

have not gone overseas in large numbers. I come from a section of country whence the very best of our blood has gone to the front. I have seen women hold their children to their breast and smile as they said good-bye to the men who were entraining to go overseas. I have seen them hold their children close to them as the train pulled from the station, as they turned away with a sob in their throats. I have been in contact with these people month in and month out, year in and year out, since the war commenced, and I have seen sacrifices made by them which made my heart bleed. Yet, we are told these women made no sacrifices, and that their financial condition is better than it was before the war. Perhaps the financial condition of some of them is better than before the war, but surely the people who have made tremendous sacrifices are entitled to a great deal of consideration. Surely these women who have borne the shock of the telegram handed to them telling them of a brother or a husband being taken away, are entitled to consideration. If I know the sentiments of the women of this country it is this: that, although they may want the vote, and many worthy women may be disappointed at not getting it, I do believe there are but few reasonable women from one end of Canada to the other who will not be prepared to say that the women who have sacrificed so much by giving their male relatives to this war have a right to say what Government shall take charge of the destinies of the country for the next few years, whether a government which is determined to see this war carried on until it is brought to a victorious conclusion shall be placed in power, or whether we are to have a government in power which is opposed to selective conscription, and which will only endeavour to secure reinforcements by voluntary methods. Those who have been connected with the history of the effort know that it is futile now to attempt to get further men in that way. Are the men who have died and given their lives in Flanders, to have made that sacrifice in vain? Are those of us who have said good-bye to friends we will never see again to say that the sacrifice these men have made amounts to naught? J. McDonald Mowat, the man who opposed me in the last election was a brave man. No braver man could be found. He went to the front and his dust enriches Flanders. He gave his life to the nation, and am I to stand by and see this sacrifice made in vain? I cannot bring myself to it. I voted

for conscription because I believe the men at the front are entitled to reinforcements from Canada, and I will vote for this Bill for the same reason. I desire to see this war carried to a successful conclusion, and I believe the true Canadians are in sympathy with my ideas, in sympathy with the cause of the British Empire, and in sympathy with those who have said to the men now at the front, "If you volunteer and go, we on our part, will see that no stone is left unturned to see that the last man and the last dollar that Canada can spare is used to secure you necessary reinforcements." I vote for this Bill, so that those whose sympathies are with the British Empire and with democracy, may have the decision as to what Government shall be in power after the next election takes place.

Mr. D. D. McKENZIE (North Cape Breton): I am sure that any observations which are made by hon. gentlemen supporting the Government to the effect that the people of this country are anxious to win the war, and anxious to do anything and everything necessary for the support and comfort of the soldiers at the front is not controverted by members on this side of the House, or by anyone else in this country, as far as I know. I am surprised that a member of the experience and intellectual talents of the hon. member for Kingston (Mr. Nickle) should find it necessary to stand up in this House and make an argument that he is supporting this Bill because, in some far-fetched and indirect way, he thinks it is going to help the soldier at the front. I am sure there is only one mind, heart and thought in this country so far as that subject is concerned, and I trust the hon. member for Kingston will, for all time, dismiss from his mind the idea that there is any other thought on this side of the House, or in the Liberal party of this country. I am sure he has not found any man on this side of the House voting against any proposition, financial or otherwise, that was calculated to advance the cause of the Allies in this great struggle.

I cannot agree, Sir, with the philosophy of the member for Kingston concerning Germans in Canada, either those in the far West or those in Ontario. It seems that under Tory rule, and according to Tory doctrine and Tory belief, the thralldom of far-away countries is still binding upon subjects of those countries who come to settle in Canada. Before Tory rule was commenced, it was a generally accepted principle that the moment such men set foot