

Divine Providence will favour our powerful protectors, and the lesson taught to our enemies will deter them from further oppression.

I have no doubt the armies belonging to the Entente Cordiale will triumph over German arrogance, and that when peace will be again established the allies of the Triple Entente will take the necessary steps to insure the world's peace for a century to come.

Allow me to heartily congratulate the brave Canadians who do not hesitate to leave their families and their interests and expose themselves to the dangers of war for the defence of the mother country. They furnish England the proof that they have their hearts in the right place.

If, God forbid, our beautiful Canada should be invaded by foreign hordes, I am convinced that all Canadians would rise and march as a unit to repulse the enemy and prove that Canadians may die, but shall never consent to become slaves.

I move the adoption of the Address.

Hon. Mr. SMITH—I arise to second the motion which the hon. gentleman from Beauce has made. Before addressing the House on this question, I wish to thank the hon. leader of the Government for the honour he has done me and the district from which I come, in asking me to speak on what I believe to be a historic occasion in the history of Canada. For the first time since the Confederation of these provinces, Parliament has been called together to vote large sums of money for war purposes, and especially for the first time that it has ever voted large sums of money for war purposes in a European conflict of vast proportions that the people had been anticipating for a considerable time. For many years it has been prophesied that this conflict would come, and it has come rather sooner than was expected. What was the cause of it, and is the United Kingdom justified in taking part in the war? That is a question well worthy of discussion. In my humble judgment, the cause of it is simply the overweening ambition of the Emperor of Germany. Many excuses have been brought forward by the Emperors of Germany and Austria to justify their aggressive policy, but I think every man in this Chamber, almost every man in the country, will agree with me that the real cause is the ambitious desire of the Emperor of Germany to dominate Europe and the world, and to inflict upon Europe and the world

the military despotism and the military system which he has been so successful in establishing in Germany. Having a powerful army organized, he first of all seized a portion of Denmark and later on used his army to crush Austria, and later to crush France. Having his army established, he had the power in his hands to continue to increase it. He has done so, and to such an extent that it has become a menace to the nations. With his views and the views of those around him, that army is a menace to the freedom of the world. I regard this as a contest between the powers that believe in ruling the world by the force of arms and by military power, and those who would be agreeable and delighted to have the world ruled and disputes settled by arbitration and diplomacy. It is a war between those who believe that force and might are right, and those who believe there is a better way to settle disputes. It is unfortunate and disastrous that those who love peace have to make war, but the time had come when war was inevitable with such a man as the Emperor of Germany at the head of that great nation. He picked his own time for the conflict. He looked round the world and thought he saw a civil war about to take place in Great Britain. He looked at France, and read statements by the Premier of that country that its defences were not what they should be. The Balkan States had been weakened by the late war, and he thought Russia had hardly sufficiently recovered from the contest with Japan. He saw that the overseas possessions of the British empire were gradually, year by year, becoming more impressed with a sense of their duty to assist the mother country. He foresaw that the longer he put the conflict off, the stronger those dominions would be, and he thought the time had come to strike the blow. He counted on Italy as his ally, but that country thought the contest was brought on unjustly, and so far, apparently, has no desire whatever to assist the other members of the Triple Alliance. When a German army invaded Belgium, England, as the guarantor of the liberty and freedom of Belgium, felt it her duty to carry out her promises and go to the assistance of the Belgian people.

More than that, the people of Great Britain felt that the freedom of the British people and of all nations who desire to live in peace throughout the world was threatened, that the time had arrived to fight, and not to wait until France is crushed,

Hon. Mr. BOLDUC.