

rest, tired, weary, exhausted, took up their arms before any respite was obtained when a further call was made upon them. One cannot say what would have happened or would not have happened if the Canadians had given way on that occasion. Perhaps the Germans might have really broken through and reached Calais. But the consensus of opinion of all those who spoke to me on that subject, and many of them were men who could speak with authority, the consensus was that on that day, the 22nd of April, 1915, the Canadian division saved the day for the Empire and for the allied nations. There is no doubt whatever as to the issue of this war, if we in Canada and in all the Empire are animated by the spirit which moved those men on that day. Among the men at the front, among the men in the hospitals and convalescent homes, there is a supreme confidence. But they believe also that the Empire must be aroused to supreme effort and to intense earnestness. We owe that to them, we owe it to ourselves.

There is no doubt as to what Germany anticipated and intended when this war was planned. She believed that Great Britain would stand aside and thus earn and deserve the contempt and aversion of her allies and the scorn of the world. France would be crushed, Russia hurled back, and peace made under such conditions as would completely isolate our Empire. Then at her leisure Germany would attend to Great Britain, her colonial empire and her sea power, in pursuance of a policy which regards treaties as scraps of paper, war as a legitimate national enterprise and the possession of overwhelming military strength as a justification for unprovoked aggression. The mills of the gods grind slow, but they grind exceeding fine. I believe we have still a long way to go before we see the end of this war. But I also believe that before its conclusion our Empire will have in the field armies rivalling in numbers and efficiency those of any belligerent nation and more thoroughly equipped than any of them with guns of every type, munitions and all the mechanical devices that are so essential. Again I say that if we are in earnest this struggle can have but one conclusion, and that is victory for the allied arms. And in the fierce flame of this war, in the ordeal of sacrifice which it entails, the strong elements of the Canadian nation will learn the better to understand each other, and through that understanding will be welded

[Sir Robert Borden.]

into a more perfect and splendid unity than ever before.

At six o'clock, the House took recess.

The House resumed at eight o'clock.

Mr. MICHAEL CLARK (Red Deer): In rising to make a few remarks upon an Address which does not lend itself to excessive comment, I should like to associate myself in the first place with the right hon. leader of the Government and the right hon. leader of the Opposition in the compliments which they offered to the mover (Mr. Alfred Thompson) and to the seconder (Mr. Eugene Paquet) of the Address. Some more than ordinary recognition was given to the honourable profession to which I have the honour to belong in the choosing of the mover and seconder, and I am sure that both of those gentlemen gave ample evidence of the fact that a scientific training was not lost upon them when they entered the profession of medicine. The seconder has spoken frequently and fervently in this House—I cannot quite follow the French language, but I am sure that he always speaks with effect; and I think everybody will agree with me that my friend the hon. member for Yukon delivered a speech which, whether we have regard to its matter or to its tone, was a very admirable speech indeed, and far above the average of addresses given by movers and seconders.

I very sincerely would like also to associate myself with the mover of the Address in the remarks he made about the happy circumstance which gives us His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught as Governor General at this crisis in the history of our country and of our Empire. It will soon be 42 years, Sir, since I first saw His Royal Highness. I was a schoolboy in a crowd—such a crowd as always gathers when royalty appears in the old land—and I saw His Royal Highness, a young man at that time, at the head of his regiment, riding from one point in the country to another. From that day to this he has, as prince, soldier and statesman, been an example to all the citizens of this Empire of honourable devotion to duty and its efficient and continuous discharge. As a prince, son of one of the most illustrious monarchs that ever sat upon the throne of Britain—brother of one of the most beloved—uncle of our present monarch, he has been an example of how a man should live, even though he be a prince. As a