

will shrink for one single moment from the duty imposed by the grandeur of our position, the strength of our position, will shrink for a single moment from standing by in the hour of her necessity that great empire, that great country, that gives us all this and absolutely for nothing. That great navy which is equal to the combined navies of the two other greatest maritime powers of the world; that great navy, as Mr. Chamberlain has shown, is always ready to come with speed across the Atlantic to the rescue of Canada, yet we are not called upon to contribute one dollar either to the army or the navy of England? This is the hour of England's need as every one must know who has witnessed the fearful cost of blood and treasure which England has been put to in the struggle in South Africa. Where is there a man to be found in Canada, who under these circumstances, would ask, that an additional penny be charged against the people of the British Isles for the maintenance of the forces sent by the Canadian government to aid the mother country in her necessity. When certain gentlemen speak of taxation without representation, do they know what they are talking about?

Mr. WALLACE. No they do not.

Sir CHARLES TUPPER. My hon. friend says they do not, and the people of Canada will agree that they do not. Do they know what they are talking about when they speak of taxation without representation? If the Parliament of Great Britain were to impose a single dollar of taxation upon the people of Canada for the support of the great navy which gives security to our commerce, that would be taxation without representation; but to tell me that the free parliament of Canada cannot vote the money of this country to help in her hour of need the great empire of which we are proud to form a part, is to tell me that which every person knows to be at variance with the facts.

And what about the constitutional question? We may be told that parliament did not vote the money. True. But under the constitution of England as in the constitution of Canada, what utter folly and absurdity it is to talk about violation of the constitution because parliament was not assembled to vote the money expended. We have the same system as the British parliament, namely: That while you must have the vote of parliament for the expenditure of all public moneys, there is the great exception, that whenever an unforeseen emergency arises, whenever the government feel they would be justified in taking the public money, leaving it to parliament to endorse their actions afterwards, they have the same power as in England to

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take that money in order to meet that emergency. To speak of this as a violation of the constitution is an absurdity. Even if my right hon. friend had not the resolution of the House of Commons and of the Senate of Canada,—and under circumstances where delay might be irreparable—he must have known what the public sentiment was, and he knew he had a perfect right according to the British parliamentary practice in force in Canada, to take from the public treasury what money was necessary to meet the unexpected conditions that had arisen, and to ask parliament to sustain his action afterwards. Has the Prime Minister any doubt as to what the fate of the Bill will be, which he proposes to introduce to indemnify the government for this expenditure? He had before him the overwhelming public sentiment of this country; he had before him the determination of free Canadians to rise superior to technical objections, he knew their determination to pay whatever expense might be entailed in order to help the mother country. The only doubt there can be is as to whether he will go far enough in his proposition to meet the views of the people of Canada. In the speech from the Throne, the Prime Minister has referred to Lord Strathcona in fitting terms, but there is a grave omission in that speech, for I can say here, that there are 2,500 Canadians who have done even more for the empire than Lord Strathcona has done. No person in this country has ever asked the government to impress a man for service in South Africa; no person has ever asked the government to take a member of the permanent force or a mounted policeman and send him to the Transvaal against his will. All that the people have asked is, that the government should avail of the services volunteered of their own free will by the gallant yeomanry of Canada and send them for the honour and integrity of the British Crown, and to do credit to this great colony. I say, Sir, that every man of those 2,500 Canadians who has offered his life for the defence of the British Empire, and for the honour and glory of Canada, is making a greater sacrifice than even Lord Strathcona, great as that gentleman's sacrifice has been. I thank the members of this House for the indulgence they have extended to me. I believe, Sir, that this is one of the gravest questions that has arisen in the history of Canada, I believe, Sir, that it is the gravest emergency that has perhaps ever presented itself to the British Empire, and for that reason I have confined my remarks exclusively to it, postponing the consideration of other questions until the government is pleased to submit their measures to the House. In view of the fact that this great Dominion is now enjoying unexampled progress and prosperity, and remembering the remarks