

remind him, however, that he is not the first Prime Minister to lead in this House. When I first came here we had another gentleman leading this House who had been Prime Minister of Canada, though not for as long as the right honourable gentleman opposite. I refer to Sir Mackenzie Bowell. He was a dear old man, and well liked by everybody. Although he was at the head of the Orange Order, he showed no partiality. He often told me, and I really believe it was true, that all the Irish Catholic priests in Hastings had supported him. Of course when Sir Mackenzie Bowell came to us he was already weighted down with years. Now we have as leader a comparatively young man, a man who appears to be in excellent health. I have no doubt that we shall get along very well together. I admire the right honourable gentleman's clarity of expression. By a few turns of his able tongue he yesterday dealt the League of Nations the worst blow that I have ever heard. May I read two or three lines? He said:

The League of Nations, while still a hope—
Still a hope.

—to be effective must be of wider range than it is to-day.

This means that the League as at present constituted is not of much use. One does not have to be very logical to come to that conclusion. Then he adds that Article 15, containing the economic sanctions by which pressure may be brought to bear, is not of much use. And why? Because the United States and Russia are not bound by it, and if we were to invoke it we should simply be throwing away any chance we might have of making money out of it. I think I can read the thoughts of the right honourable gentleman even though he did not state them. As a good lawyer he knows that if there is no sheriff to enforce his judgments a judge on the bench might as well be singing as rendering judgment. However, I do not want to gloat over the difficulties of the League at present. *De mortuis nil nisi bonum.*

Memory is the greatest gift that Providence gives to man, and in that respect the right honourable gentleman who leads this House has been favoured, for he has a wonderful memory. I remember an occasion when he, as Prime Minister, was leaving for London, England, to attend a conference. I happened, while speaking in this House, to have given him some good advice, telling him to beware of the wiles of the people in England. I hope the right honourable gentleman will not take the reference as disparaging. As an ardent

admirer of Sir Wilfrid Laurier I could not give different advice. I said: "See what they did to Sir Wilfrid Laurier." The first time he went over there they got a preference, for which we got nothing in return. The next time he went over they worked him into the Navy, and he had with him the Minister of Marine, Mr. L. P. Brodeur. Mr. Brodeur, when he came to Montreal was more than a Liberal; he was more than a Radical or a Socialist; he was a Nihilist; and when the Czar was put to death the honourable member from Rougemont (Hon. Mr. Lemieux) telegraphed to Mr. Brodeur: "At last you must be satisfied. The last of the Romanoffs has gone."

Some Hon. SENATORS: Oh, oh.

Hon. Mr. CASGRAIN: It was a very humble member of this honourable House who had undertaken to give advice to the right honourable gentleman. When the right honourable gentleman reached Montreal on his return from England he remembered what had happened, and said to this member, "Did I mind what you said?" I thought it was wonderful that a Prime Minister of Canada should take such an interest in what had been said in this House as to remember it when he was across the Atlantic. He remembered my remark and said he was guided by it. That made him a great friend of mine, and I hope he will continue to be guided by what I say.

Some Hon. SENATORS: Oh, oh.

Hon. Mr. CASGRAIN: In the Speech from the Throne reference is made to the coming of prosperity when international settlements have been made. Well, if we are to wait till then for prosperity I am afraid not many of us will be alive to see it, for I do not believe those settlements are going to be made very soon. I think that statement might as well have been left out of the Speech from the Throne. All the money is owing to the United States, and they are not going to forgive one cent of the debt. As the other nations are not getting the money due them, they cannot give it. So how is the settlement going to take place?

Germany has no intention of paying. In 1919 I made a long speech in the Senate on this subject. In 1917—to speak from memory—the Germans said: "We will spend a lot of money, and if we win the war we will make the conquered nations foot the bills. If we lose the war we shall go bankrupt, but we shall have the works upon which we have made the expenditure." So they went to