

ation, the day of our starting on the national race, commemorated in as wide and as effective a manner as possible.

But a third thing has resulted—I have already alluded to it in part. The man of the present who, through neglect or any other cause, is dissociated from the past out of which he has sprung is in a position of disadvantage both for himself personally and for his service to his country. We often talk nowadays of a status into which we have emerged. But let us always be careful to keep in mind what we have emerged from, and to remember the path by which we have come to the present. It is the keeping of, and the vitalizing of a sentiment that we have been connected with a past, and the impression which it makes upon the young generation of this country, and their zest in delving into it and following it out that is going to have a unifying and linking-up influence, that is going to keep us in line with the culture and the spirit of the race from which we sprang, with the men and women of the olden times, who, by their sacrifices and their protection, have made our present possible for us. In all these ways I think the Jubilee year was a splendid event. It was an inspiration to our national life, an impulse which will not soon fade out, and in the not far distant future, it will lay entirely at rest this interrogation which occasionally arises: Has Canada a national consciousness? Canada has a national consciousness, and nothing has been done which will stimulate it more or give it a greater impulse in growth than the Jubilee celebration and all the associations which clustered about it.

Now, leaving that, let me say one word with reference to that paragraph in the Speech which refers to the position recently assumed by Canada as a member of the Council of the League of Nations. The verbiage in the Speech is both happy and correct. I could wish that what is embodied in that would become the interpretation not only of the party which supports the Government, but of every other section in the Dominion, because it truthfully states how we reached and why we now occupy our responsible and honourable position in the League of Nations.

Striking recognition has been accorded Canada's position in the League of Nations through the selection of Canada by the Assembly to a non-permanent seat on the Council of the League

That is the correct interpretation. Canada did not get that seat on the Council at the last Assembly because her status had been changed in any way. Canada laid the foundation for that position when she entered and passed through four years of war with so

much sacrifice of men and of money, and such a soldier-like exhibition of courage and coolness. Upon that work in the war Canada based her claim to, and received at the Peace Conference her full equality with every other nation-member of that Peace Conference. Then and there rights and privileges were accorded to her, first, by the War Cabinet of the British Empire, secondly, by the Peace Conference; and upon becoming a member, with the status that she then had, not only had she a right to all the distinction and honour conferred upon her, but she undertook to carry out her obligation, wheresoever it led her. Since then, for eight years, Canada has been a worker in the League of Nations, and has been associated with the member-nations, forty, forty-five, fifty-five in number; and in confidence and in trust she made her place amongst them so that when the time came when that association of nations thought Canada should occupy a place in the Council of the League of Nations she was elected to that position. Too much has been said of that position being given to Canada because in the interim something had happened to change her status; and an attempt has been made to read into that action of the League of Nations a recognition of the new status of Canada. This admirably, honestly, and well-worded section in the Speech has set that at rest forever, so far as the Government is concerned, and I hope so far as all are concerned who have taken an interest in the League and the status of Canada therein.

I congratulate my honourable friend (Hon. Mr. Dandurand) upon being one who has had the honour and the distinction, as well as the responsibility, of being appointed the representative of Canada. And let us keep this plain fact in mind, that when a nation is elected to membership on the Council, the nomination of her representative is in the hands of the Government of that nation, and furthermore, that the representative of Canada has to look not simply to what he thinks Canada would like, but has to keep in mind the fact that he represents the whole association of nations in the League.

I listened yesterday to the reasonable statement of my honourable friend the Leader of the Opposition (Hon. W. B. Ross) when he expressed the hope that Canada would not be let in for anything that was not right, and I appreciated the answer that was made by my honourable friend opposite (Hon. Mr. Dandurand). I agree with him that the presence of Canada's representative on the Council of the League of Nations will be rather a protection than otherwise, and