

discussions of this house, make the same confession privately. I am making my confession publicly.

I desire to offer to the hon. member for Lotbinière (Mr. Lapointe) my particular congratulations. I read his remarks very hurriedly, but they emphasized two points to which I might refer briefly. He truly stated that youth will be the chief sufferer from this great international disaster that has come upon us. Undoubtedly that is so to-day, as it has been so in the past and will continue to be so as long as wars occur. As I conceive it, the carrying on of war so far as man power is concerned is the burden of youth, governed by the mature judgment and experience of older men. Then the hon. gentleman referred to the post-war period. That, of course, is important, and I believe the Prime Minister (Mr. Mackenzie King) has placed upon the order paper, thus early in the session and early in the war, a resolution to set up a committee to study and report upon this question. Of course it is important, but it does seem to me that the winning of the war is of much more importance and that we might well postpone consideration of post-war conditions, because at this time who could say what those conditions might be?

I should like to offer my sincere personal congratulations to the right hon. Minister of Justice (Mr. Lapointe), the father of the hon. member for Lotbinière. In the words of a great statesman on a similar occasion in the imperial parliament—

It was a speech which must have been dear and refreshing to a father's heart.

Those were the words of Mr. Gladstone during the heat of a debate on Ireland, addressed to Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain after his son, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, had made his maiden speech. I think they are applicable on this occasion also; therefore I congratulate the right hon. gentleman. I would not have him think, however, that the situation is unique even in the history of this Canadian parliament. I am reminded that from my neighbouring province of Nova Scotia there came to this parliament in the early days of confederation two gentlemen named Tupper who made a real contribution to the early history of this country. First there was Sir Charles Tupper, one time prime minister of Canada; then there was his son Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, member of many an administration and holder of more than one federal portfolio. So that there was a similar occurrence in those earlier days; and the Tupperes made a distinct contribution to government in Canada. It has

[Mr. R. B. Hanson (York-Sunbury).]

always been a matter of regret to me that there has been no substantial recognition of what Sir Charles Tupper did for Canada in its early development. Without him confederation would not have been possible, and in my view Canada should have commemorated his place in her history by a monument on parliament hill.

May I at this point congratulate the hon. member for Vancouver North (Mr. Sinclair), who seconded the address in reply on Friday last. Surrounded as he is, it must have taken a marked degree of courage to give utterance to the sentiments which he expressed on that occasion. Today he finds himself mentioned on the front pages of the great newspapers of Canada, and upon his courage I congratulate him.

What was it he said that struck the imagination of the Canadian people? May I draw the attention of hon. members to what he said, as reported at page 21 of *Hansard*:

For far too long we have taken for granted the rights and privileges of British subjects, and the vast resources and the boundless opportunities of this land of ours. Now that all of this is in jeopardy we realize that these things are infinitely precious, that life without them would be impossible.

And later:

This parliament meets in the darkest days since our nation was born. The hopes and the prayers of all Canada are with us to-day.

I would ask hon. members, Mr. Speaker, to be good enough to note these words:

This is no time for complacency. It is a time for united effort, for ceaseless endeavour; above all, for action, fearless action.

May I from the bottom of my heart echo these words, and again I congratulate the hon. member upon having had the courage, from his place in this house and on the first occasion, on which he addressed it, to give utterance to what I consider to be noble sentiments. I wonder if it occurred to the hon. member that for the most part those observations were received in silence by his colleagues, but with an indication of the greatest pleasure by hon. members on this side of the house. This is a fact which should give him food for thought.

In the speech from the throne no reference was made to the visit of Their Majesties the King and Queen. I have no doubt that at the last session of parliament, or during the session which closed about the time of their departure, reference was made to this very important event in our history. But since I was not in the house at that time I may be pardoned if on this occasion I make some reference to it. No matter who suggested it,

whether it was the Prime Minister (Mr. Mackenzie King) or somebody in England, I consider that the visit of Their Majesties to Canada just a short year ago did more to cement Canadian unity than any other event in our history.

I was delighted to have the opportunity of being at least an onlooker during a portion of that visit. I know that irrespective of class, race or creed the Canadian people responded to the utmost on that occasion. If the Prime Minister was the author of the idea may I take this opportunity of congratulating him upon it, and upon having carried it through to a successful conclusion. It gave to our people from one end of the country to the other an opportunity of seeing in the flesh a wonderful young man and a glorious woman, the King and Queen of our empire and of this Canada of ours. I am confident that our people enjoyed the visit to the full. It was a matter of regret to me that during the day they visited New Brunswick they were rushed unduly; but so many people wanted to see them that a rush could not be avoided, and I am sure they did not regret the labours of that long and arduous day.

In the speech from the throne reference is made to the death of Lord Tweedsmuir. Except in a very general way it was not my privilege to know the late governor general; I met him on one occasion for a matter of only three minutes. But I have known John Buchan since the days when I began to read his books. I enjoyed reading those books, and without hesitation I would commend to every hon. member a thorough reading of his writings. If one wants to read a good story he cannot do better than read "John McNab". I have recommended that book to many of my friends. On the other hand, if one prefers history, then I know of no modern writer who better exemplifies the best traditions of English literature than has John Buchan in his lives of Montrose and Cromwell. I am pleased to reflect that upon his appointment to the high office of governor general in Canada he lived up to the best traditions of the office. In his travels throughout Canada he made friends at all points, and in large measure was the interpreter as between the mother country and the Canadian people. It was with the deepest personal regret that I learned of his death, and in my humble way at this late date may I extend to Lady Tweedsmuir and to his family my sincere expressions of sympathy.

In the address he has put in the mouth of the Administrator the Prime Minister has mentioned the appointment of the Earl of Athlone as the successor to the late Lord

Tweedsmuir. I can say only that when they arrive to assume their high office Canada will offer them a loyal and hospitable welcome.

Recently we had an election in Canada. I have no desire to rehash the issues of the recent campaign, nor have I any recriminations to offer. The people have spoken, as is their sovereign right, and I accept the verdict. Such is democracy. We may think that that verdict was unfair, that it was unjust, that it was not the real voice of the Canadian people, but votes count and seats in this house count. I am not going into an analysis, such as I have heard in days gone by, to show how many more thousands of Conservative votes it took to elect one Conservative member of this house than it did Liberal votes to elect one Liberal member. I shall not refer to the fact that it took only a few thousand votes to elect a member in the group angularly opposite. This is a phrase which used to be used in this house when I first entered it. I shall not refer to the fact that it took a great many thousands of votes to elect a member of the group immediately to my left. The fact is that the government succeeded in getting about 54 per cent of the 4,500,000 votes that were polled in the election, while they have 75 or 80 per cent of the seats in this house. That hardly seems enough under the circumstances. It looks to me like an embarrassment of riches. Aside from the war issue, at the moment I have no hope of any palace revolution taking place over there. I am sure that in normal peace times there would be none because they are so intent upon one thing. There may be a palace revolution as time goes on and things become progressively worse in the war, but time alone will tell.

Of course I do recognize that the Prime Minister and his government have received a great mandate. In my view the meaning of that mandate is clear, and I wish to put this on the record. If the Prime Minister differs with my view I shall be glad to have him point out wherein he differs when he comes to speak. My view of the meaning of the mandate to the government is that we should pursue with all the power of all the resources at our disposal the work of assisting the mother country and her gallant allies in the supreme task of winning this war and driving back the ruthless invader. There must be a preservation of the maximum amount of liberty and of our Christian civilization. Above all I desire to make it clear that in my view the mandate is not for a limited liability contribution. Let there be no mistake about that.

At this point I should like to make some observations with respect to the National