

want to pay.' Why, Sir, the matter has been settled by the Imperial government themselves. Why do you want to force your money on the Imperial government when they do not want it. Instead of having the majestic movement which you have to-day, of uniform action between Great Britain and all her colonies, the hon. gentleman wants to have a balky team with no two members pulling in unison. Is there not more patriotism in observing the conditions which the government of Great Britain has laid down, and which place the smallest of the self-governing colonies upon a footing of equality with the largest and the highest? But now, Sir, what shall we do with our own men? They are in the field as members of the Imperial Army. They are soldiers of the Queen to all intents and purposes. They are there just like the Lancashire Fusiliers, like the Highlanders, like all the other troops now fighting in South Africa—they are on a footing of equality with all others. They are receiving Imperial pay, which we know is not as high as Canadian pay. Take the case of the members of the mounted police, who have left their work on the prairies to serve in South Africa at half the pay they received as mounted police. It strikes me as a thing that is not fair that these men should not receive the same compensation that they had in the service of Canada. But, Sir, we cannot pay these men as we would like to pay them in the field. My hon. friend realizes that nothing would be so destructive of the discipline of the army if on pay-day the ordinary Tommy Atkins were to receive one shilling a day and the Canadian Tommy Atkins two shillings a day. Every one realizes, the Imperial government realizes, that such a condition of things would be intolerable. We do not propose to suggest that to the Imperial authorities; but what we propose to do is to ask parliament to provide a fund sufficient to pay the men their full Canadian pay, but to keep it in reserve, and in the meantime to allow their families to draw from it sufficient to keep them in comfort. In this way we will help our own soldiers who want the money. But I do not think the Imperial government is in need of money. I think England can fight her own battles. It is not the money nor the soldiers that England wants at this moment. But she wants the strong moral support of all the colonies, especially such colonies as Canada, which has the advantage of those equal rights for which she is fighting in South Africa. The government are aware that the policy which they have proposed has received and will receive the commendation of the great mass of the people. There are exceptions, I know. There are men who will oppose our policy, and who will oppose it from very different motives. There are those who believe that

we have not done enough. We have just heard the chief exponent of that school. There may be those who feel that we have done too much, or who feel that we should have done nothing at all. On that question we appeal to the broad national conscience of Canada. We appeal to those who take pride in their imperialism; and ask them to be not more imperial than the Imperial government of the Queen. To those who believe in exclusive and restrictive autonomy we ask to rise superior to mere colonial level. We ask all Canadians to sink those minor differences in view of the grandeur of the idea from which we have received our inspiration.

The spectacle given to-day by England and her colonies is unique in the history of the world. It is unprecedented. The causes of the war are likewise unprecedented. This war is not waged for conquest; it is not waged for territory; it is not waged for the subjugation of a proud people. The causes of the war may be summed up in a few broad, comprehensive lines. During the present century, especially during the last sixty years, there have sprung out of the wilderness of South Africa into existence and into very great importance some five or six states—I use the word 'state' in its broader, generic significance—the Cape, Natal, Rhodesia, the Orange Free State and the Transvaal. Two races, the English and Dutch, have founded those states, and brought them to the condition in which they are to-day. Three of them, the Cape, Natal and Rhodesia, are British colonies. In two of them the legislative power belongs to the native Dutch population. In all of them the two races are more or less mixed and intermingled. In some of them the British population has the ascendancy in point of numbers. In others the ascendancy belongs to the Dutch population. The question is, how is the dominant power in every one of these states to treat and deal with the population of the other origin? How is England to treat and deal with the Dutch population under her domination? How are the Dutch population to treat their English fellow-citizens? This is the problem which, in one form or another, has been exercising British statesmen and Dutch statesmen for a great many years. So far as England is concerned, she has solved the problem already. She has solved it in her usual liberal, high-minded, highly civilized method. Wherever England has the sway, in the Cape, in Natal, in Rhodesia, she has given to the Dutch population every right and every privilege which is the birth-right of her own children. Everything which she gives to the English-speaking people she gives to the Dutch-speaking people. Everything she retains from the Dutch-speaking people she retains from the English-speaking people as well. On the other hand, in the