

is simple in comparison with what would face us if this issue between the forces of Germany and those of Britain and France should not come out aright.

Let us not lull ourselves into false reasoning by the theory that duty in this crisis arises out of sentiment alone. Why, duty to-day arises out of our will to live. If we have the will to live and to preserve the reasons why we want to live, then we must build everything behind those great powers that have led the world along the path of light. If the dark day comes—I mean the day of final darkness—then everything we have preached against and everything we have debated will be forgotten, and the state of our minds and the anguish of our souls will be a thousand times worse than what surrounds and possesses us now. If we do not win this war on the banks of the Rhine we shall have to fight it on the banks of the St. Lawrence, in the Indies, and on the Mississippi. We may as well take advantage of the light and realize what that light reveals. We may then get the meaning of this thing into the minds of all our people, of all who are willing to see.

I say no more. But as we square ourselves for the task ahead, as we stand erect now and commence the long journey through troubles, through trials, through tragedies, through blood, let us not forget that others of our lineage for the same great purposes have trod this path before. Let us remember every hour the two great nations from which we spring, the two great nations that to-day stand at the side of Poland, the two great nations that have set out together to preserve the treasures of civilization in the only way they can be preserved, to save the altars of liberty, the altars of religion from destruction by pagan force. To the heritage we derive from those heroic peoples let us all be true.

Hon. **RAOUL DANDURAND**: Honourable senators, I desire to thank the mover (Hon. Mr. Lambert) and the seconder (Hon. Mr. Prévost) for the speeches they have delivered. The mover has shortened his remarks by declaring that he stood by the policy of the Government as expressed by the Prime Minister in the other House; and my honourable friend from Mille Îles (Hon. Mr. Prévost) has given a fair view, as he sees it, of the situation to-day in Europe and in Canada.

I thank my right honourable friend (Right Hon. Mr. Meighen) for his statement that he will regard the Prime Minister and the Government of the day as representing not one party, but the whole country. It is with that sentiment that I sit among them. I do not believe for a moment that there is

to-day any party division in the country. We stand as a people shoulder to shoulder facing a formidable crisis.

I had prepared a statement for the Senate, to show what the Government intended to do. I also had some idea of examining the situation in Europe as we see it. I may say that I have been directly in contact with Europe since 1924, and for many years have been interested in international affairs. The situation in Europe to-day, as my right honourable friend has said, is such that the fortunes of Europe are virtually all in the hands of one man, Herr Hitler, who stands at the head of a powerful nation in Central Europe, and claims to be a supreme power, a law unto himself. As for the law of nations, he declares he has no use for it. After the purge of a few years ago, when he ordered the assassination of his best friends, he said he was the supreme judge in the land and accountable to no one; he did not even allude to the Almighty. He has abolished all liberty, free speech and free thought in Germany. Anyone who dissents from his views may be shot or may be sent to a concentration camp. We do not know how many hundreds and thousands of men have been sent to concentration camps. I know of leaders of public opinion who have been imprisoned in such camps since Hitler took power in 1933.

Here, in part, is what the New York Times said of him on Sunday, September 3 last:

Since he came to the leadership in Germany—to go no farther back—Adolf Hitler has built up a record of mendacity and duplicity which made it all but impossible for the statesmen of other countries to know how it was possible to negotiate with him. Regarding the specific issue of Poland, for example, Hitler has repeatedly declared since 1933 that the issue was in effect settled. In Nuremberg less than a year ago (Sept. 12, 1938) he declared: "When in Poland a great statesman and patriot was ready to conclude a pact with us, we immediately accepted the treaty recognizing our respective frontiers as inviolable. This treaty has done more for peace than all the chattering in Geneva put together."

This is his statement, made in September of last year. How can any nation ever accept his word or trust him? How can it accept his signature or his verbal promises? Eighty-five millions of people in the centre of Europe follow him blindly, because he alone can speak to them. They dare not even listen to the radio for news from abroad. We in Canada, I think, have no ill-will towards the German people. They hear but one voice, that of their leader, and they follow him because they must. They are living in terror and dare not contradict him. All the nations around Germany are afraid of him. What can the rest of the world do to call a halt? That is what Great Britain and France are attempting to do.