

world by her Christian spirit, by her toleration. And there is more British flesh and blood governing the chancelleries of Europe, governing the modern kingdoms of this world to-day, than there is of the flesh and blood of any other people born upon this rounded globe.

National Sentiment.

The constitution of the United States is founded on the Magna Charta. I think ten of its clauses included almost verbatim et literatim, and that great republic thinks it founded itself. It got its fundamental principles of liberty and its constitution from where? It got them from England—could not get them from anywhere else, although liberty was on trial itself at that time. We must have a national sentiment. It was that which made confederation. My hon. friend knows that we entered upon our career four little provinces, three million of hope and an area of 800 thousand square miles, forty-six years ago, just a day shall I say in the life of a nation, and where are we? We are administering one-third of the British empire. Was ever such a trust committed to a people? Is there any kingdom of Europe that handed over exclusive jurisdiction to its subjects upon which the King himself cannot encroach. Our constitution gives more power in this parliament in some respects to the people of Canada than the constitution gives to Great Britain, because the King can veto the legislation of the House of Commons and the House of Lords, but the King cannot veto the legislation of our parliament. He gives us exclusive power in a contract, signed by the sign manuel of Her Majesty the Queen. That is extraordinary power; we have it. Let us, in promoting the naval defence of the empire, do it in such a way as to promote the national sentiment. We have to begin in a small way. The British navy is said to be founded in the days of Cromwell, 300 years ago, one of the many good things Cromwell did for the British Empire, and he taught that Kings could not trample on the rights of their subjects. He taught the British empire, after Von Tromp had nailed a broom to the mast and declared that he would sweep British commerce from the sea, that there was a time for beginning, and he began and all along the line from that day to the battle of Trafalgar, the British navy has asserted itself. Let us begin. Mr. Borden in one of his speeches in the House of Commons advised Sir Wilfrid Laurier to proceed slowly and cautiously. Let us begin, first the blade, then the ear, then the full grown corn in the ear. There is not a blade to be seen in this measure. It has the barrenness of Sahara.

A Hireling Policy.

I do not believe in a hireling policy.

I do not believe we should ask people to fight our battles for us. What did we do in the case of the war in South Africa? The case is in point. Did we send a contribution to buy horses, mules, rifles and uniforms in order that Great Britain might hold her position and establish herself in South Africa? We sent nearly 6,000 men to South Africa. Was there any sentiment in that? What sentiment would there be in rifles or uniforms, or horses and mules? When the war was over they would be consigned to the scrap heap. But in that war in South Africa there was a sentiment and some one has said, 'In South Africa Canada found herself.' We found that we had the