

imprinted upon the pages of history in letters of the blood which they so freely shed in France and Flanders.

The Canadian Army Corps was no ordinary army corps, but an army in very truth, greater in point of numbers than any corps in the British service, and let it be said with pride, never under strength. Canada not only gave to the world a brave and effective fighting force, but gave also what was even more rare, a great and successful leader in the person of Sir Arthur Currie. No army corps commander stood higher in the estimation of those great leaders, Marshal Foch and Sir Douglas Haig, than Sir Arthur Currie, and deservedly so. Sir Arthur Currie is no creature of fortunate circumstances, no accidental genius. His success was the result of many years of hard work on military lines performed long before the war. Of this I can speak with knowledge, as he was a fellow-citizen of mine in British Columbia for some twenty years. No work on military technique was too formidable for him to peruse and master. Military work was his one great obsession, and how well for his country did it prove.

Although the Peace Treaty has not yet been laid before the House, it is so much a matter of record and discussion the world over that it would here seem permissible to discuss some of its salient features.

There was some slight criticism when the Right Hon. the Prime Minister and his colleagues attended the Peace Conference. This criticism was never justifiable. The war as waged by Great Britain and the Dominions was not a war of aggression, was not for lust of conquest, but for the liberty and civilization which we value so highly. When the call came, Canada, as well as the Motherland, was ready to defend the right. If with this noble object in view we expended the best of our blood and much of our treasure, so was it right that we should be called with the other powers into conference as to the terms that the defeated enemy should receive. Surely it goes to the very root of our political liberties that as to the expenditure of money we should be represented, and it is a stronger reason when we give our best blood. We have been well and ably represented at the conference by the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden, and the world has given him due credit for his great work there. The result of the work of the conference will shortly be before us.

I would like to place some of the salient features of the Treaty before the House.

[Mr. McIntosh.]

It defines the boundaries of a new Germany shorn of its ill-fated military prestige.

To France has been given back that which was forced from her fifty years ago, the lost provinces of Alsace and Lorraine.

The new found freedom of the Polish people is made effective by the return of the territory so long held in subjugation by Germany, Austria and Russia, and an outlet to the sea given them.

A new independent state has been created as Czecho-Slovakia, and the necessary territory for the self-determination of the future of these people ceded by Germany.

The boundaries of a new Belgium are delineated, and a new system of government formulated for Luxembourg and the Saar basin.

The people of Northern Schleswig are to be given the right of self-determination ruthlessly withheld from them by the Germans since 1866.

German-Austria is to be recognized by this new Germany as an autonomous and independent state, and thus separated from unscrupulous German influence and control.

The colonial possessions of Germany the world over have departed from her pernicious control to the several powers subject to the mandate of the League of Nations, our sister Dominion, that of Australia, having control of certain island territory adjacent to her shores.

Germany's army and her armaments are restricted, making her harmless from a military point of view.

Those persons, including the ex-Kaiser, who are responsible for this horrible war, or who have committed offences against international law, are to be placed on trial for their acts before special tribunals representative of the powers.

Reparation must be made by Germany for the ruin and distress she has caused.

Certain ports, railways, rivers and canals are to be internationalized.

Guarantees are arranged for the due carrying out by Germany of her treaty arrangements so that the future peace of the world may be assured.

These are shortly, the main features of the Treaty. The great outstanding fact is that Germany is shorn of her proud boast and vain ambition of "Germany over all." It was her lust of conquest and desire to put into being this selfish ambition which has caused the unutterable distress throughout the world.

Of all the countries that participated in the war Canada should recover the most quickly. A country of great area, greater in territory than that of the United States