

been associated with Canadians. Part of his war service—a war service which was very creditable to him—was spent with the Canadians. Unlike his cousins the Hohenzollerns, he did not command an army corps or an army, but he began at the lowest rung of the ladder—began as a lieutenant, and did service in the trenches—as other lieutenants and other men from Canada did—service which daily risked his life: again unlike his cousins the Hohenzollerns, who took particular care of their more or less unworthy lives.

The Prince has come to this country; he has only been in a portion of it as yet; but wherever he has gone he has made for himself friends. He might truly say, in the words of a great soldier of old, "I came, I saw, I conquered." I question if there is a constituency in Canada, or in that portion of Canada at least through which he has travelled, that would not elect him by acclamation to-morrow as their representative. I know I would not want to run against him in any constituency; I feel that I should be disastrously beaten. It is a splendid thing to feel that the future, if this young man lives, is assured, and that we shall have upon the Throne of this Empire so worthy a successor to a great line of monarchs, with some few exceptions. In many respects he is like his grandfather, the great peacemaker, whose statesmanship, we know, was largely responsible for the splendid position which we occupied in this war, largely responsible for the splendid feeling that existed between France and England when the war broke out.

The Treaty of Peace is before this House. It is a voluminous document, and necessarily so. There has been a great deal of criticism about the time occupied by the plenipotentiaries at Versailles in making this Treaty of Peace, but it seems to me that it is foolish criticism. We have had four years and a half of the greatest war the world has ever seen, and if people will look back into history they will find that the settlement of other great wars which were insignificant when compared with this, and when the matters to be considered were not nearly so far-reaching, occupied a very much longer time than this settlement has occupied. But we are an impatient people and we think everything should be done in a day or so. I think that the men who met at Versailles to settle these great questions were of the very highest type and that they have done their work splendidly.

There has been criticism as well that Germany was getting off altogether too lightly. Let any man examine that treaty and I do not think he will come to that conclusion. Germany deserved the utmost punishment, but if she was to pay the indemnities that were required, she could not be altogether crushed; it was necessary that she should have some leeway, in order that her people might go to work and earn the money to pay for the devastation they had wrought. Every precaution, it seems to me, has been taken in the terms of the treaty that Germany shall not rise again, at any rate not for a half century—and by that time we shall all be dead.

Hon. Mr. BRADBURY: No, no.

Hon. Mr. FOWLER: I think everybody in this House will be. If he is not dead before then, he ought to be.

Hon. Mr. DOMVILLE: We never die.

Hon. Mr. FOWLER: However, it was the duty of those charged with the settlement of this affair to take care that posterity should be protected, and I think they have taken care of that. I had only a short time to look over the Treaty. Last night I received my copy of it, and before I went to bed I looked it over. I was struck particularly with the reply that was made by the Allied Conference to Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, the German spokesman, who objected to certain items in the Treaty. I wish that every member of this House would read carefully and study that reply. It is a magnificent state document, certainly the most magnificent that I have ever seen, and, I think, the most magnificent ever penned. No man reading that would come to the conclusion that Germany had got away lightly. I think the conditions are as nearly proper and correct as they can be made, but to my mind the great difficulty will be in having those conditions carried out.

Provision has been made for a League of Nations to enforce the conditions laid upon Germany as a result of her defeat in the war. If this League of Nations does its duty there will be no more difficulty with Germany; if the men who constitute the executive of the League of Nations enforce the conditions that have been laid down in the terms of peace, there will be no chance for Germany ever to commit the world to a great war again; it will be absolutely impossible for her to raise her head in an aggressive war in the future. The machinery has been provided, but it is human