

ingly on this subject. I saw the corner stone of the Parliament buildings laid by the Prince of Wales in 1860. I do not know that there are many other honourable gentlemen who were present on that occasion.

Hon. Mr. CLORAN: I was.

Hon. Mr. DOMVILLE: We remember the occasion with a great deal of pleasure. You talk about the Royal family. There was the great Queen who kept the world at peace. And Edward VII was called the peacemaker. I have a medal that he presented to me—one of those presented at the Peace Conference in London; but I do not hang it out on a string, and I do not advert to my circumstances there, whether they were of any use or whether they were not. Still I had the honour and pleasure of being present at the meeting in London. King Edward unfortunately died. He was the greatest king I ever saw or heard of. All his energies were devoted to the maintenance of peace. As to the Hohenzollerns, my honourable friend (Hon. Mr. Fowler), who was at the front, would know more about them than I do. I do not know very much about them, except that in royal families, as in all other families, some are good and some are bad. We have had the pleasure of paying large pensions to them all. The present Royal family of England has cut away from the others, and there is a line of demarcation; it is now the House of Windsor. We are done with the Hohenzollerns, and the Hapsburgs. It is fortunate that the Sovereign of England, looking all over Europe, wherever the relatives of the Royal family were, should have seen the difficulties of the hour. He had the good of his country so much at heart that he severed his connection with them, and he is to-day a people's King, and he will be sustained by the people.

We speak about reforms. We need reform in many things. There is a new era coming. Things that were good enough in the past are not suitable to-day, and we should all, on both sides of politics, in both Houses, try to unite and develop in a rational way something that will help the future peace of the nations, and those who are responsible for the conduct of affairs should set an example to the world. Let us pay all due honour to the great men we have, let us erect monuments to them, decorate their graves, or do anything else you like; but let us have common sense. I concur in what has been said by my honourable friend (Hon. Mr. Fowler) about reckless extra-

vagance. I do not want to attack the Government at all, but the country will want to know, and will demand to know, the details of the large expenditure, and whether it was right or wrong, rational or irrational.

You speak of paying off your debt of two billions of money. Do you know how much that is a head? Where are you going to get it? Are you going to take it from the smaller men, like clerks and officials, who have families? No, they cannot pay it. They have as much right to mercy at our hands as the Allies or any other nations. Mercy I call it, because they cannot bring up their children, they cannot sustain their families, unless the high cost of living is reduced and unless they can receive a fair day's wage for a fair day's work. I do not find any fault at all with employees who are seeking increases in wages. They have a right to live and to have their condition considered. We who sit in this red Chamber, this Chamber of light and darkness, do not rule the country; we are only the representatives of the people, and they have a right to look to us as such for the extrication of Canada from the terrible hole she is in to-day. She could not help getting into the hole, perhaps, but the administration of the country's expenditure is a matter which must call for great criticism.

Now, I have not said anything offensive. I have tried to praise everybody. I praised the mover, I praised the seconder, and I praised the honourable leader of the House. I always feel a great deal of satisfaction in hearing him, and I think the world of him. I shall be glad to help him to bring about the condition of affairs that should exist, and he will be independent enough, I am sure, to take such action as will force our rulers—for they are our rulers—to put affairs in better shape than they are to-day.

I regret having said so much; but when I heard no mention of the relatives of those who died, I felt it was necessary for me to point out that somebody in the Senate remembered them. If this were the proper time, I would move an amendment to the Address; but I shall not do so. I would move an amendment stating that this House desires to express its regrets and sympathy to those who have sacrificed everything—their money, their business, their children, and, many of them, their bread. However, they will find that some of us here were considerate enough, though having no power in the matter, to think of them, and to think well of them, and to be sorry that