiming to the world to-day. For the consummation of the future peace of the world, we must endeavour to educate the nations which, in the past, through its militaristic education, has corrupted the minds of its own people by making them militaristic, by inducing them to believe that their own nation was the only one that deserved to have the heavens, and which has thrown its innocent fellow-nations into other sins through the education which has been given to their youth and for which to-day, innocent as they were, many of those Germans, Austrians and Hungarians with their families are suffering. All this was due to the false education given to them through Bismarck, who at that time used his influence for the captivity of the men at the head of the University of Vienna and other great universities in those districts, their influence giving weight to