

its prompt action in sending the trade commission to Europe. Up to the present time that commission has been very successful. I learn from the press that they have already arranged trade to the extent of \$25,000,000 with Rumania, \$25,000,000 with France, and \$25,000,000 with Belgium, and I presume we shall have many more evidences of their activity. I would like to say to the manufacturers of this country, however, that they must not depend altogether on the Government to do work of this kind; they must send their agents to many parts of the world where trade can be developed and by doing this they will assist in creating markets for the products of this country.

Honourable gentlemen, I have much pleasure in seconding the Address.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Dandurand, the debate was adjourned.

The Senate adjourned until 3 p.m. tomorrow.

THE SENATE.

Wednesday, February 26, 1919.

The Senate met at 3 p.m., the Speaker in the Chair.

Prayers and routine proceedings.

REVISION OF PUNISHMENTS BILL.

FIRST READING.

Bill C, an Act to amend the Criminal Code so as to provide for the revision of excessive or inadequate punishments.—Hon. Mr. McMeans.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S SPEECH.

ADDRESS IN REPLY.

The Senate resumed from yesterday the consideration of the Address in reply to His Excellency the Governor General's Speech at the opening of the session.

Hon. RAOUL DANDURAND: Honourable gentlemen, I have listened with considerable interest to the speeches of the honourable gentlemen from Simcoe (Hon. Mr. Bennett) and from Selkirk (Hon. Mr. Bradbury), and I must congratulate them upon the information which they gave to the House. I congratulate them particularly on the fact that instead of touching superficially, as is often done, all the subjects mentioned in the Speech from the Throne, they specialized in matters with which they were

[Hon. Mr. Bradbury.]

more familiar and upon which their minds were more fully engrossed, and we profited all the more in listening to them. That will not prevent them from giving expression to their views on those various subjects as they come before us in the course of the session.

They referred to the first item in the Speech from the Throne, the most important of all the matters which engage our attention—the victory of the Allies in Europe and the behaviour of our troops on the battlefield. We surely are all of one mind on the importance of the victory achieved and of the splendid role played by the Canadian troops at the front. All honour to our soldiers who have shed much glory on Canada's name. Mr. Clémenceau, the Prime Minister of France, on the day that the armistice was signed, November 11, said to a journalist who had been speaking of the participation of France in this formidable struggle: "Glory! Yes, there is glory for France, but there is glory for all; there is enough glory for all the Allies who took part in this fight." It was with the greatest satisfaction that we read of the offensive of the 8th of August, when our troops went into action near Amiens; and from that point they never let go, never receded, never stopped, but went steadily forward until the 11th of November, victorious on every day of that long fight. That struggle was without question the greatest drama of all ages. It was our unfortunate privilege to witness it. Blood has flowed; the whole world has been disorganized; but it is our privilege as well to see all that we cherish in life triumphant to-day.

What will be the consequences of this fearful war? For my part I see the end of militarism. That end will be reached if peace is established on justice. The principle laid down by the representatives of the Allies as the guiding one throughout the negotiations which are taking place, the principle of self-determination, seems to me a guarantee of stability. What was the remote if not the direct cause of the present struggle? It was the unjust settlement of the war of 1870-71. For a number of years I had been studying the situation, full of danger, which was facing us, and after examining the whole field, I felt that the menace of German militarism existed because of the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine by force and against all principles of justice. Germany desired to retain its prey, and, having forged this formidable military organization, it dreamed of world domination. A league of nations will, I hope,