

resolution was passed, and that is that nothing could be done by this country in support of the naval operations of the mother country until we are represented in Great Britain in some way or have a voice in the declaration of war. I need not be technical in this matter and say that the declaration of war is entirely for the King. Though we know that to be true, we also know that in practice, the King must consult his councillors before he declares war. It is not for me to know in what way these hon. gentlemen expected that Canada should be represented in the councils of the mother country; it is enough to know that that idea was declared in this House on the initiative of the Minister of Justice (Mr. Doherty). We heard nothing of this barrier to action, I think, until the hon. gentleman addressed the House on the Naval Bill. I have no quotation from his speech, but I recollect it well. It was then put forward in this House for the first time that we were to refrain from discharging our manly duty to ourselves and to our country—to use the expression of the present Prime Minister—until we are given representation in the councils of the empire. That may not come for some time, it may never come; but we have the declaration by the hon. gentleman who now occupies the position of Minister of Justice that nothing could be done by this country. No matter what might happen, even if the empire were going to pieces tomorrow by reason of the attacks from foreign nations—which God forbid—we must stand here and look on in an ignoble safety declaring in effect: We have wealth in abundance, we have men, we have capacity, we have opportunity, to help the mother country, but according to the Minister of Justice, we are forbidden to do anything until we have representation in the British parliament or otherwise according to a scheme to be developed. I submit that that is not sound principle, it is not sound policy. I submit that every part of this empire belongs to all of us. We belong to all, as all belongs to us. If Paul was right in talking about the faithful as 'brethren of the faith,' we equally are brethren of one great empire. A blow cannot be struck at one part of the empire, and leave the rest secure. An attack upon any part affects the empire from end to end, and if we fail to recognize this fact and act upon it, it is conceivable that such a calamity might happen as the wiping of the empire and its dependencies off the map. Still we have the Minister of Customs (Mr. Reid), the Minister of Inland Revenue (Mr. Nantel), the Postmaster General (Mr. Pelletier) and the Minister of Justice (Mr. Doherty) declaring that until machinery is perfected by which we are to have a say in the declaration of war and the announcement of

peace, this country with all its wealth shall not take part in the empire's defence. Such a declaration is not worthy of this country or of this House. It is not in accord with the sentiments of the people of Canada. If the people understood the question, if the question were put to them fairly, they would certainly not endorse the course proposed. At the time of the South African war, our brave soldiers did not wait to inquire whether they had or had not a voice in the councils of the empire. They only knew that there was danger, that prowess, ability and high spirit were necessary for the empire's defence. On that they acted.

Canada is not less loyal to-day than it was then. The idea is that we are growing step by step, and getting more loyal as we grow in strength.

Now, Sir, I hold the Premier responsible for having introduced into his cabinet four men, three of whom are absolutely committed to the policy of rendering no help at all to the empire. The Minister of Justice says that he would not agree that anything should be done until a certain condition was met, which means in the present circumstances of this country, that nothing will be done at all. That is the condition we have in the present cabinet. Sir, the policy, principles and ideas of the Minister of Public Works were well known to the Premier when he delegated to him the authority to select the ministers from the great province of Quebec. He knew what his views were on the naval question, and what they were in the group of men that he has around him. The Minister of Public Works picked out a Minister of Justice whom he knew was of the same opinion as himself; he picked out a Minister of Inland Revenue who was on record here as speaking of Imperialism in the most hostile manner. Imperialism, he says, in this country is a danger, is a doctrine that distils like drops of poison among the people, and the most dangerous of all Imperialists are the disguised Imperialists, because they do not show their hand. That is the language found in a speech of the Minister of Inland Revenue in this House, somewhere about the 21st of March, 1910. Anybody who wants to read it will find it there, and will find I am not putting words in the mouth of my hon. friend, whom I very much respect. Now, Sir, how could the Minister of Public Works better carry out the task confided to him of serving the Nationalists, than to choose such men as that? There are not any speeches delivered in this House by the Postmaster General (Mr. Pelletier), but we find his speeches in the newspapers where he follows exactly the same line of thought as did the Minister of Public Works himself, as did the Minister of Justice (Mr. Doherty), and the Minister of Inland Revenue