

have taken place beyond mention in this honourable House. Nobody knows better than President Wilson that many small children have been put to death, and many others maimed for life. He knows, too, of the murder of Nurse Cavell. He reads, and he must remember these things. Nobody knows better than he of the violations of all the laws of civilized nations, at sea as well as by land, because some of his own fellow-citizens have suffered and gone down to their death. It is not for me to say what action the President of the United States should take with regard to the loss of the Lusitania and other losses of American citizens. He can write notes or he can remain silent. I am no citizen of the United States; I am a British subject and a Canadian; I have no criticism to offer. The President of the United States knows of what I have spoken, and much more; and in his first message for peace to the world he has the audacity, if that word is strong enough, to say in his public message that the objects of the Central powers of Europe and the objects of the allied forces of the British Empire, France and Russia, in entering the war were the same. He invites us to sit down with these murderers and violators of women on an equal footing in a council of peace. I enter my most solemn protest against that, and, I trust that this honourable body will take this opportunity of entering its protest.

There are so many matters connected with this subject that if one were to deal with them all, it would take an inordinate time. I think one of the greatest courtesies that we as members can pay to this honourable body is to deliver what we have to deliver in the fewest possible words; so I will just mention one other matter, which I think the President of the United States may possibly be looking forward to as of more importance than the traditional history to which he pointed in his academic message to the United States Senate.

Honourable gentlemen of the Senate, one of the results of this war will be to give Canada a better place among the nations of the world. We belong to this great continent of America and we are, as we may say, an independent colony under the British flag, and not obliged to participate in the wars of Europe. But what did we do? We selected from among the youth and manhood of the best blood of Canada, a half million of our best young men and sent them over to fight with the Mother Country and her Allies the battles of civilization. We have won a place in the hearts of the allies that no other nation

has ever had. We have attracted the attention of the world. This will have the effect of opening to the eyes of the world a marvel of natural resources of which under ordinary circumstances they could have formed no idea. This will draw commerce, finance, and immigration to Canada.

The United States of America know full well that after this war is over, if two boxes of goods, one marked, "Canada" and the other "United States," are shipped to any of the nations along with whom we have fought and died, the goods marked "Canada" will sell first and all the time. She knows that a broad opportunity has been afforded to us and that the connections and associations which we have formed will make us a preferred competitor against the United States in the markets of the world. I do not say that this will be a result of tariff arrangements; I do not know what these tariff arrangements may be; but I say that, as a reasonable body of men, whether we have been free traders or protectionists in the past, we do know that the tremendous expenditures of all these nations will necessitate large revenues. I believe that the basis of taxation in so far as Europe is concerned, will be broadened as a result of this war; but whether it is or not we have a broadened sympathy which will give to us a renewed—aye, a new position, in the markets of the people of the Allied Nations.

Now, nobody knows this better than the people of the United States. Consider our position as it will be after the war. A man wanting to do an export business from America will be able to do it on a much better basis from Canada than he can from the United States. When the delegation from Belgium came to see the President of the United States, and gave absolute proof of the outrages committed in Belgium, he received them in that placid way of his and said, "We will attend to that after the war." Now, after the war, these trade arrangements of which I am speaking are going to be attended to, and a nation which has become as sordid as the United States apparently has, which has enjoyed an accumulation of wealth to the extent which they have in the last two years and a half, will be considering in what manner they can interfere in order that their future may be as bright as their present. Knowing the devastation that has taken place in Europe and the tremendous demand that must arise for products from the outside world, it is only natural that they should be interested in this question. I have no