

that justice is done to every person and to every race in Canada; and I repeat that when the record of my fellow-citizens of French origin is published, not only shall we have no cause to be ashamed, but those who have been abusing us, if they are sincere and just, as I think they are, will be the first to admit that we have been calumniated and slandered.

Hon. C. P. BEAUBIEN: Honourable gentlemen, on the proposition made by the honourable gentleman from Ottawa (Hon. Mr. Belcourt) I would certainly have desired that no discordant note should be sounded. The glory that the war has shed on our country seems to me to be a pure light, obliterating perhaps every sad souvenir that the war itself may have brought to this country. Everybody seems satisfied now with the share that each race has taken in it. I wish my honourable friend from Granville (Hon. Mr. Choquette) would make speeches like that which he has just made to encourage the sentiment that is growing more and more in the province of Quebec. That sentiment is sure to produce admirable results, and, I hope, will also obliterate completely the remembrance of other speeches which have had, unhappily, a very different and far worse result, in times that are past.

The suggestion that has been made is a wide one; may I be permitted to add to it something a little more specific? The new chamber of the Senate, I understand, is to be adorned with large paintings. It will no doubt be a splendid chamber. It will stand for many years, perhaps for generations. Why should not the opportunity be taken, not merely to describe in writing, but to illustrate, the heroism of the Canadians in this war? Around the walls there could be hung paintings illustrating the different episodes of the war which have shed glory on the nation. The Canadian soldiers could be represented as they were fighting for their country, forgetting altogether the differences that had divided them before they went to the front, and that unhappily, during the war, divided some of their people at home. They could be shown doing their duty only, forgetting all else. Pictures such as these on the walls would go down to posterity as illustrations, not only of the way the nation had done its duty in this war, but also of the manner in which it should continue to do its duty, forgetting the petty racial and religious differences existing in the country, so that there might be one strong Canadian nation,

Hon. Mr. CHOQUETTE.

however composed—Scotch or Irish, English or French, Protestant or Catholic—one people, loving their country and willing to sacrifice for it everything they hold dear in this world, even to the last drop of their blood. When we behold in our own legislative chamber the illustrations of the example given to us by our sons on the field of battle, then, honourable gentlemen, we shall blush whenever we are tempted to use for our own selfish advantage the petty differences that are so easily aroused in this country whenever a question of race or religion is involved. It seems to me it would be the best of all illustrations to show our sons fighting side by side, and dying side by side, for their country. From it we as public men could very well learn how to devote our own efforts to the welfare of our country, forgetting, even though there might be some personal advantage in not forgetting, our petty differences, by which our country is always the loser, and remembering that our country should always be the first consideration, especially in the minds of statesmen and of those of us who have the right conception of our duties as members of this honourable House.

Hon. E. L. GIRROIR: Honourable gentlemen, I am sure it must be very gratifying to every true Canadian to witness the growing unity of sentiment and purpose which the speeches delivered this morning have indicated. I agree entirely with what has been said as to the desirability of doing something to record the deeds of heroism that have been performed by Canadian soldiers at the front. I do not think, however, that we can ever raise a monument high enough to show to the world the greatness of the sacrifice that has been made by our brave Canadian boys. Their deeds and their valour are such that no records or monuments can ever do full justice to what they have accomplished. The name of Canada can now never die, when one reads the history of the brilliant work and the great self-sacrifice which have characterized the Canadian soldiers, both officers and men, in this conflict which is threatening the existence of our liberty, our privileges and our splendid institutions, which are part of the heritage of this Empire and this country.

It does not seem right that at this late stage in the session we should take too much time in discussing matters of this kind. But I cannot help on this occasion again expressing the hope which I expressed a few days ago, that the time is