

take over these burdens as a matter of duty, but does it in a spirit of affection, does it cheerfully and of her own accord.

Mention has been made by my hon. friend who moved the address (Mr. Knowles) of the happy conditions that obtain in the new provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. I am sure that every loyal Canadian will rejoice that so large a measure of peace and contentment prevails in that new country. Every other province in the Dominion cordially welcomes the entry of these new provinces as constituent members of confederation. It has been alleged in some quarters that a great deal of dissatisfaction exists in that country in consequence of the school clauses in the Autonomy Bills. The result of the by-elections for the federal house, the result of the local elections for these new legislatures—these should be a sufficient answer to the pretension that there is dissatisfaction in that country. These show clearly that the grievances alleged to exist there are simply figments of the disturbed imaginations of morbid newspaper men who are desirous of stirring up strife and sectionalism. But, Sir, if further proof were required of the happy condition that prevails in these new countries this is found in the third paragraph of the address from the Throne. There can be no mistaking the language that is there used. His Excellency in the speech from the Throne says:

In no part of the world can a more contented population be found.

It is true that generally the speech from the Throne mirrors the opinions and views of the government, but in this particular instance that is not the case; this particular paragraph is the testimony of the representative of the Crown who was out there himself, who saw for himself the conditions that exist and who knows whereof he speaks. It is gratifying, I say, to find such testimony, such conclusive testimony, of the peace and contentment that there prevail, and it augurs well for the future of these great provinces that such a condition should exist. The time was, and not very long ago, when the tolling masses seemed arrayed on the one side against the manufacturers on the other, when the rouge and the bleu viewed one another with suspicion if not with positive aversion, when Lower Canada and Upper Canada seemed jealous of each other. But that time has happily gone by, such sentiments are fast disappearing, in fact have already practically disappeared. We all recognize and understand the proper signification of true Canadianism. We realize the fact that if Canada is to be the great country that she is destined to be and that we all hope she will be, this prejudice and intolerance must cease. About a year ago we were threatened with one of those political religious storms that have done so much in the past to mar the progress and prosperity of our country. But the

embers of intolerance could not be fanned into flame. The spirit of the nation was sound to the core.

I say it is particularly gratifying to know that in these new provinces of the west such a happy condition prevails. Vain are the hopes of those who hope to make this a great country unless the different nationalities which inhabit it live in peace and harmony. We have begun to appreciate the fact that in a country with a mixed population such as is ours, all cannot think and believe alike. But we respect each others opinions—call them prejudices, if you like—nevertheless. There will be bickerings and misunderstandings it is true; but if the destiny of the country is to be successfully worked out it must be in a proper spirit—the spirit of generous forbearance, of toleration and mutual consideration.

I wish also to refer to the clause in the address which states that a measure to provide for the better observance of the Lord's Day will be introduced. It is gratifying indeed to find that such a Bill is to be submitted to this House. The due observance of the Lord's Day is a matter in which every citizen of Canada should be particularly interested, for if Canada is to be a great nation we must build on a sound basis, and a fundamental requirement is that a proper regard be had for the Christian Sabbath. Whilst our country cannot be legislated into morality, yet it is desirable that the sentiment, the principle of the recognition of the Lord's Day should be established. I have much pleasure in seconding the address which has been moved.

Mr. R. L. BORDEN (Carleton, Ont.) Mr. Speaker, it gives me a great deal of pleasure to extend my congratulations to the mover and seconder who have just spoken. In very well chosen and sometimes eloquent words they have addressed themselves to the task of proposing that this formal address be presented to His Excellency in response to the speech from the Throne. With nearly everything that these gentlemen have said I am sure that we will all be disposed to agree. Let me say, particularly to the hon. gentleman who moved the address, that I greatly regret that he was not in the House during the past session so that he might have been able by his eloquence and ability to urge upon this government and the leader of this government that the people of the west are able to take care of their own religious questions. I venture to think that possibly if we had had his presence during the past session he might have been inclined to put forward that doctrine with some qualification. It is also a little remarkable that so large a portion of his address should have been devoted to a subject which he describes as consigned to the limbo of forgotten things. I am glad indeed to learn from a gentleman as familiar as he is with conditions in the west, that the character of the immigration is so satis-