

ment. I have an extract from his speech under my hand—that he was opposed to the enrolment of any volunteers. He was opposed to the expenditure of one cent in aid of England in her difficulty, or to cement—I think that is the word he used—the union which exists between the two countries. Then we find, in addition to that, the Minister of Public Works taking strong objection to the sending of this contingent and boasting upon the platform at public meetings that he had taken good care it should not be made a precedent in the future. Whether the first contingent is to be considered a precedent, followed by the other two, I must leave to others better acquainted with the English language than I am to decide. Then we had that unique exhibition the other day in the House of Commons of seeing a gentleman introduced after his election to a seat in the House of Commons between the Minister of Public Works and a gentleman who had declared his opposition to the expenditure of one dollar to aid England in her difficulties. Why the gentleman resigned his position in the House of Commons in condemnation of the course which the government had pursued, for which the Minister of Public Works was just as responsible under our system as the Premier himself, introduced into the House of Commons by that gentleman and another gentleman who threatened to resign, and declared in the strongest possible language his condemnation of the course which the government had pursued? Yet he takes this gentleman by the arm and walks with him into the House of Commons and introduces him, which implies that he was in accord with their sentiment and their policy. It was an exhibition of gross hypocrisy which I trust will never be repeated in this country. Now, what is our position at this moment? I have outlined the course which has been pursued by the government of the day. Does Canada stand to-day in an enviable position as compared with the other colonies? Is it not a humiliating fact that no step was taken by the first colony of Great Britain in the direction of aiding the mother country in the present difficulty until all the other colonies had telegraphed to the Home government their willingness to render assistance. Although the gov-

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ernment did not deem the Senate of sufficient importance to lay the correspondence before us, treating us in this manner as in others, with disrespect, there is an Imperial document which was printed and laid before the Imperial parliament which I hold in my hands, and which gives us the information which gentlemen opposite took precious good care to withhold from us.

Hon. Mr. MILLS—Hear, hear.

Hon. Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL—The hon. Minister of Justice says hear, hear. Has he laid it before us, or does he deem it unnecessary that the House should have it when they deem necessary to adjourn the other House for two or three days, contrary to all precedent and usage, in order that the gentlemen who had been protesting against their actions might have those documents in their hands. That may be their idea of right and wrong. It is not my idea of what this House deserves at their hands or at the hands of any government. I find on referring to these documents correspondence relating to the sending of the contingent to South Africa, printed by command and laid on the table of the House of Commons in England, the following facts: Queensland made its first offer on July 11, 1899. Victoria followed on July 12. Even the little Malay States offered a certain contingent on July 17. Lagos made its offer by telegraph on July 18, New South Wales made its offer on July 21. Hong Kong—not a large contingent, I admit, but for the size of the island it was important, offered 300 equipped men for service in the Transvaal. That was on September 21. New Zealand followed in the same line on the 22nd. West Australia's offer was made on October 5. Tasmania's offer was on October 9. South Australia's offer was on October 13 and this Canada of ours came in afterwards on October 14; not, mark you, until the document which I am about to read was received by the government of this country. So you can easily understand the declarations at different public meetings by the Minister of Public Works, that they had made no offer to send any men from this country, and I ask the Senate, those who have not had the privilege of reading this paper to mark well the language which is used by Mr. Chamberlain. The Hon.